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THE
AMERICAN
AGRICULTURIST.

DESIGNED TO IMPROVE

The Farmer, Planter, Fruit Grower, Gardener, and Stock Breeder.

"AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN."—WASHINGTON.

UNDER THE JOINT EDITORIAL SUPERVISION OF

A. B. ALLEN, AND ORANGE JUDD, A. M.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 27.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

SUGAR BEET.

We cannot too often or too confidently recommend the cultivation of this excellent field crop. It is a great yielder, hardy, easily raised, and is superior we think to any vegetable grown for milch cows and fattening cattle, especially when fed raw. We have grown large quantities for our own use the past seventeen years, and can therefore speak of it practically and experimentally. One of our neighbors—a lady farmer—informs us that she made thirty pounds of butter per week from six cows in December, fed upon hay and Sugar Beet. She adds, that the butter was fully equal to the best made in September and October on rich pasture.

The Sugar Beet does best in moderately rich loamy soil, but will grow where any other root does. The seed should be soaked two to four days in tepid water previous to planting, so as to insure its germination. If planted without first soaking, its shell is so hard it is a long time germinating. Hence the ill success of many who do not take this into consideration.

For field cultivation the rows should be three feet apart, so as to admit working easily with the cultivator among the rows. The plants, when finally thinned out, should not stand nearer to each other than six inches in the row. It can be pulled and secured in the fall the same as turnips.

The best variety is the White Silesian, though the French Yellow has been so much improved lately, we are informed it has become nearly as good as the latter. We have never found it to keep so well.

The beet requires about four pounds of seed per acre, and can be planted very rapidly in drills with a seed-sower, costing about eight dollars.

HOW SHALL SHORT-HORN CATTLE BE IMPROVED?

It is conceded by all whose judgment and experience are of any value, that Short-horn cattle as a whole, are superior to any other breed; and that in the loin, quarters, brisket, handling, early maturity, and quick feeding, they particularly excel; and for milking, when properly bred, taking the average quantity and quality into consideration, they are unsurpassed.

What then do Short-horn cattle lack to give them perfection?

We answer, that in comparison with the recently improved Devons, they are generally in-

ferior in girth round the heart; they lack their full, meaty crops; and have nothing comparable to their fine shoulders, forming that beautiful symmetrical outline, gradually lessening and uniting them to the neck. In the set of the head the Short-horn is equal to the Devon, it is also rather finer in its anatomy; but in brilliancy and beauty of eye, the latter excels.—There are exceptions to this remark upon the eye, in some few tribes of Short-horns; among which are the true Duchess, as bred by the late Mr. Bates, and the Princess, as bred by Mr. Stephenson—no Devons ever excelled their eyes.

We now come to the question which heads this article, How shall Short-horn cattle be improved?

Simply by choosing those bulls that have all the good qualities in perfection in which the Short-horns now excel, and which are also superior in the eye, shoulders, and girth round the heart. These should be bred from in preference to all others. In this choice of bulls take the youngest, as the improvement is likely to be more marked and rapid from them. The reason for this is, that as bulls grow older their shoulders grow coarser, and as like produces like, calves by very aged bulls are not generally so fine as those got by younger ones. By steadily persevering in this course we may at length arrive at perfection in cattle. The improvement, however, will be slow; and we trust that those who commence it, will not be impatient in their attempts. It has taken nearly a half century to breed off the coarse dewlap, and put on the fine head and symmetrical shoulders of the Devon—his great girth round the heart we believe he originally possessed.

We shall be much obliged to the breeders of Short-horns, who have either males or females, which they consider superior in the fore rib, girth round the heart, full in the crops, and with fine shoulders, if they will inform us of the fact, either publicly or privately, as most agreeable to them. We have something to propose which we think will be found to their future advantage.

SHALL I USE SPECIAL FERTILIZERS?

A CORRESPONDENT from Windham County, Ct., writes: "As you are particularly acquainted with our soils, will you give your opinion as to whether it will pay for me to use special fertilizers, such as guano, super-phosphate of lime, &c."

Had we space we would reprint several pages on the subject of manures. We place first among fertilizers good barn-yard manure which has been properly preserved from loss.

With regard to the special fertilizers, we still say as we always have said, do not go into these extensively at first. If we had an *exact*, reliable analysis of a soil we could judge *somewhat* of its defects, and prescribe what would *probably* remedy these defects; but after much practice in actual analysis, we do not by any means recommend every farmer to have his soil analyzed. We *know* that a large proportion of soil analysis are *worse* than *worthless*—for they lead astray—though we should highly value one upon which we *could* depend. We would not give a fig for a *thorough* analysis, which did not cost the operator from \$15 to \$50 in time and chemicals.

But a good result can be arrived at without aid from the chemist in *applying* manures, however much he may assist in *collecting* and *manufacturing* them. Every farmer should *experiment* for himself. As for guano it can hardly fail of producing good results, except in the *very driest* seasons, and then no manures have much effect, not even muck, the coolest and moistest of all; but these results are not always profitable ones. Experiments or trials upon every distant class of soils can only determine this matter of profit. Super-phosphate of lime, if *properly* and *honestly* manufactured, is a valuable fertilizer for a variety of crops on many soils. It has produced marked results on turnips and corn as well as on other crops.

Our advice is, *try* small quantities of both of these fertilizers, on a variety of soils and crops. Let the trials be made carefully and thoroughly, and be repeated for several seasons, wet, dry, and medium, to guard against the accidental results that may arise from unpropitious weather.

Let the cost of these experiments for the first season not exceed \$25 to \$100. The chances are that you will not suffer loss, if you do not profit by the operation; but do not throw any large sums upon adventures where you are not pretty sure of gain. Guano should not be purchased of irresponsible and unknown persons, but be procured as directly as possible from the Peruvian agent, or from established and reliable dealers.

Super-phosphate of lime make yourself, if you have the facilities. If not, get a few bags of the best you can. We recommend no man's make. There are doubtless several good articles in the market. We prefer that which is essentially bones and sulphuric acid. Ammonia added to this doubtless increases its value for most crops, but ammonia in the form of any salt, is too dear to be found in any article put up for profit. We doubt not that a mixture of super-phosphate and guano is often the best, but every man can more safely make the mixture himself, by shoveling them over together upon a floor, (the plan fol-

lowed by most if not all manufactures,) and he will then know how much of each is contained in his mixture.

A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS.

THE following letter contains several important questions, a full answer to each of which would fill a whole number of our paper. As the inquiries relate to operations at various seasons of the year, we will print them here, and from time to time answer them by articles on these subjects. The questions will also serve as topics for our correspondents, who will confer a favor upon their fellow-workers, by giving plain statements of their own methods, and the peculiar advantages these methods seem to possess.

For the American Agriculturist.

Will you oblige a subscriber and constant reader of the *Agriculturist*, by replying to a few questions in relation to farming matters?

If in your power, please detail the minutia of the method of harvesting Indian corn usually practised at the north—viz: cutting up the corn, stalks, fodder and all, and putting it in shocks to cure and remain till gathered. The universal method here is topping and stripping the fodder, and gathering the corn from the standing stalks, which are subsequently cut up and fed to stock or burnt. The former method is considered superior, and I am anxious to learn its details, as I wish to adopt it.

Please state the usual mode of proceeding—the number of stalks to a shock—whether untied when gathering the corn, or gathered standing—may the shocks remain standing all winter after the corn is gathered—is this method more or less expeditious and troublesome than topping and stripping, and then gathering—what the best implement for cutting, and whatever else you may deem relevant.

Also, what is the best disposition to make of farm-yard manure raised during the spring and summer, intended for the next year's corn crop? Should it be hauled on the land and the heaps covered with soil; or spread and plowed in—or left uncovered? The soil which will be in corn next year is rather sandy and shallow, which I wish to stiffen and deepen, and I have some idea of plowing in the manure during the fall and early winter in four furrow ridges, plowing so deeply as to bring to the surface about an inch of the sub-soil, (clay) to be pulverized by frost during the winter; these ridges to be reversed in spring, and the land harrowed before planting. Would or would not this be advisable? I know sandy soils ought not to be plowed in autumn, but my object in this case is to expose the sub-soil turned up to the action of the atmosphere and frost. When should such land be sub-soiled? in fall or spring? What the size and price of the smallest sub-soil plow?

I have at command a quantity of rubbish (1000 to 2000 bushels) from a burnt house, which I wish to use as manure. What is the best mode of using it? I have intended to use part of it on corn land, broad-cast, after flushing and before harrowing; and to spread part during the summer on land intended for wheat next fall. Your advice, however, shall govern me in the disposition of it.

What is the best method of preparing carrot seed for drilling, so as to secure regularity of sowing and early germination?

Would saw-dust, or not, be a good divisor with guano, and a fixer of the ammonia?

THOS. R. JONES, JR.

Accomac, C. H., Va.

For the American Agriculturist.

CANADA THISTLE.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In reply to your solicitation, I would say, the Canada Thistle is one of the most troublesome weeds with which the

farmer has to contend. It spreads very rapidly from the seed, which makes it more difficult to exterminate, because the thorough-going farmer may perform the necessary labor to keep his own fields clear, while at the same time his next neighbor may be cultivating them with but little less care than his corn or wheat. With such a state of things, there can be but little hope of keeping entirely clear of them.

The Canada Thistle may be killed by summer fallowing, but ten chances to one if the next gale does not waft on its wings ten thousand of those little germs of life (the seeds) to take the place of so many hundred just destroyed. The most effectual remedy we have ever tried in this section, is to cut them in the month of July, when the stalk is hollow, and before the seeds are ripe enough to germinate. Cutting them thus, when the stalk is hollow, allows the stub to fill up with water, which kills it. Although you may not kill them all the first or second year, this course, persevered in, will use them up of a surety. It is beneficial to scatter a little salt over them after cutting, and after they are wilted turn cattle or sheep upon them. The animals will eat great quantities of them after they are thus salted and wilted.

S. A. COLLINS.

"Pleasant Ridge Farm,"
Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

For the American Agriculturist.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

IN your paper of the 23d of December last is an article with the above caption, in connection with which you invite further communications upon the same subject.

Though not a practical agriculturist, I have given considerable attention to horticulture, and I have used no fertilizer with the general effect of which I have been so well satisfied, as with the one now under consideration. The kind which I have used is manufactured exclusively of bones—finely ground—and sulphuric acid, and when prepared is a fine dry powder, and very convenient for use as a top-dressing, or otherwise.

I have tried this manure on all kinds of garden vegetables, on grass, and on plants and shrubbery generally, and with the very best results. On potatoes, Lima beans, and vines of every description, I have found it eminently beneficial. And it is a complete protection against the ravages of grubs, cut-worms, and the bugs which often destroy young vines. Since I have used it, I have had no trouble from any of these insects.

One hot forenoon last season, after a gentle rain during the previous night, I went into my garden and found that full one-half of my young cucumber plants had been cut down by the striped bugs. I immediately sprinkled a handful of the powdered phosphate over them, and from that time not another plant was injured; the vines grew luxuriantly, and continued to bear well till late in the season.

I intend to make further experiments with this article, and hope others will do the same.

HENRY D. SMITH.

Middletown, Ct., Feb. 27, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

TURNIPS FOR COWS.

NOTICING an article in your last paper, on feeding turnips to cows, and your call for information, I will endeavor to give you my own experience. The sixth experiment I am unable to try now, not having raised any turnips this year.

Two years ago having raised a large crop, I gave them freely to the cows, which they fattened upon, but I soon found the milk was getting very poor. It was of a blueish color, and a gallon of it would not raise as much cream as half the quantity ought to have done, and every day it seemed to get poorer. Nevertheless the cows grew very fat. Having inquired into the cause, I immediately stopped the turnips and fed them on cut hay, moistened and mixed with chop, and in a few days the milk was rich and of a beautiful color, and twice the quantity of butter was made from it. I was then satisfied as to the cause, and I fed the remainder of the turnips to the hogs, and never will again raise them for cows. But any dairyman having the convenience of a boiler, and who will boil them with a small quantity of meal, shorts, chops, or any thing of the kind, will insure fat cows, and an abundant quantity of milk or butter. Persons fattening beeves for market will find it a good plan to feed once a day with turnips, cut into small pieces.

W****

Harford County, Md., March 6, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

HAVE WE A BLACK SPANISH FOWL AMONG US?

IN common with the poultry-breeders and fanciers of the country, I have been quite surprised at the decision of a committee of the judges of the National Poultry Society, who have given it as their verdict, that at the recent exhibition of that Society held in this city, there was not a pure Black Spanish fowl to be found. If these judges have spoken correctly, I think that it is high time they gave the community the points of a true Black Spanish fowl. I, for one, have always believed that the birds bred by J. P. CHILDS, and shown at the late fair by the Messrs. HAINES, of Elizabethtown, possessed all of the characteristics necessary to the perfect species, but it seems that they don't come up to the scratch. Will Messrs. GILES & BURNHAM give the public a description of a *bona fide* Black Spanish fowl? The poultry-breeding community would like to know in what points the birds bred by Mr. CHILDS are deficient? I have no interest in them, and neither Mr. C., nor their present owners—the Messrs. HAINES—have any knowledge of this communication; but information on this subject will be gladly received by others as well as by a

FANCIER.

New-York, March 6, 1854.

HORSES IN RUSSIA.

THE immense number of horses in Russia have their origin in the immeasurable extent and fertility of the meadows of the Steppes. No country in the world, either Austria in Europe, or Paraguay in America, can compete with her. Russia alone is capable of remounting a numerous cavalry within the shortest time, and of keeping it effective during the most protracted war. In the last general war, it had 65 effective regiments of cavalry, besides a numerous artillery, and 170,000 mounted Cossacks, Bashchirs, and Calmucks in the field; and in 1812-13 the Emperor Alexander ordered four reserve corps to be formed, for which in a short space of time 63,012 horses were bought. Besides these, a vast number were sold to the Austrian and Prussian cavalry out of the Government of Wolynia. But notwithstanding this extraordinary draught of horses, the statistics of 1814, taken by Professor Heim, in 28 Governments show that there were 1339 Government and private studs, containing 345,109

horses of different ages. The Grand Duke, John the Third, laid the foundation of the present system of improving the breed of horses in Russia; but the present Emperor, by an ukase of the 11th of March, 1843, directed that stallions at proper stations should be distributed throughout the Empire, and that the heretofore Military studs should be changed into Imperial. The immediate consequence of this was, that, in 1844, 470 stallions were distributed, and 12,000 mares were covered. In 1845, the former number had increased to 900; and in 1848, the number was 1337, and the number of mares, since 1844, amounted to 165,000. By this means Russia has effected in a few years, what in other countries would have occupied centuries.

And now a word concerning the races—Haimans, a Government stallion, had four descendants, which won ten prizes, and netted their respective owners 6780 silver rubles. The stock of General Chasse numbered 14, which at the different races, won 41 prizes, netting for their respective owners, 31,152 silver rubles. The descendants of Birmingham, 31 in number, won 79 prizes, amounting to no less a sum than 38,428 silver rubles. These four stallions are thorough-bred English horses, and were bought by the Russian Government, in England, at different times, for 31,436 silver rubles.

The performances on the turf of the half-breeds are no less remarkable. One horse, the descendant of Karatakos, won prizes to the amount of 2283 silver rubles. The trotting races are no less interesting; but circumstances did not allow the author to witness any.

Moscow seems to be the greatest mart for horses. At the establishment where the Government stallions are kept there is a sort of repository for horses, where they are sold by auction or private contract, similar to Tattersall's in London; with this exception, that all horses sent there for sale are examined by a veterinary surgeon previous to their admittance, and, if unsound, are rejected altogether. They charge for the keep, &c., $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. on the produce of the sale.

There is no town in Russia where there are so many fine horses; not even St. Petersburg excepted. The merchants in Moscow are the greatest amateurs of horses. They spare no expense to procure the very best, and it is a sight that would gratify anybody, to go in the neighborhood of the exchange, about 12 o'clock to see their carriages; though some of them are no more than horse dealers. The trotters are held here in the highest esteem; the prices of them are very high, since you cannot purchase one of them under 1000 silver rubles. Ten colts and fillies were sold at 2 years old for 6000 silver rubles.—*London Veterinarian.*

FARM IMPLEMENTS IMPROVING.

The Patent Office records show, that the improvement and multiplication of agricultural implements is monopolizing a large share of the inventive genius in our country at the present time. Our columns usually contain the claims of patents relating to agricultural operations. The *Scientific American* gives the following summary:

Three patents were granted for horse-power potato digging machines; the models of two of these we have seen, but have not yet had the pleasure of seeing a large one in operation. Fifteen patents were granted for improvements in plows, and four for cultivators. No less than twenty-six were granted for seed-planters. This number is very large, considering that such machines are of recent origin, it shows the importance of this class of machines, and the dissatisfaction entertained with those already in use. The devices, patented, however, were mostly confined to the mode of distributing the seed—the novelties patented are stated to be very small, but that of B. D. Sanders, of Holli-

days Cove, Virginia, for operating the shove-rod to work the valves by friction and rotary cam, is a very good one. Three patents were granted for horse rakes, and eight for threshers and separators; one of the latter consists in having an inclined rotary cylindrical straw-carrier, supported on friction rollers. This cylinder is full of holes, and as the straw is carried up, the grain falls down through the openings. Ten patents were granted for hullers and smut machines—one of them being for washing, scrubbing, and drying the grain. One patent for a weigher combined with a winnower. The weighing apparatus is secured in such a manner to the machine, that when the measure is filled up to the proper weight, the balance tips the weighed grain, which is thrown upon inclined ways, and immediately starts off on a railroad track to a grain depot. Four patents were granted for corn-shellers; in one the ears are allowed to accumulate, to act in the mass, as an elastic bed against the spiral shelling projections. Three patents were granted for straw-cutters, and nine for miscellaneous agricultural implements, one of them being for a metallic tube scythe snath.

CULTIVATION OF INDIAN CORN.

RAISING corn has always been, and still continues to be, one of the most extensive operations of the agriculturists of this country. We perceive by examining into the circumstances of the case, that there is an astonishing amount of capital invested in this one branch of farming, and that the common profits are exceedingly small, compared with favored fields, in favorable localities. This is the subject which appears to be before the public, and its remedy requires the consideration of practical farmers.

There are several causes which directly or indirectly tend to produce this common effect, among which may be enumerated soil, tillage, seed, &c. Large crops are raised on all kinds of land in favorable seasons; yet the risk is so great, that experienced farmers seldom trust their capital in this lottery, but rather take land of a light, warm nature, that is easily tilled, and can be made productive by manuring, and is sure with care to produce a remunerating harvest. I consider a sand or gravelly loam most suitable and profitable, though most soils can, by a thorough draining and sub-soiling, be made to produce good crops of corn.

After many experiments I have adopted the following mode of operating. Take land that has been in sward two years; break with flat furrow as deep as convenient, late in autumn, before the severe frosts injure the vegetable matter; let it settle till planting season and then harrow until mellow. Be sure to harrow enough, for there is no fear of working the soil too much, and few think that one day's work in spring will save four at hoeing time. Mark both ways with a marker which will make four marks three and a half feet apart; be careful to go straight, so that you can do your hoeing with a cultivator. Plant in intersections, after putting one spoonful of gypsum in each hill. Plant good seed, and no more than you wish to grow, this will save a vast amount of bending while hoeing. At first hoeing, put a small handful of ashes on each hill; hoe two or three times, as circumstances require, and you are sure of a good growth. I find that the plaster increases the product fifty per cent., or more, which is a better dividend than all the railroads, banks, manufacturing or mining companies in the Union pay.

I harvest by cutting near the ground, and putting in small stocks before fully ripe, where it is left until cured. The stalks, if harvested in this manner, will half pay the expense of the crop; and are eagerly devoured by most kinds of stock. I find them to be the best feed ever used for cows. Butter made while feeding them is always of a beautiful color and an excellent flavor.

Under this treatment, I have always succeeded in obtaining a remunerating harvest,

while some of my neighbors often do not get corn enough to pay expenses.—FRANK PASLIN, of Malone, N. Y., in *Albany Cultivator*.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING FEB. 28, 1854.

SCYTHE FASTENINGS.—S. B. Bachelor, of Louisville, N. Y.: I claim the continuous rectangular slot or opening, in combination with the ring and screw, by which I am enabled to attach any common scythe to my snath, as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS.—John S. Sydney & Joseph Young, of Wheatfield Township, Pa.: We claim the sliding section in the bottom plate, in combination with the tubes and revolving perforated plate, as described, for rendering the machine capable of hill or drill planting, at pleasure, and insuring a regularity of deposit, as set forth.

I also claim the aperture in the frame, in combination with the inclined form of the plate, for carrying off the surplus grains, and collecting them in the bucket, as specified.

SEED-PLANTERS.—Thomas D. Henson and George Rohr, of Charleston, Va.: We claim the construction, use, and application of a revolving longitudinal shaft, having series of right and left or double obliquely set beaters, and cleaning spikes for the purposes as specified.

SEED-PLANTERS.—Lewis W. Colver, of Louisville, Kentucky: I claim the combination of the loosely hinged stocks, with their teeth, shoes, and a seeding apparatus, as described, and for the purpose of mellowing the soil, opening the furrows, dropping and covering the seed at one operation, as set forth.

CHURNS.—R. W. Davis, of Rodgersville, N. Y.: I claim the manner described, of dividing the end pieces, and hanging them eccentric to the axis of the dasher in combination with the arrangement of the blades, so that the dasher may be adjusted by the resistance of the cream in revolving through it, so as to present six centripetal cutting or agitating blades to the cream, and then after the butter is produced to be adjusted by reversing the motion of the dasher, and through the resistance of the butter, so as to present but two centrifugal gathering blades for gathering the butter, working it into rolls, and expelling the buttermilk therefrom, as described.

HARVESTERS.—Solyman Bell, of Marseilles, Ill.: I claim the pins in the sickle, or their equivalents in combination with the scores in the guards, or their equivalents, so constructed and operated as to remove the leaves and stalks, and prevent the guards from becoming clogged, so as to obstruct the motion of the sickle.

COTTON-PICKER CYLINDERS.—James Pitts, of Lancaster, Mass.: I claim constructing the screen so that the periphery of the metal intervening between any two immediately adjacent orifices shall be of a length equal to or greater than that of the staple of cotton or other fibrous material to be picked, in order that the fibre shall not lap around the said periphery and become connected, attached, or tied by its ends, as stated.

I also claim the improvement of constructing the cylinder screen of a hollow perforated metal cylinder without arms or ribs, and with open hollow cylindric journals at its two ends, as stated, in order that the cotton may be drawn out of one journal by the suction draught and any obstruction removed by a person's hand and arm introduced throughout the other journal, as specified.

Additional Improvement.

PLOWS.—David Swartz, of Tonis Brook, Va.: Original Patent, dated June 22, 1852: I claim and desire to have added to my letters Patent of June 22, 1852, attaching the comb or rake to the rear end of the mold-board by a crooked cam lever or bar swivel in combination with the hand lever, whereby it can be conveniently raised and lowered by rotating it upon its axis of connection as set forth.

Horticultural Department.

FRUITS AND THEIR VARIETIES.

THE season is now fast arriving for planting fruit trees. The object of every one in planting trees is, or should be, the production of the *best* fruits of their kind in the proper seasons. Now, there are several requirements that make up the quality of the "best" fruits. We will enumerate some, and the chief of them:

1st. Suitableness to the climate where they are to grow, and their ability to withstand the rigor and change of temperature. This quality may also be termed *hardiness*.

2d. Vigorous and healthful growth, with good constitution.

3d. Proper shape of head, and spread of branches in the tree in its *natural* habit.

4th. A proper distribution of the fruit throughout the branches in *single* bearing—not in clusters, like cherries. This open habit of bearing or distributing the fruit gives it a freer growth without interference with its fellows, holds it stronger on the twig, and renders it fairer and better grown than when huddled in clusters. Some apples and pears have this last habit in a very injurious degree.

5th. Constant bearing—or, as near constant (annual) bearing as possible, in order to give a regular supply of the same fruits every year.

6th. Good size, fairness of exterior, and excellence of flavor for the various edible purposes to which the fruit is to be devoted.

The affirmative of these qualities makes up the merits which, as near as possible, every planter should provide in the fruits he plants.

Fruits otherwise may be sub-divided into two classes: for the table or dessert in their natural condition, and for cooking. For these two objects combined, few fruits are equally well adapted. The best table fruits are such as receive their full measure of excellence in flavor in their natural growth on the tree, while some of the best cooking varieties are stringent and unpalatable while raw, and only develop their full excellence under the cooking process. Every house-keeper experienced in fruits knows this. Therefore, every one planting fruit trees for family use, should understand that he needs not only the best varieties for the table and dessert, but the best kitchen or cooking varieties. Without these last, his fruit garden must be imperfect. And how is he to get the knowledge to guide him in the matter?

We shall not answer this question directly, but make a remark or two by way of caution before starting.

It is the most natural thing in the world for one who is about to plant fruit trees, to send for a nursery catalogue of repute, and consult it, to ascertain what are the best kinds for him to select. He takes it up, finds a hundred or two kinds of apples and pears, or twice that number, half as many cherries, plums, and peaches, half a dozen quinces, currants, and raspberries, besides scores of gooseberries, and grapes, if he happen to want these latter. Looking at the different names among the several varieties of the fruits, and the remarks carried out opposite to them, our young planter finds them all "good," "excellent," "productive," "great-bearer," "delicious," "hardy," "best for mar-

ket," &c., with adjectives piled up in the highest *excellentissimo* style, so bewildering to his imagination, that it is a miracle if he rises from their perusal without sighing that he has not land enough to plant the entire catalogue with such wonder-working fruits. The upshot of this examination is, that he is quite as much at fault as before he commenced his selection; and among the multitude of varieties, in all, that he has looked at, perhaps only a dozen or twenty of each, on examination will be found to be suitable to his wants, the quality of his soil, its climate, and position. Now, what is the poor man to do? He is buried in a labyrinth of apparent delicacies—made so by the zeal of the nurseryman, who will, of course, recommend his own wares—and trusting to his own choice, if not experienced, which not one in a hundred of our modern fruit-growers are, the chances are three or four to one that he chooses wrong.

There is hardly a locality embracing an area or stretch of country containing essentially the same soils, climate, latitude, and altitude in any of the old States, but what has one or more varieties of fruit of several kinds, particularly apples, more or less natural to that territory; probably originating therein, and flourishing in higher perfection of growth and flavor than any other variety in that particular place, or perhaps than any where else, although doing quite well in other localities and positions. We need instance only a few celebrated fruits to establish this fact fully. The Baldwin apple in Eastern Massachusetts; the Westfield Seek-no-further, between Hartford and Northampton in the Connecticut valley; the Rhode Island Greening, in Rhode Island and Connecticut; the Raymond, or Winter Pearmain, in the latter State; the Newtown Pippin on Western Long Island, Eastern New-Jersey, and up and down the Hudson River; the Esopus Spitzenburgh at and about Kingston, in Ulster county, N. Y.; the Philip Rick or Jonathan, in the same locality; and many other celebrated local fruits, that may be named in almost every one of our States where fruits have been long cultivated. Many of these fruits, particularly some of the above-named, flourish nearly as well as at the place of their origin, in some other localities, particularly in *natural* fruit soils—for there are such, preëminently so, in our country—while in other places equally favorable to their own local fruits, these we have mentioned, fail altogether. This important fact establishes the necessity of fully understanding what fruits will, and what will not flourish in the very spot where one is desirous to establish his plantation.

To one who does not know practically what he really wants, we advise him to consult some successful fruit-grower in his own immediate vicinity, and ascertain what good varieties flourish *surely*, and then to adopt them without further delay. Such should be the case for his main reliance. If he choose to experiment on others, untried as yet in his locality, he may adopt them sparingly, a specimen tree or two of each variety, but we would not advise a rash and indiscriminate planting of any thing at all doubtful. We have witnessed lamentable failures from the want of this very caution. A man who would plant an orchard of Newtown Pippins in Western New-York, would lose both his time and money, but with Baldwins or Spitzenburghs he might realize a fortune in time; while

the pomologist on the Hudson River could not plant any thing half so profitable as the Newtown Pippin, or Spitzenburgh, and discard the Baldwin altogether. So, in view of what has been remarked, it may be taken as a general rule by every planter, that *a local fruit, if it be what he wants, to the extent required, should be adopted in preference to any others*. This rule applies to pears, cherries, plums, &c., as fully as to apples, and some varieties of each might be named; but presuming that our readers have brains of their own, we wish not to spin out a tedious detail of what each will understand for himself, acting on the rule we have premised.

There is another thing which will be well to recollect in these days of *new* fruits, as well as new every-things. Very many of the new fruits which are imported across the water, with great names and high recommendations, let them have been truly valuable abroad, are worthless here. Some of them are adapted only to the localities whence they spring; others have been so "highly bred"—to use a term applied to animal instead of vegetable life—that they have neither constitution nor growth, the want of either of which would be fatal as profitable trees. All such had better remain in the hands of the importers, or nurserymen until their merits have been thoroughly tried, not at all fearing but that those we now have will serve us bountifully till their period of probation shall have passed.

We have much more at a future time to say in relation to fruits, which we intend to make a prominent branch of our labors; but for the moment, will content our readers with a brief catalogue of reliable varieties in their several kinds for general cultivation, requesting them, meantime, if either of them have proved unsuccessful in their own locality, to discard it, and adopt in its place such approved *local* variety as will answer their purpose.

APPLES.—*Early*.—Yellow Harvest, (sub-acid,) Large Yellow Bough, (sweet)—both of them sure, annual bearers, of moderate growth of wood, but hardy and prolific. The last fine for baking.

Early Autumn.—Golden Sweeting, Keswick Codlin, (sub-acid, for cooking,) constant bearers, and thrifty growers.

Later Autumn.—Cooper, Rambo, and Belmont, (the first for Southern and Central Ohio, the two last for Northern Ohio—all sub-acid,) Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Jersey Sweet, Lyman's Pumpkin Sweet, (for baking, it will keep into winter also,) Porter—perhaps the very best pie-apple of the season, as it will cook both early and late, and Fameuse, Pomme De Neige, or Snow apple—for it goes by all three names—ripening late in the fall and keeping till January.

Winter.—Baldwin, Hubbardston Nonsuch, Newtown Pippin, (where it will grow,) Northern Spy, (in Western New-York,) Rhode Island Greening, Roxbury Russet, Poughkeepsie or English Russet, Swaar, (in Western New-York,) Westfield Seekno-further, Esopus Spitzenburgh, Talman Sweeting, (for baking, and it is equal to a sweetmeat when baked,) and Vandervere, (which we think the very highest flavored and richest apple known, where it will grow fair and perfect.)

PEARS.—*Early*.—Madelaine, (very early, but not a vigorous grower, or great bearer,) Blood-

good, (bear well every other year, and a good grower—we prefer this to the Madelaine, if we had but the one,) Bartlett, (succeeds the others, and the very best, large, early pear.) To these we will add Osband's Summer, a delicious and beautiful little pear of Western New-York, ripe just before the Bartlett.

Autumn.—Steven's Genesee, (succeeds the Bartlett,) a tree or two, with rich cultivation, of the Brown Beurre, (in perfection one of the richest and most delicious of pears,) White Doyenne, or Virgalieu, Gray Doyenne, or Gray Virgalieu, Louise Bonne de Jersey, and Seckle.

Winter.—Beurre D'Aremberg, Easter Beurre, (keeps till spring,) Glout Morceau, Winter Nellis, and St. Lawrence, (this last is a new Long Island pear, and has to be tested elsewhere.)

QUINCES.—The Orange is the best variety, and the only one we can recommend as really good, and always reliable.

APRICOTS.—Breda and Dubois' Golden, (the latter for its hardness and productiveness.)

CHERRIES.—Baumann's May, (very early,) Black Heart, (very vigorous growth, and prolific bearer,) Black Tartarian, Elton, Yellow Spanish, or Bigarreau, Elkhorn, May Duke, Late Duke, and the Common red, Kentish, or Pie Cherry, (really the best cooking cherry in its season that we have.)

NECTARINES.—Downton and Early Violet. (These are such very delicate fruits as hardly to be worth cultivation in most places.)

PEACHES.—These are so fluctuating in quality in various localities, that the *surest* way is to look about you and see the *best* that your neighbors have, if good, and copy after them. If your locality be well fitted for them, we recommend the Red and Yellow Rarierpes, Crawford's Early, and Late Melocotons, (coarse but large and showy,) George the Fourth, (very fine,) Royal Kensington, (delicious.)

PLUMS.—Bleeker's Gage, Frost Gage, (late, and fit for preserving only,) Green Gage, (the very best, but hard to propagate,) Lombard, (very prolific, and good market plums,) Smith's Orleans, Washington, and Yellow Gage. To these may be added some varieties of the common Blue, or Horse plum, which are very good for cooking.

CURRENTS.—The large Red, and White Dutch with good cultivation, are altogether the best, and answer all the requirements of the Currant tribe for edible or house-keeping use. The Black English Currant, however, makes a rich jelly, and is a grateful relish in cool drinks in sickness. We would always have it in the garden.

GOOSEBERRY.—These are hardly worth garden cultivation when we can cultivate the Rhubarb so freely for tarts; but if one is disposed to combat mildew, and its other enemies in this country, for the sake of so poor a fruit, we name the Swelling's Crown Bob, and White-Smith, as the best among the foreign, and Houghton's Seedling, an American variety.

RASPBERRIES.—The Red and Yellow Antwerps are the best of the finer kinds. Knevet's Giant is said to be somewhat harder.

STRAWBERRIES.—The variety of these is getting to be "legion." Almost every locality has its particular favorite. We would never be without the early Scarlet. It is always reliable, and the earliest of the season. To this we will add Hovey's Seedling, Burr's New-pine, and Rival

Hudson. But we frankly admit; although these are our favorites, there may be others quite as good—possibly better for some places.

The above-named fruits embrace almost every thing in common cultivation, except the grape; and where the climate will admit of their ripening in out-door culture, the Isabella and Catawba are altogether the best we have known. If the new Concord grape, noticed in our paper a few weeks since, succeeds, as we hope it will, it will prove a desideratum for northern cultivation, for at present we honestly confess, compared with the Isabella and Catawba, we do not know of a grape worth cultivating out of doors by their side.

After all we have now written, we earnestly advise those who are about to plant fruit trees, or having already planted, and without them, to provide themselves at once with the fruit treatises of either DOWNING, THOMAS, or BARRY—or all of them, and study their pages closely. The subject is too diffuse in its various details to be fully treated in a single article in any one periodical whatever.

Mr. ELLIOTT has a new work now passing through Mr. SAXTON's press, at 152 Fulton street, New-York. He informs us it will treat more fully on new varieties and the western fruits, than either of the above publications. Mr. ELLIOTT has been long a resident of Cleveland, Ohio, and has assiduously devoted several years to the study and practical cultivation of fruits.

THE PRESERVATION OF FRUITS.

THE unusual interest that is every where apparent at the present time on the subject of the preservation of fruit, is very appropriate, and suggests a topic for a brief practical article, especially as we have recently received several letters of inquiry on this subject from our subscribers.

Millions of dollars are annually lost to our country, and there is a deprivation of one of our choicest luxuries to the million, by the carelessness or ignorance that so generally prevails in regard to it. A little attention and knowledge of the simplest general principles would prolong the fruit-enjoying season to nearly double the present time. The following rules are alike applicable to the apple, pear, grapes, &c.:

Gather the fruit *just* before it becomes fully ripe, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., on a clear dry day, and remove all the unripe, bruised, and imperfect fruit. Place the fruit on the floor of a cool chamber from six to twelve inches deep, where it should remain to sweat for a week or ten days. If more convenient to hasten the sweating process, place a thin layer of clean straw over the fruit for a day or two. Then place the fruit in dry barrels or boxes which close tightly, and store in the coldest dry place that can be found free from frost. We have often preserved apples, pears, and grapes very well in layers of paper, cotton, &c.; but we are not sure they will not keep better, and their flavor be the better preserved without any thing around them. Cotton absorbs moisture and impairs the flavor.

A strict adherence to the above will doubtless largely contribute to the preservation of fruit and the excellence of its flavor.

The more perfect French method of preserv-

ing tender fruits for many months, consists in placing them in a house prepared for the purpose, by building a small room on a dry, well-drained soil. The walls are of clay or sun-burned brick, twelve inches in thickness, on the outside of which, leaving one foot space, another wall of the same description is built. The roof is of similar make, filled in with tan-bark, and the whole covered with a board roof for protection, after leaving a slight ventilation in the roof and small windows. The temperature of such a house, it is said, will remain nearly the same during all the variations of climate the year round, and preserve the most tender pears, peaches, and even the strawberry in the perfection of its flavor.

Another mode of preserving fruits, which is attracting much attention at the present time, is that of putting them in glass jars or cans, hermetically sealed, after the expulsion of air, by immersing them in boiling water for that purpose. We have attained the same object by extracting the air with a force pump.

Cherries, raspberries, blackberries, gooseberries, and currants may be preserved easily and in great perfection in this manner; but it is quite difficult to preserve the delicate flavor of the peach; and quite impossible, as far as our experiment and observation go, to preserve the strawberry in this way. This process requires great care and skill, and even then it sometimes fails in part to succeed.

The first plan we have described is the simplest, and for general use doubtless the best. In this way the Rhode Island Greening and Spitzenburgh can be retained in all their perfection until July; and the Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, and Golden Russet, until September or later. If one-half of the winter fruit put up in the usual careless manner becomes worthless in flavor or rotten by the first of April, and the above process will remedy the evil, surely, it is well worthy of the little care and attention required.

CULTIVATION OF PEARS.

Mr. HOVEY has a long article on the cultivation of pears in his Magazine for March, in which the subject is discussed more particularly in reference to the difference in climate existing between America and Europe. Where the pear is most grown in the latter country, and whence we have derived our principal stocks, the climate is more equable and more humid than in the United States. Mr. HOVEY proposes obviating this difference of climate by "deep and thorough trenching of the soil, which will supply an abundance of moisture, and counteract these atmospheric influences; and whoever wishes to produce the larger and finer foreign pears must take this course."

We will add that *deep trenching* is highly beneficial to all other fruits, whether grown on trees, shrubs, or vines; and this should invariably be done before planting, unless the land has just been cleared of a forest, or is particularly rocky.

THE CRANBERRY.

THE interest in this valuable fruit has become so general, and the desire for information, now scattered and inaccessible to the majority of inquirers is so great, that particular attention has been given to the collection of all that can be

useful and valuable in regard to its natural history and cultivation. With this view, nearly a hundred acres of cultivated cranberries have been visited in different sections of the State.

The cranberry is too well known in New-England to need description; but, it is so short a time since attention has been called to its cultivation, that many questions connected with it may be regarded as still unsettled.

Its Natural History.—There are two prominent and well known species of this fruit; the small or European, (*Oxycoccus palustris*), and the common American cranberry, (*Oxycoccus macrocarpus*.) This plant was formerly classed as one of the whortleberry genus, (*Vaccinia*), but is now considered by many scientific men, as forming a group of four or five species, of which, the two mentioned above, are most commonly known.*

The roots of the small cranberry are creeping, with many stems, which are very slender, wiry and trailing, with many leafy branches. Its leaves are alternate, small perennial, somewhat oval, rolled back at the edges, erect on small stalks. They are glaucous, or of a grayish color underneath. The flowers are small drooping, and very beautiful; each consisting of four distinct petals rolled back at the base, of a deep flesh color, on simple red stalks, which have two or more very small, imperfectly developed leaves or bracts. The berries of this species are small, being about as large as an ordinary sized pea. In the early part of their growth, they are spotted, very much like a sparrow's egg, the spots being a little smaller, but, finally, in favorable situations, turn to a deep red. They have an acid taste, and are much used for tarts and jellies. It delights in marshy bogs covered with moss. It grows in great abundance in Russia, Sweden, Germany, and to some extent in Scotland and the north of England. It is also found in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and that vicinity, where it bears very abundantly, and along the St. John's River, to a great distance from its mouth. It is met with in some parts of Massachusetts also. I observed it in the swamps of Provincetown, where it is called the "spice cranberry." It is imported into England from Sweden and the north of Europe, in large quantities, and though with us it would be considered as far inferior to our common cranberry, it is more esteemed by many.

[*NOTE.—There is a plant called the High-bush, or High Cranberry, (*Viburnum opulus*), indigenous to North America, found on uplands in Maine, and along the St. John's River, and in some parts of Massachusetts. It is a beautiful shrub, sometimes ten or twelve feet high, having a white blossom, and a fruit somewhat smaller than the common cranberry, perfectly red, and of an acid taste, well adapted for tarts, pies, &c., for which it is often used. The fruit differs from the common cranberry, in having a small oblong stone instead of seeds. It is easily propagated by seeds, layers, or cuttings, and is often found as a garden shrub, flourishing in every variety of soil, sands and clays, wet and dry. Its berries grow in clusters and are persistent through the winter.

The plant, called in Maine, the "Mountain Cranberry," (*Vaccinium Vitis Idæa*), has leaves shaped like those of our common cranberry, and bears an acid fruit used for the same purposes as our cranberry. It is very rare in this State, and where known, is called the "Cow Berry."

There is still another plant, (*Arbutus, Uva-ursi*—L.) found in abundance on Cape Cod, and there called the "Hog Cranberry." This is the common Bearberry. It is not properly a variety of the cranberry, but belongs to a different genus. Its leaves, are in shape, much like those of the cranberry, and it is trailing like that plant. Its fruit is red, but smaller than the cranberry, and is used for medicinal purposes.

All these plants have come under my personal observation and study.]

In Sweden, it was formerly common to boil silver plate in the acid juice of this berry, that it might cat off the minute particles of copper alloy.

The common American cranberry is a native of North America. It grows and flourishes in mossy swamps and bogs, as well as on sandy soils, from high northern latitudes, to North Carolina on the south, and to Minnesota on the west, where it produces very abundantly every other year, and is not excelled in size or flavor by cranberries in any part of the country. It is bought in large quantities of the Indians.

The stem of this species is larger than that of the small cranberry just-described, and is commonly from a foot, to four or five feet in length. It is sometimes much longer than that. I have seen it from twelve to fifteen feet in length, throwing up many rising branches, sometimes to the height of eight or ten inches. The leaves are about one-half an inch long and nearly one-fourth of an inch broad, the second year, when full grown. On the new spring branches, which bear the flowers and berries, they are crowded towards the top. They are of an oblong, oval shape, the margin curved back, divided in the middle above and beneath by the costa, from which veins run to the margin. The flowers are frequently in pairs, very elegant, held towards the end of the new spring branches by erect, reddish stalks, much bent near the ends, giving them, together with the calix and flower-bud, before expanding, the appearance of a crane's neck, head and bill, whence it derives its name, craneberry or cranberry. The flowers continue to grow until immature berries are produced, on the stem in July, and in some instances, even into August. The berries are of a yellowish green before ripening, and when ripe, of a bright scarlet or carmine color, and in some varieties, nearly black, or light and speckled with deep red, varying in shape, from round to oval oblong, about one-half of an inch in diameter, of an agreeable acid taste, and often clinging to the vines during the whole winter. If gathered before ripe, they have not that delicious acid taste which they have at their maturity, and are, therefore, far less valuable than when left to ripen on the vines.

The cranberry grows naturally in watery bogs and morasses, and sometimes on high mountains. I have seen it growing luxuriantly and producing in abundance on marshes exposed to, and covered by high tides, on coarse sand, perfectly white and entirely destitute of organic matter of any kind, though accessible to moisture; on pure peat, on peat covered with sand, on dry, loamy and gravelly upland, and on the richest garden mould thoroughly tilled.

The American cranberry is exported very largely to Europe, though, as has been stated, it is not universally considered as equal to the Russian. It was found and used by the early settlers of Massachusetts, though not introduced into the Royal Botanic Garden, at Kew, till 1772, and comparatively little valued here, till within the last half century.

Analysis.—A valuable analysis of this fruit has recently been made, at my request, by Professor E. N. Horsford, of Cambridge. From this analysis it appears that the

Percentage of water expelled at 212° F., is	88.78
Percentage of ash,.....	17
Woody fibre, tissues, organic acids and other organic matter not decomposed at 212° F.,.....	11.05
	100.00
Percentage of potash in the ash,.....	42.67
" " soda,.....	1.77

This explains why this fruit flourishes so well on the sea-shore, where it derives its alkalies; the amount of potash, though small, may be derived from the sea.

From this analysis, it will be seen that only .17 per cent., or less than two-tenths of one per cent. of the cranberry is found in the ash, as inorganic matter, derived from the soil, all the

rest being derived from the atmosphere and from water. The results of experience are, therefore, strikingly corroborated by the deductions of science, that the cranberry will grow where nothing else will. It explains, too, how it is that this fruit seems to require nothing for its perfect development, but air and water, as will appear more distinctly hereafter.

Modes of Cultivation.—The cranberry may be propagated from the seed, or from cuttings, or by transplanting. The last method is most frequently adopted. The first crop obtained by planting the seed, will ordinarily be a year or two later, than that produced by wild plants transplanted. It is, therefore, found to be more profitable to transplant, except in one or two sections of the State, where the interest in transplanting has been so great, that ten dollars a square rod is not an uncommon price for plants, where the ground is thickly covered. When it is desired to propagate by slips or cuttings, the usual practice is to gather a large quantity of vines and run them through a common hay-cutter, till they are reduced to the length desired, an inch or so, when they may be sown broad-cast and harrowed in, though it is considered best, on some accounts, to sow in drills and cover properly. These slips very soon take root, starting from the base of the leaves, and at the same time shooting up many rising branches. If sown broad-cast and harrowed, they should not be overflowed till the slips have taken root, as otherwise, many, remaining uncovered, will be floated off.

In the case of cranberries growing wild, it is a common and well-known practice to flow or cover them with water during the winter and early spring. This is very desirable, if the situation is such as to allow it, though it is not generally considered as essential by those who have been most successful. It is often useful, where there are facilities for flowing, to let the water remain a few inches deep till the spring is well advanced, (some think, till the first of May, or even later,) to retard the blossoming till there is no danger from frosts. Facilities for flowing are desirable in cultivation of cranberries, also, and if the plantation could be so arranged as to flow very quickly, it might be of essential service, occasionally, during the spring or autumn.

As the cranberry, in its natural state, is more frequently found growing in a low wet swamp or marsh, that kind of land is generally selected for its cultivation.—*Report of Sec. of Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

(To be continued.)

LAKE ERIE GRAPES.

CHARLES CARPENTER, of Kelley's Island, in Lake Erie, off Sandusky Bay, gives an account of some very successful experiments in grape culture on that island. He says:

The soil of Kelley's Island consists of a few inches of vegetable mould, resting on a sub-soil of hard clay, in which is mixed some pebbles and sand, mostly of lime-stone, and occasionally crystals of sulphuret of iron are found.

When the whole are mixed by plowing, they make a pretty stiff soil, well supplied with lime, sulphur, and iron, and yield heavy crops of wheat or corn. Most of the island is nearly level, or having a gentle slope, just sufficient to carry off the surface water.

Where grape vines are planted, the ground is sub-soiled eighteen inches deep, and under-drained. The first planting of grapes was in 1842 or '43, when a few Isabellas were planted in gardens. The Catawba was introduced two or three years later. The unusual growth of the vine, and superior quality of fruit, attracted the attention of persons acquainted with their culture, and generally elicited expressions of surprise; and induced several persons to engage in the culture for the sale of fruit and wine-making.

In the spring of 1851, the writer set part of a field where corn or wheat had been raised for five successive years. The ground sub-soiled

and under-dained. Layers and cuttings, each one year old were used. In February, 1852, the growth was cut down to two and four inches from the ground.

From one to four shoots were allowed to grow, according to the strength of the plant. The side shoots were picked off twice in the early part of the season, in all from three to five feet from the root, after which all were allowed to grow. In November some of the Isabellas had two shoots each eighteen feet long; others four shoots each fourteen feet long.

Some of the Catawba have two, others four shoots ten feet long each, of wood well ripened nearly to the ends. No manure of any kind has ever been put on this field, except some leached ashes on one corner, and that does not appear to have increased the growth at all.

The yield of fruit has been uniformly heavy until the vines were injured by the severe winter of 1851-'52, and again by long-continued and heavy rains while in blossom.

Mildew is sometimes seen on the Isabella, but never yet on the Catawba. The rot I have never seen but once.

The training here is entirely on trellis, some made of wood, and some of wire. That of wire is made thus: Set posts twenty-five feet apart, bore half-inch holes at suitable distances; if for three wires, say twenty, forty, and sixty inches from the ground; or if for four wires, at eighteen, thirty-two, forty-six, and sixty do. Then draw in annealed wire, number nine, the whole length of the row of posts, letting the end come through the last post about four inches, drive in a half-inch pin of hard wood from the outside, and give the end of the wire one turn round the pin close to the post. Then from the other end draw the wire tight and fasten as before. The end posts should be set firm, with a brace from the inside.

Number nine annealed wire is seven cents per pound, and weighs just one pound per lineal rod. Wire trellis is put up very rapidly, and costs less than half that of wood.

It is better, also, for the clusters can hang singly, and have full benefit of the air.

A little wine has been made for the last three years—has been pronounced by good judges to be of the first quality.

Grapes will keep until May or June without decaying. I once put a bushel in a basket, covered with a sheet of paper, and set the basket in the cellar, on a barrel of apples. In March they were sound and fresh, and in better condition than the russet apples.

The influence of the Lake has a marked effect on our vegetation, retarding it in the spring, and preventing late frosts. In sixty years that peaches have been growing here, they have never been injured by a spring frost.

In the fall the water retains the warmth acquired during the summer, sufficient to extend our season considerably beyond that of the main land at a distance from the lake. We never have a frost before the 20th of October, and often not until much later. The first this season to do injury, was November 13th, when the thermometer fell to twenty-eight degrees, until which time peppers, tomatoes, and the like, were untouched. A trifle of white frost had been observed before in some localities, but not sufficient to do injury.

The severe drouths of summer are considerably mitigated by the moisture arising from the lake, while at the same time, fogs, so destructive to the grape leaves, are of rare occurrence in summer or autumn.—*Tribune*.

GRAPES.

THE improvement of the grape, with a view of obtaining varieties adapted to our climate, has been of late, as has already been stated, sedulously pursued by the raising of seedlings, and new varieties have been, and will probably continue to be, annually exhibited. In endeavors for this object Mr. A. W. Stetson has distinguished himself, and during the past season

he exhibited several new seedling varieties among others the following:

Seedling No. 1, from the Grizzly Frontignan, of a purple color; both bunches and berries of good size and fine flavor. This grape was highly approved of by good judges, and will, Mr. Stetson thinks, prove to be hardy.

Seedling No. 2 is from the Grizzly Frontignan, has berries nearly white, with a little tinge of bluish.

Seedling No. 3, also from Grizzly Frontignan; resembles No. 2, but has larger berries.

Seedling No. 4 is from the Black Hamburg; three years only from the seed.

Seedling No. 5, a seedling from the Sweetwater; exactly like the common Sweetwater, in every thing but color, which was a dark blue.

In addition to the foregoing, Mr. Stetson fruited the past year many other seedling grapes. Mr. James Blood, of Newburyport, has two seedling grapes, which he states have been in bearing eight years, and never failed to produce a crop. The fruit was ripe this year in the last week of August. One of these was a large purple grape, resembling the Isabella; the other in color, more approximating to the Catawba. They seemed to be both good grapes, and from the circumstance of ripening so early in the season, in addition to their other qualities, may prove an acquisition.—*Hovey's Magazine*.

THE STRAWBERRY.—The sexual character of the strawberry is the subject of a very interesting report just made to the Cincinnati Horticultural Society by a committee, who have come to the following conclusions:

1st. That all strawberries, in their natural state, have some blossoms, perfect in what are termed male and female organs, while some are decidedly pistillate, and others staminate.

2d. That when they are in some degree perfect in both organs, the fruit will be small and indifferent, except, perhaps, in the case of "Longworth's Prolific."

3d. That if the staminate plants prevail, there will be but little fruit realized.

4th. That if they be all pistillate there will be a like result, and that of an inferior quality.

5th. That to insure a full crop, whatever be the theory, it is absolutely necessary that the pistillate plants predominate; indeed, that the staminate plants be very sparsely distributed.

For the American Agriculturist.

A NEW REMEDY FOR CURCULIO.

I HAVE in my yard two plum trees, which have blossomed well every spring for more than ten years past, and have been, literally, loaded with young fruit; but not one solitary plum escaped the ravages of the curculio long enough to mature, until last summer when one of the trees produced a fair crop. These trees stand about two rods asunder; and their circumstances, as to soil, exposure, and situation in reference to other trees, are as nearly alike as may be. During the past ten years I have tried every thing—except "catching the crittur"—which I have seen recommended in agricultural works for repelling the curculio, but found nothing effectual until last season. I yarded my pigs in a small space about them for several weeks, to no good purpose. They were dusted with lime and ashes every morning for a long time without success. Holes bored into the body of the tree, and filled with sulphur, and stopped with a plug, had no perceptible influence. Many other remedies proved quite as ineffectual.

But last spring, early in May, in grading my yard around one of these trees, to the depth of ten to twelve inches, coarse unfriable earth from the highway side was drawn in with a seraper, and the team in traveling over it, packed it down very firmly. I had resolved, that if I found no fruit this year, I would cut them down. The result was, that the tree which had dirt hauled about it yielded a fair crop of ripe fruit;

while from the other one, although it was well filled with young fruit, every plum dropped before they were half grown. I observed when the curculio was committing depredations, and the fruit was dropping daily, that from the tree, around which dirt had been drawn, but very few plums fell to the ground in consequence of having been stung.

It would appear, from this fact, that the curculio itinerates but little; that it hibernates in the soil, under the branches of the trees, on which it has flourished the preceding summer; and that paving, or burying it in the soil, a few inches deeper than it is accustomed to burrow, delays its resurrection, until the young fruit has grown so as not to be injured by these little marauders.

I design to make some experiments this season in repelling the curculio; and if I am successful, I will furnish you with details respecting them, and the result. S. EDWARDS TODD.

Lake Ridge, Tomp's Co., N. Y.

Similar experiments to the above have come under our own observation, but no covering of the surface of the ground has yet proved entirely effectual. Mr. MANICE, of Long Island, paved the ground under his plum trees, but did not entirely succeed in keeping out the depredators till he entirely surrounded them with a high board fence. Against this the curculios would strike in great numbers while attempting to reach the trees.

THE BEST CELERY.

THE few remarks I have to make on this subject, therefore, are not made with a view to describe any particular mode of culture, but rather to direct attention to particular varieties now in cultivation. There are at the present time a great many kinds of Celery grown, and all have their patrons, or some of them would soon become extinct; and if each cultivator, after a careful trial of the comparative merits of each variety, has retained the best and most useful for his purposes, he is quite right in doing so, and may assist others by giving the public the benefit of his experience; which I shall now proceed to do, trusting that others in different parts of the country may be induced to do the same.

First, then, it is an indispensable quality in celery that it should be solid; second, that it should be sweet and crisp; and third, that it should remain long in perfection. The only varieties which I have found to possess these qualities any thing like constant is one known in this neighborhood under the name of "Dwarf, late White Celery." Unfortunately it has never been made known by the trade; at least, if it has, it has been so but very partially. It is of a dwarf, robust, compact habit, and can be had good ten months out of the twelve; the space between the rows may also be eighteen inches less than that for any other variety. I should advise all who have not grown it to give it a trial; and I am certain of its giving them satisfaction. It can only be had true from a few establishments at present. Those who have a stock of it should, therefore, make it known; for of all others it is certainly the Celery best calculated to meet the extensive demand of a gentleman's establishment, and to give entire satisfaction as regards flavor. A BOUSIE.

Stoke Park, near Slough.

[We can confirm Mr. Bousie's opinion from our own experience. We find that those who have once grown it care but little for any other variety. It is most desirable that it should have some distinctive name; and we suggest that in future it be called "Incomparable." The raiser of this very useful variety is unknown.]—*Florist and Fruitist*.

POVERTY wants some, luxury many, and avarice all things

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, March 15, 1854.

OUR PAPER.

We are not fond of boasting, but we do feel a high degree of satisfaction—not to say pride—in presenting to our numerous readers such a paper as we now send out. We will not enumerate them, but ask our readers to look over and look through the long list of articles in this number, most of which it will be noticed are original; and we hope to make each future number if possible an improvement upon its predecessor.

We may be allowed to say in this connection, that whatever appears in the *Agriculturist* as editorial, or with editorial sanction, we shall honestly endeavor to make strictly reliable. We rather pride ourselves upon excelling in this particular, from the fact that those who speak through our editorial columns, are men deeply versed in both the *principles* and *practice* of agriculture.

We are happy to announce that in addition to our former force, we have enlisted in the editorial corps, the services of Mr. LEWIS F. ALLEN, so long eminent in the western part of this State as a Farmer, Stock-Breeder, and Fruit-Grower. Mr. ALLEN occupies a farm of about one thousand acres, near Buffalo, and has large herds of improved cattle, fine flocks of sheep, and over forty acres of orcharding. With what ability he instructs others with the pen, is shown by several articles on orchards and other departments of the farm, in the last volume, as well as by the article on "Fruits and their Varieties" in the present number.

We also take great pleasure in saying that Mr. R. G. PARDEE—whose valuable contributions to the various Agricultural and Horticultural journals for several years past, have made him widely and favorably known—is now enrolled with the editors of this journal. He will attend more particularly to the Horticultural Department, and hereafter give what he has to say on this and kindred subjects, to the *Agriculturist*.

Several other gentlemen, who are thoroughly practical farmers, as well as able writers, have promised us their constant aid in our effort to make the *Agriculturist* preëminently the leading, as well as most instructive and reliable work of its kind in the country.

With these appliances and efforts on our part, may we not again request each of our present readers to make a personal effort to enlarge our circulation; not only that an increased income may enable the publishers to add to our present facilities, but also to extend to as wide a circle as possible, the advantages which must result to those who weekly read a large and reliable agricultural journal.

Who will respond to this request, by sending one, two or more new subscribers, among their immediate friends and acquaintances?

We take the liberty of sending this number, as a specimen, to some intelligent agriculturists, who are not subscribers, (and to the very few who have been subscribers but who failed to

renew when their time expired.) We trust that all who are disposed to forward our enterprise, and at the same time benefit themselves, will promptly remit the small sum required for a year or for six months' subscription. There are in each year two complete volumes with an index, and we are quite willing to receive new subscribers for six months, that they may try us.

We renew the request made in a former number, viz., that our subscribers will send us the address of their friends and acquaintances, to whom they may desire to send a copy of the paper, and specimens will be freely mailed to them from the office without expense.

TO OUR LADY READERS.—We are so crowded with original matter on other subjects this week, that we have neglected the *Household Department*, though some good suggestions will be found in the *Reminiscences of a Farmer's Daughter*. We design to devote considerable space each week, to giving information on matters relating to the *in-door* work of the farm. We have a basket full of Recipes which we might publish, but we are unwilling to insert any thing of this kind, which we do not know to be useful, or which is not directly vouched for by some person speaking from experience. We respectfully request the ladies to communicate any information in regard to household matters, which may be useful to others. Their names need not appear in the paper if they desire them not to be there, though it adds interest and value to any communication to have it signed by the name of the writer. Every valuable hint thrown out through our columns, is read by, and benefits thousands.

We just now call to mind the "Washing Recipe No 2," on page 279 of last volume, in which the use of borax is recommended. Indirectly, we have heard of it being tried, and highly approved. Will some of those who have tried it faithfully, communicate the results directly to us. We are just as anxious to learn the fact that an experiment has failed, as that it has succeeded, for such information is equally important to others.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—We have just received, through the politeness of Mr. D. A. BULKELEY, a copy of the address of JUSTUS TOWERS, Esq., and the reports of committees, &c., at the Forty-third Anniversary of the Berkshire County (Mass.) Agricultural Society.

We have also received a copy of the addresses at the annual meeting of the New-York State Agricultural Society, by the retiring President, LEWIS G. MORRIS, Esq., and by the President elect, WM. KELLEY, Esq.

ERROR IN CREDIT.—In No. 25, Vol. xi., we inserted a short extract on Poultry Raising, which we found in an exchange *uncredited*. This article first appeared in the *Farm Journal*, of Pa., and should be credited to that paper.

HARPERS' MAGAZINE.—We have received the March number of this elegant magazine, in which the Messrs. Harpers make another "apology" on account of its appearance. We have no doubt that the new type, embellishments, &c., which they have been preparing for it since their great loss by fire last December, will surpass any thing yet got up in the magazine line;

but as for an "apology," why the public ought to *apologize* to them for the generous and elegant banquet they already furnish at so low a price. Gentle reader only think of this March No. now before us, containing 144 handsome pages, double columns, of the most agreeable and entertaining matter, illustrated by 52 fine engravings, and all for 25 cents. "Apology," gentlemen, it needs no such thing, especially from you.

Our readers will see under the head of "Economic Arrangements," &c., on the last page, that we offer them the above excellent magazine and our own for the low price of \$4 a year. Who will not have *Harpers' New Monthly* and the *Agriculturist*?

REMEDY FOR LICE ON HORSES.

A CORRESPONDENT at Milan, N. Y., asks for a remedy for lice on horses and colts.

Scotch snuff, well rubbed in between the hair and mane, is the best remedy we have seen applied. Some use a strong decoction of tobacco, others mercurial ointment. The latter is very dangerous, owing to the habit of colts biting each other. They are consequently very likely to get the ointment into their mouths and swallow some of it. This produces excessive salivation, and frequently death.

We have raised many colts but were never troubled with lice on them. They must be kept clear of hens and hen-roosts, and all other places where vermin are likely to harbor. If well fed then and cleaned, there is no danger of their getting lousy.

As soon as warm weather comes, we advise our correspondent to wash his colts well, two or three times a week, in mild, warm soap-suds, and continue the snuff till the lice disappear. In the meanwhile see that they are well fed, and have a clean dry place to lie in.

GUANO FOR CORN.

A CORRESPONDENT from Norwalk, Ct., asks the best method of applying guano to corn.

Sow broad-cast in the fall of the year, and plow in the guano as deep as you please. Cross plow equally deep in the spring, and then plant. Of course the time has passed for doing this for the coming crop. The only safe way now, is to wait till the corn is up, in May or June, then mix the guano half and half with plaster of Paris, charcoal dust, or fine soil, and at the first time hoeing, apply two table-spoonsful of the mixture round the corn, about four inches from the stalks, and dig it in lightly with the spoon. If this can be done just before a rain it will be better. Careful boys or girls will do this very rapidly. As the corn is near silking, apply another table-spoonful of the same mixture around each hill, about nine inches from the stalks. This will make it ear much better, and give a larger quantity and finer quality of grain.

Guano is a very strong, burning manure. If plowed or harrowed in, just previous to planting, the slightest particle—even not much larger than a pin's head—which comes in contact with the finest roots of the corn, is liable to kill it; but by plowing it in during fall, it has time during the winter to mix well with the soil, which imbibes its strong, burning principle—the ammonia—and then there is no danger of its

injuring the crop. Perhaps if the guano were plowed in during March, six weeks or so previous to re-plowing and planting, the ammonia from it would be so well mixed with the soil as to prevent danger to the corn.

CIRCULAR SAWING MACHINE FOR SAWING LOGS.

We have frequent inquiries about a circular saw-mill for cutting boards from logs. The following information, furnished by a correspondent of one of the best machines we know of, will doubtless be acceptable to many of our readers.

"It is a circular saw board machine, with two head blocks, twenty-four feet carriage and forty-eight inch diameter saw, will weigh about two tons, and costs from \$450 to \$550, according to its mode of construction. It requires steam or water to drive it, of about 12 or 15 horse-power. This machine has a number of new and valuable improvements, and it is giving entire satisfaction for cutting lumber as there is but little waste. Logs can be sawn from 5 to 24 inches diameter. With small logs they cut from six to eight thousand between sun and sun. One machine, with a good head of water, and a choice selection of pine logs, (just for an experiment to see what could be done in driving the machine to its utmost capacity,) sawed 1200 feet in one hour by the watch, but this is not a fair average of what it will ordinarily do. Very small logs of course would require more time in getting them on and off, than larger ones containing an equal quantity of lumber."

For the American Agriculturist.

CAN BONES BE DISSOLVED IN ASHES?

THERE seems to be little danger that farmers will not be sufficiently urged to collect bones for manure, as nearly every paper that has an agricultural column, appears to be calling their attention to the subject; but it is important, not only that the bones be saved, but used to the best advantage after they are saved. I notice a paragraph "going the rounds," stating that bones may be dissolved by making them into a heap with fresh ashes, moderately wet, and allowing them to remain a month or two. Now I have not tried this, but am very much inclined to doubt the efficacy of wet ashes as a solvent for bones, even though they remained in it a much longer time than a month or two. Will you be so good as to favor your readers with your opinion, whether this is one of the many worthless recipes that float through the newspapers, without any pains being taken to ascertain their origin or value, or whether it is reliable? If reliable, bones might be dissolved by this process much cheaper and easier than by the use of sulphuric acid. H. S. V.

We cannot now put our hands upon the paragraph alluded to. There are so many recipes for this and that, "going the rounds," which are entirely worthless, that we despair of correcting them, and generally let them pass unnoticed. It is really amusing to see many persons writing on chemistry, who have not the least practical knowledge of this science. We think there would be a hundred times less written on the chemistry of farming, if many of the editors of agricultural papers knew a hundred times more about it than they now do.

Bones are composed of two distinct parts, a fleshy (organic) and an earthy (inorganic.) Burn a bone, and you destroy its organic (fleshy) part, and leave a white mass—chiefly phosphate

of lime—which retains nearly the form of the original bone. Caustic alkalies (caustic means burning) will in like manner destroy the organic part, and at the same time render the earthy part a little more brittle than burning, if the alkali is strong. But it is out of the question that a mass of moist ashes, containing at most but a small per centage of alkali, (potash,) should dissolve the whole bone. A correspondent writes us, this week, that he reduced bones to a powder, by boiling them in strong ley for four hours. We think he must have kept them stirring during most of the time, or they would not have become powdered.

We know of no dissolving process equal to using sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol) where this can be obtained easily and cheaply, for most soils that need bone earth, seem to be benefited by the acid. To dissolve unground bones well, several months time is often needed. If they are ground, a few days at most is required. If they are first boiled in strong ley, so as to destroy the animal matter, the solution will be quite rapid. Where the acid cannot be obtained, it might be well to boil the bones in ley, or in water containing a large amount of ashes, for, in this way, the animal matter would be retained in a soapy form instead of being burned away, and the bones being made brittle, they could easily be crushed, and the whole mass be thus spread upon the land, after being mixed with muck, peat, &c.

HEAVY SPADE vs. LIGHT FORK.

DICKENS, in *Household Words*, gives an account of a trial of the comparative merit of these two implements at an agricultural gathering at Tiptree, the seat and farm of Mr. Mechi. The spade used was the ordinary farm spade, while the fork was two pounds lighter than the ordinary agricultural fork. It was ascertained that the fork would dig up easily hard strong ground that the spade could not efficiently do. The prongs of the light fork yield place to the stones and bend round them, loosening the soil and springing instantly when withdrawn into their original form.

A trial was also had between the light fork and the ordinary rigid and broad-bladed fork. "The man with the light fork earned four shillings while the other was earning two shillings and three pence, and the heavy fork after the match, required an outlay of sixpence for repairs. The savings in repairs and renovation, pay for the light fork several times in the course of the year, and in the labor the saving is so great that the man using this fork is said to lift—by the saving of two pounds in each effort—five tons less in the course of a day's work than his old-fashioned neighbor. It was ascertained by repeated trial that laborers with the light fork were able to perform their work more thoroughly with a saving of twenty per cent. of labor. These forks were composed of five narrow prongs of cast-steel, completed in one solid joint without joint or weld."

We believe Mr. HENRY PARTRIDGE, formerly of Sherburne, now of Medfield, Mass., was the first person who made the elastic hay and manure or spade fork, from a single piece of cast-steel; and that the English and other nations are the copyists of his invention.

Mr. P. first made the elastic cast-steel hay fork, "completed in one solid joint without joint or weld," in 1813. One of these was then purchased by a neighboring farmer, who used it every season till his death in 1851—thirty-eight years! It was still a good fork, and was

then sold at auction with the other implements belonging to the estate.

In the year 1815, Mr P. commenced the manufacture of the elastic steel manure and spade fork, of four to eight tines, from one solid piece of cast steel as above, and these he continues to manufacture to the present day. His son, Mr. HENRY PARTRIDGE, Junr., is also engaged in their manufacture, and has become quite as eminent in the business as his excellent father.

Forks for handling tan and oysters are made the same as the above with ten to fourteen tines.

Mr. PARTRIDGE has greatly improved the small trip hammer and its movements; and has exercised his ingenuity in improving many other things connected with his manufacturing business.

In the above trial spoken of in *Dickens' Household Words*, it seems the cast-steel fork did the same labor, at an expense of five tons less lifting in a single day. What a boon this is to the laboring man; and for this he may thank the mechanical ingenuity of our worthy countryman, Mr. HENRY PARTRIDGE.

A NEW DESCRIPTIVE HEN'S-NEST.

UNDER this head, our venerable friend, the *Knickerbocker*, says in its March number that, he finds the following in a Southern journal:

This is one of the most ingenious contrivances of the age, and is the invention of a downeast Yankee. The design is to deceive poultry into the speedy and liberal laying of eggs, which is accomplished by the peculiar construction of the machine. At the bottom of the nest there is a trap-door, which works on a hinge, being supported by a spring. The moment an egg is placed on this, the trap opens and lets it fall through into a cushioned apartment prepared for its reception. The consequence is, that the bird, just as she is preparing to cackle, glances at the nest, and seeing nothing, actually reasons herself into the belief that she has not laid at all, and resumes her position on the nest, in hopes of making a more successful effort. On the first trial of this curious contrivance before the Commissioner of Patents, to test its virtues, a singular result was effected. A large imported Russian hen was "located" on the nest, and left to her meditations. On account of pressing business, the hen was forgotten until the next day, when, to the utter astonishment of the commissioner, a half-bushel of eggs was found in the cushioned chamber below.

The *Knickerbocker* then goes on to intimate that the above Southern paper has been infringing on his own patent, long before obtained for the "*Self-Acting Hen-Persuader*." We should be glad if our fun-loving neighbor would give us the exact date of the caveat for the said patent, for we too have a "claim" of an invention to register; but whether it is as great an antique as that of our venerable contemporary, we shall leave him to determine. Suffice it to say, that upwards of six years ago, in the seventh volume of our journal, a grave contributor of ours, in his veritable history of "Yankee Farming," thus causes one of his heroines to speak:

"Du tell, Sargeant, now," interrupted the impatient Mrs. Doolittle, "have you hearn any thing about that 'ere patent hen's nest, way down to Inventionville, that keeps the hens layin' all the time? We haven't had a egg all winter, and I am dreadful fearful we shan't get one for settin' in the spring. Mr. Doolittle says he don't believe a word on 't; but I do, every bit; for I see it in the almanac; and the way was, as soon as the hen had laid the egg, it rolled down through a little trap-door into a

basket, when the hen looking under her could'n't find nothin' there, so concludin' she'd made a mistake and hadn't laid, she begun agin, and so kept on layin' as many as three or four a day, sometimes. He only asks five dollars for his patent; and sartin true, if I had one now, I could sell eggs enough before settin' time, to buy Molly a braun new silk frock, though she hardly deserves one."

Written for the American Agriculturist.

REMINISCENCES OF A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

No. III.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

THE old farm-house on the hill, how well I remember it, for I am a genuine farmer's daughter as I told you, and "my experience" is not at all an imaginary one. We lived away out of the village, were surrounded by farm-houses, and our only neighbors were farmers, therefore I have a right to say I know something about them, and how they live. But I cannot say they were all to my taste, or that they all had the refinement and cultivation which I think it should be the aim of every class of people to possess; yet I do know that in more than one family, there grew up sons and daughters, with all the strength of character which is the pride of our country; and not only with refinement, but elegance of manners such as I have rarely seen surpassed in any circle in city or country.

It was in my earliest childhood that I used to see it, the old farm-house, but I should never forget, were I to live a thousand years, the lady who presided there; her gentleness, her dignity, her loving-kindness, and her lady-like deportment—which would be called in courtly circles high-bred. I remember how sweetly she reproved little children if they were rude, so indelibly impressing upon their minds the importance of politeness even in their play, and the possibility of uniting freedom and joyousness with gentleness, that I do not think any who were brought within the sphere of her influence could fail to be nobler and better all the way through life.

She was one of those women whose "price is above rubies;" who "saw well to the ways of her household;" and emphatically exemplified that the better educated and more highly cultivated a woman is, the better she is fitted for all the duties of wife, and mother, and house-keeper. There is no more false and injurious notion, than that education is only necessary for those who are to depend upon it for the means of livelihood. We hear it often remarked of a son, "He is to be a farmer or mechanic, and therefore may leave school early, as 'learning' is not necessary to his success;" and of a daughter, "She is to be married, and aspires no higher than to be a farmer's or a mechanic's wife, and therefore can do without book-knowledge." Yet it is true that if a man is to plant corn, mow grass, and "fodder cattle" all his life, he can do it better, and be happier whilst doing it, if he has learned to do it scientifically, and has abundance of food for thought while so employed. I could bring a thousand instances to prove that the most cultivated women are the best house-keepers; for no woman can be a thoroughly good house-keeper who is not systematic; no woman can sweep and dust a room well who does not do it systematically—or "do

a baking," or a washing, or practise economy; and the more thorough her education, the better she will be able to plan; and the more pleasant things she has to think about, the happier she will be at her toil; and thus more expertly and satisfactorily will it be performed.

The most intelligent woman I ever met, was one whose whole life was spent in the most severe and wearing toil; and never any where else did I see a house in such "apple-pie order," or eat such delicious bread, or meats cooked in such perfection, and all the economy and arrangements of house-keeping so thoroughly performed. There was never a day, even during "butchering week," or "soap-making," that she did not find, or make time to read, at least a page; and neither souse, nor sausages, nor soap, ever suffered on account of her love of reading.

But I must not forget the old farm-house and its presiding genius. It has become a proverb that the women of farmers' households lead a more toilsome and drudgery kind of life than the men, and I think this is true. One reason has ever been, that so little attention has been paid to convenience in the construction of those parts of the house where they must spend most of their time, and where their labor must be performed; and another is that the husbands and fathers have so little idea of the true nature of woman's toil. It seems to them *light work* to run round a cooking-stove, and sweep, and dust, and take care of children, while on the contrary it is infinitely more exhausting to mind and body than the labor of the field. Many and many a farmer do I know, who thinks his wife may perform all the labor of the household—the cooking, cleaning, butter making, and cheese pressing—which obliges her to rise early and sit up late, and never rest, and all because it costs so much to "hire a girl." But I could never see why it is not as reasonable to expect one man to do all the sowing, planting and plowing, the mowing, reaping or threshing, because it costs half the products of the farm to pay the "hired men." I suppose they would answer that the seeds would not be in the ground in season to spring up and bear fruit, and the grass would never become hay, and the grain would be spoiled before it could be cradled by one person. This is unanswerable: but because the wife does not spoil and become utterly useless in one season, it is not the less certain that she does spoil by such usage; and the children are spoiled, in the first place by her over-working when she needs rest and the kindest attention, and in the next place by neglect, because the mother has not time to devote to them. They are cross and fretful, when a little attention to their physical health and habits would keep them always well and pleasant.

Now the quiet, dignified lady in the old farm-house, was just such a farmer's wife. The house was an old castle of a thing, very well for some lord or duke who could afford to keep a train of servants, but not at all suited to the wants of a republican family in a republican land, where republican tastes should prevail, whether they do or not? The china closet was in the parlor, according to the custom in a multitude of just such houses that I have seen, for what reason I never could divine, unless because all the *best things* must of course be in the parlor, and to reach it from the kitchen, one

must go at least a Sabbath day's journey. The dining-room was half way between; the milk-room down cellar, and the cheese-room out doors! To prepare one meal, a woman must necessarily walk miles, and to do the work of a day was worse than a pedestrian tour to Mexico. I will tell you some day how she did it, and what was the secret of her success.

Miscellaneous.

For the American Agriculturist.

TRAINING CHILDREN.

I NOTICE what is said in the *Agriculturist*, No. 24, page 375, headed "Children of 1854."

If there be any one thing more interesting than another, it is children, beginning with the wee ones at the mother's breast up to the group in the play-grounds around the country villa or cottage. Surely that man or woman is not far removed from the brute who does not love children when well trained and taught obedience, and I can subscribe to Aunt Fanny's creed, and add to it many more articles.

But here lies the great cause of the many evils which befall the children of the present day, viz., the want of parental government. Children are not taught obedience. There is no lack of commands or demands, neither of which are enforced, but they are allowed to disobey them with impunity, and to have their own way and carry their own points in almost every thing, either by teasing, open rebellion, or stealth; hence they become a pest and vexation in our public conveyances, our boarding-houses, and more especially in our schools; for children who are not taught obedience at home, will seldom when abroad submit to rule, however simple and reasonable. On this account both parents and children who do their duty, have to suffer by the neglect of those who do not. Can any one point out a remedy for this growing evil before it be too late?

ALMOST AN OCTOGENARIAN.

ANY BODY'S CHILD.

THE following story by DICKENS, is as true of thousands of children in the city of New York, as in London. It behoves the public to take care of them; and we may be assured if the State schools do not educate the wild urchins, roaming about without house or home, and belonging to any and no body, the State prisons will. The rich had much better be taxed for the proper education of poor, ignorant children, than for their support in prisons, and the expense of a large police force, criminal lawyers, and judges. Some of the ideas in this story of DICKENS, are the same as those in the communication in our last week's paper by "Almost an Octogenarian;" but we know the writer of that had not seen this, when he wrote his article.

Any body's child is a sad little being. You find him playing at marbles in a city alley. His feet are bare, his clothes are ragged, his voice is hard and cracked, his hair is matted down over his eyes, his hands are thin and angular, his knees protrude through his torn trousers, and those rags are kept on by a piece of cord that passes over his shoulder. How keen are the eyes that leer out at you from under that hair-thatched brow! They read

you off in a minute. Any body's child can tell, at a glance of those sharp eyes, whether you have any thing or nothing in your pocket; whether your heart is hard or soft; whether you are a parish officer or a detective policeman. You may deceive casual observers, but Any body's child is not to be done. Admitted.

He has no respect for you; if you freely offer him money, you are a flat; he has a ready impertinence to throw at you should you be harsh to him; he hates you if you be either a parish officer or a detective. If you be a philanthropist he listens to you only to laugh at you. Any body's child is twelve years old, yet he has had great experience in the world. He is skilled in every artifice, and ready to profit by any. Admitted.

Is it his cue to be penitent, to repent thoroughly, to cry, and call himself an abandoned wretch and a miserable sinner, to declare that there is no good in him, that death is the best possible thing that could happen to him, to exhibit a knowledge of religious observances—he will do all this, you know he will. Admitted.

First, he cries; then he allows himself to be soothed; then he describes the terrible hardships he has suffered; then he strikes up a psalm, which he sings very fairly. This performance is well adapted to touch the feelings and to influence the pockets of the good ladies who go their rounds courageously, about the worst by-ways of the city, doing what they conceive to be their duty, quietly and firmly; distributing, with real charity of heart—but often to unworthy objects—money which they can ill spare. Any body's child knows these good ladies very well. He hears what they have to say with downcast eyes; and he is very serious when he takes the tracts they are so good as to distribute. But how can he read while he is hungry? The lady is certainly to be touched by this appeal, and all honor to her gentle heart! Any body's child receives sixpence. Then the lady proceeds to the next court, and Any body's child buys some pudding at a house close at hand—which he wraps up in the tract—and saves twopence for the low theatre at night. You know all that is true of Any body's child. Admitted.

Any body's child plays other parts. Many come to inquire into his condition; to ask him about his parentage, his mode of life, the number of times he has been in prison, the games he has played. To these he appears very hardened indeed. He has no recollection of his mother, and his father is somewhere in the country. He is allowed to sleep upon a pallet in the corner of a kind old woman's kitchen up a court. He lives by all sorts of stratagems. He holds gentlemen's horses; he goes out with costermongers to cry their wares. He has been offered the situation of errand-boy, to carry out goods; but he never liked it; such places was always too hard for him. He has been in prison many times, five or six times at least. He proceeds to repeat the prison regulations, for he knows them by heart. He has been engaged with other boys in taking lead from house-roofs; in "snow gathering," (a poetic expression for clothes stealing from hedges,) in picking pockets at fairs. He can turn his hand to any thing destructive; but finds the world is again him. He knows very well that he is an outcast, and that boys of his sort are not to be admitted into any decent companionship. Yet his is a hard life—his is. He has tried very often to do something for himself—he has; but it ain't of no use, he can't keep to nothing; he gets tired of it, and people gets tired of him. He supposes he will be transported at last. He doesn't much care what becomes of him. As for a home—he has never had a home. He is glad his father has gone away, for he was always a thrashing of him. He will say all this to you, will Any body's child. Admitted.

Any body's child here begins a true story, a little colored. He watches narrowly the expression of his questioner, and shapes his answer

according to the result of his observation. He thinks there is a chance of getting something out of his listener, perhaps half-a-crown, perhaps a passage to the diggings; but he is afraid it may be an introduction to some reformatory institution.

Any body's child plays a third part. Admitted. This is played when he is accosted by an inquirer who is the sworn advocate of popular education. Herein the child is a mass of ignorance. He has never heard who is king or queen. He is not certain that it ain't the Black Prince. How should he know? He has heard of the Creator once or twice, but knows nothing about the New Testament. Cannot read or write; wishes he could. Will go to the ragged school; wouldn't he like to? But he must have something to eat, afore he can think of learning any thing. Has heard of all sorts of places built to do good to him; but he doesn't like them. He isn't fond of work. It's a hard life in the streets; but he will get used to it in time.

All this admitted. Admit on the other hand—you must, if you admit the sun and the eternal heavens to be realities—that *while opponents discuss theories, he grows up to Newgate and perdition.*

Yet, truly regarded, Any body's child is something more than this worthless little wretch and irredeemable outcast. Because he cannot be made to mend his ways in a few weeks; because it is not easy to make him the quiet inhabitant of a monotonous House of Refuge; because he cannot recognize a ministering angel in a police officer; because he is slow to learn, and has a disgust for the irksome foundations of education; because the wild animal of a city alley cannot, in a few days, become a lap-dog for lady visitors to pat and smooth; voices begin to cry aloud that the case is hopeless. Let our voice cry aloud, instead, To whom does Any body's child belong? To some of us, surely, if not to all of us. *What are our laws, if they secure for this child no protection; what are we, if, under our eyes, Any body's child grows up to be Every body's enemy.*

Any body's child is undoubtedly Some body's child. To discover this Some body, who basely deserts it, should be the duty of the State; and the law's heaviest hand would we lay upon this Some body. The State, professing and calling itself Christian, and therefore refusing to breed plagues and wild beasts and rubbish to be shot into the bottomless pit, *should systematically take that child, and make it a good citizen.* And as it can, in most cases find out Some body when he or she has done a murder on the body, so let it find out Some body guilty of the worse murder of this child's soul, and punish that heaviest of all offenders, in pocket and person.

Any body's child is a little fiend, a social curse, a hypocrite, a liar, a thief. Admitted. But if the State had long ago made Some body accountable for the child, and taken upon itself the duties of parent, Any body's child, in lieu of the dreadful creature you recoil from, would now be a hopeful little fellow, with the roses of youth upon his cheeks, and the truth of happy childhood on his lips.

Any body's child cannot too soon become the adopted of us all; and the Some body who gave it birth cannot too soon or too relentlessly be made to pay the charges of the adoption, or be punished in default. Recent conferences on this shame to England have renewed our hopes of Any body's child. Reader, as you have children of your own, or were a child yourself, remember him!

From the Knickerbocker Magazine.

LITTLE PEOPLE'S SIDE-TABLE.

A WEE fellow was learning to read in a picture-primer. He commenced one morning "H-e-n." Well, what does that spell? It puzzled him; but after ogling at the picture a mo-

ment, his face suddenly brightened, and, looking up triumphantly, he ejaculated:

"Rooster!"

ANOTHER, at another time, happened to be reading of the curious skin of an elephant.

"Did you ever see an elephant's skin?" I asked.

"I have!" shouted a little "six-year old" at the foot of the class.

"Where?" I asked, quite amused at his earnestness.

"On the elephant!" said he, with a most provoking grin.

He had seen "the elephant," that boy, young as he was.

A LITTLE boy came in one morning, with his eyes wide open, and inquired if the Chinese stood on their heads.

"No," I answered, somewhat surprised at the question; "why?"

"'Cause," said he, "Jim Brown says they live under us, on the other side of the world, and I don't see how they stick, any how."

A LITTLE girl here, after repeating her usual prayer which her sick mother had taught her, asked if she might say "words of her own." Leave been given, she went on:

"O Lord! don't let my ma die, nor my pa, nor gran'-pa, nor gran'-ma, nor any of my uncles and aunts, or any of my cousins; and don't let our hired girl die; but, O Lord, you may let who else die you are a mind to!"

—•••—

TWO OR THREE THOUSAND PIGS.—During a recent visit to the interior, we heard of an incident not yet cold on the breath of local circulation, which had as well receive newspaper life and immortality now as at any other time. A city-country gentleman of the section, which we were visiting, who *listphs* after the most approved fashion, wanted a few pigs, for the purpose of supplying his family with roasters in the fall and bacon in the winter. He had a new man-of-all-work, who was not very familiar with his peculiarity of speech, and had not exactly taken the trouble to acquaint himself with the line of business in which his employer was engaged.

"John," said the city-country gentleman, one day after breakfast, "go out this morning and buy me two or three thows and pigs."

"Yes, sir," replied John, "it shall be done."

John did not return till late in the day, when he was met by his master and accosted thus:

"Did you get 'em?"

"No sir," answered John, "not all. The drovers have been about buying up large numbers, and I could get only eight hundred."

"Eight hundred *what*, thir?" demanded the master impatiently.

"Eight hundred *pigs*, as you told me," replied John.

"I told you no such thing. I told you, thir, to go and buy me two or three thows and pigs."

"I know it," answered John, "but I couldn't get two or three thousand. I've been out all day, and scoured the whole country, and could get but eight hundred."

Light now, for the first time after the order had been given, flashed on the gentleman's mind. He comprehended the cause of the misunderstanding, and although not exactly in the mood for laughing, very good naturedly pocketed the costly joke, and asked:

"How many did you get, John?"

"Eight hundred, sir, and that was all I *could* get."

"And did you *buy* them outright, John, or only talk of taking them?"

"Bought them for good," replied John, "and had hard work to keep them out of the hands of the drovers, and the owners will be here for their pay in the morning."

The best of the joke, so far as the gentleman was concerned, is to follow. This happened last season. The hogs were received, kept and fed for a short time, and then sold for the block at a handsome profit.—*Louisville Courier.*

For the American Agriculturist.

FACTS IN FRAGMENTS.

A hog's taste would not generally be considered very fastidious, but, according to Linnaeus, the hog eats only 72 species of plants, while the horse eats 262; the cow, 276; the sheep, 387; and the goat, 449.

The Potato is a native of South America, and is still found in Peru and Chili growing wild, in which state it is small and bitter. It is said to have first attracted the notice of a European botanist by its flower. Potatoes were introduced into Great Britain in the latter part of the sixteenth century, but by whom is uncertain. Some historians say by Sir Walter Raleigh, while others mention other adventurers to the new world. They were at first cultivated as rarities, without any idea of their importance as an article of general cultivation. Their spread over the countries of Europe was slow, and in some of them they are now but little cultivated.

Wheat and Rye grow spontaneously in Tartary and Siberia. Wheat is also indigenous in Sicily. Oats grow wild in Abyssinia. Buckwheat is said to be a native of Asia. The native country of Barley is unknown. Indian Corn is a native of America. Rice of Ethiopia. It was introduced into South Carolina from Madagascar, in 1693 or 4. Artichokes, Cabbage, and Lettuce, are said to be natives of Holland; Asparagus of Asia; Onions and Garlic of various eastern countries; Horse Radish of China; Mustard of Great Britain; Beans of the East Indies; Pumpkins of America; Peaches and Cherries of Persia; Plums and Apricots of Asia; Hemp of Persia and India. Flax grows spontaneously in Persia, but the cultivated variety is supposed to have originated in Egypt. Tobacco is a native of America. It is supposed to have been introduced into England in 1586, by Ralph Lane and the colony under his command, who returned from Roanoke in that year. Probably it was introduced by order of Sir Walter Raleigh, under whose auspices the colony had been sent out, who had learned its use of the Indians, or in France, where it had previously been introduced by Nicot, from whom it takes its generic name, *Nicotiana*. The Sugar Cane is a native of China or the East Indies, where sugar has been manufactured from it from a very remote period. Sugar is first mentioned by a European writer, A.D. 625, but for centuries after was sold only as a medicine, and previous to its cultivation in the West Indies it did not come into general use as an article of food.

Previous to the commencement of the sixteenth century, our English ancestors appear to have known little of gardening, as they imported their vegetables from the Netherlands.

Merino Sheep were first introduced into this country in 1802, by Robert R. Livingston. The same year one hundred were imported at Humphreysville, Ct., by Gen. Humphreys, at that time Minister to Spain.

A singular custom prevails in Valetta, the capital of the Island of Malta, which effectually

protects the inhabitants from all danger of purchasing adulterated milk. The milkmen take their goats to the doors of their customers in the morning and evening, when the customer sends or brings out a vessel, and the goat-herd, kneeling down by one of his animals, milks from it the required quantity.

The custom with persons who cannot write of making their mark in the form of a cross, thus, +, originated in the days of papal ignorance and superstition, when it was ordained that those who were unable to write their names, should make a cross to show that they were Christians. H. S. V.

RUNNING DOWN A COMPETITOR.—If it be policy for a tradesman to run down the goods and character of a competitor, the following may be considered an exception to the general rule:

"What's the price of that coat?" inquired a countryman, the other day, of a merchant in this city.

"That? The price of this, sir, is eight dollars; and very cheap at that price," answered the merchant.

"I can't exactly agree with you then," said the customer; "I only paid six for the one I have on."

"That may be," replied the merchant, "and I should consider that you would have been horribly bitten, if you had paid half that sum for it. I don't sell such goods as that. Why look at it! it is miserable stuff, and merely basted together, at that; and the man who sold it to you knew it at the time. He is a great cheat, whoever he is, and deserves to be publicly condemned."

"That's just the opinion I've had of him ever since I made the purchase," said the customer; "I bought this coat of you some six months ago!"

The merchant was suddenly reminded of some other business that needed his attention, and left the customer in the hands of his clerk.

A MODEL CHRISTMAS PRESENT.—We met one of our industrious young mechanics, who was congratulating himself upon having found in his stocking, this morning, a most elegantly wrought purse, with fifteen dollars, in bright gold, "enclosed," the purse made by his happy young wife, and the money saved by her from his regular contributions for family expenses. Besides the affectionateness of this appropriate holiday *douceur*, it is a text from which a whole volume of good sermons might be written on the subject of household economy. It reminds us of Solomon's beautiful proverb about a good wife.—*Ohio Statesman*.

OYSTER LIFE.—An imaginative naturalist has pictured the life of an oyster as one of the happiest of destinies. He has described him as carefully lodged in a dwelling of pearl, fed with the rich produce of the swelling tides, growing delicately corpulent with luxuries which he receives by the mere trouble of opening his mouth, soothed to slumber by the gentle ripple of the waves that roll above and around him, and cheered amid the intervals of his almost continuous dreams by the consideration that his death even is to be glorious as that of the white bull sacrificed to Jove, or the tender virgin who saved her country by her passage down the throat of the Minotaur. Faint ideas of discomfort are suggested by such traditions as those of the "Oyster crossed in love;" but on the whole, the lot of the oyster is a glorious one. He swims in a sensuous paradise until the crash of the oyster-knife comes thundering in to put an end to his life; and then he lies white, succulent, and resigned, ready to be offered an unresisting sacrifice to the gastronomic sensibilities of some refined palate.

"YOUNG AMERICA."—The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* tells a good story of a precocious little fellow who walked into the house of a citizen of that city one day last week, and after taking a seat by the fire, very coolly informed the lady of the house that he was on his way to Chicago, and, if they had no objection, he would remain over night. The lady, of course, consented, and the little stranger was kindly cared for. He gave his name as Charlie, and said he lived in Cleveland. When asked what he was going to Chicago for, he answered that he was "traveling for his health." All attempts to obtain the name of his parents were unavailing. He obstinately persisted that he *never* had any.

THE WORST OF IT.—"Do you want any berries, ma'am?" said a little boy to a lady one day. The little fellow was very shabbily clothed, and his feet were bare and travel-stained. In both hands he held up a tin pail full of ripe raspberries, which were prettily peeping out from amid the green leaves that lay lightly over them. The lady told him she should like some; and taking the pail from him, she stepped into the house. He did not follow, but remained behind whistling to some canaries hanging in their cage on the porch.

"Why do you not come in, and see if I measure your berries right?" said the lady, "how do you know but what I may cheat you?"

The boy looked archly up at her and smiled. "I am not afraid," said he, "for you would get the worst of it, ma'am." "Get the worst of it!" said she, "what do you mean?"

"Why, ma'am, I should only lose my berries, and you would be stealing; don't you think you would get the worst of it?"

INTERMARRIAGE OF BLOOD RELATIONS.—The *Frederickburg News* says: In the county in which we were raised, for twenty generations back, a certain family of wealth and respectability have intermarried until there cannot be found in three or four of them a sound man or woman. One has sore eyes, another scrofula, a third is idiotic, a fourth blind, a fifth bandy-legged, a sixth with a head about the size of a turnip, with not one out of the number exempt from physical or mental defects of some kind. Yet this family perseveres to intermarry with each other, with these living monuments constantly before them.

LARGE OX.—The *Ogdensburg Sentinel* says Mr. Perkins, of Hydepark, Vt., has an ox on exhibition in Ogdensburg which weighs 3,935 pounds. This Behemoth was raised at Hydepark, is now in his sixth year, and is still growing, having gained the past year nearly 400 pounds. He stands 6 feet 4 inches high, and measures from rump to nose 12 feet 4 inches, and from tip to tip 20 feet. He is considered the largest specimen of horned cattle in the world. Mr. Perkins is on his way to Illinois, whither he has removed his family, in order as he says, to let the animal attain his growth, Vermont being too crowded for that purpose.

SUBSTITUTE FOR THE COMMON BRICK.—Martin Keenan, of Milford Mass., says—"I think a substitute for brick, as good and cheap, can be manufactured as follows: Take a metal mould, first filled with heated gravel, and then pour melted glass into it, and leave it to cool gradually. I think each mould would not require more glass than is contained in a common black bottle. These are sold for a cent each, the blowing of which must cost half that sum." There appears to be something in this.

"MOTHER, what is a *hush*?" "A *hush*, child? I do not know—what makes you ask?" "Cause the other day I asked Jane what made her back stick out so, and she said *hush*."

WHEN Adam got tired naming his descendants, he said: "Let all the rest be called Smith."

PROOF THAT FLAME IS HOLLOW.—Pour some spirits of wine into a watch-glass and inflame it; place a straw across this flame, and it will only be ignited and charred at the outer edge; the middle of the straw will be uninjured, for there is no igniting matter in the center of the flame; or introduce into the middle of the flame one end of a glass tube, when the vapor will rise through it, and may be lighted at the other end of the tube.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF VIRGINIA.—A bill is before the Legislature of Virginia, and likely to become a law, which provides for a geological survey of the State.

EXPORT OF PIGS AND POULTRY.—We understand that one of Adams & Co's express cars was entirely occupied yesterday with pigs and poultry to be shipped at New-York for England, in answer to orders from that country. The total value of the lot is about \$1,000.—*Boston Traveller.*

SICK HEADACHE.—The following cure for the sick headache was furnished to the *Boston Medical Journal*, by Dr. N. S. Folsom, of Portsmouth, N. H.:

Take any number of drops of Croton Oil, mix them with flour and molasses, and make as many pills as drops of the oil used. When the patient begins to feel the sick headache coming on, one-half of a pill is to be taken every hour in molasses, or something of like consistence, until it acts as a cathartic; and thus treat the sick headache at each attack. If thus taken, each attack will be less severe, and in some cases a few doses produce a permanent cure. He seems to think the Croton Oil acts in three ways: 1st. By increasing the secretions. 2d. By counteracting the anti-peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels; and 3d, by acting as a counter-irritant to the brain.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the

utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. This number begins the second volume or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume of 416 pages with index for \$1, or less if clubs are formed. Where clubs already exist new names may be added at the same rate, and these names may be at different post-offices. See the last page for terms, special notices to subscribers, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fluctuated the past week 25 cents per bbl., but closes at our last rates. Corn is 2 to 3 cents per bushel lower than last week. Some are looking for a re-action in breadstuffs; but we noticed in our latest advices from Europe, that extraordinary measures were taken in the Baltic ports to forward wheat to England. Shippers have been at the expense, in some instances, even of cutting canals through the ice in the harbors, to haul out their vessels loaded with grain for the English market. Such efforts as these will have considerable influence in keeping down the corn market.

Pork a decline of 50 cents per bbl. Lard and Beef unchanged. Cotton a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per lb., Rice no change, Sugar a slight improvement.

Money is more in demand, and worth outside of the banks 9 to 15 per cent. Stocks have given way more or less the past week.

The weather continues favorable for spring work, and the gardens around us are being rapidly planted with salad, peas, potatoes, &c. An unusual large quantity of spring wheat and rye are being sowed, and preparations are making for an extra quantity of barley, oats, and corn. This is wise on the part of the farmers, as all these products are likely to bring good prices the ensuing season.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, New-York, March 11, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Junes, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3; Western Reds, \$2 50; Mercers, \$3 25; Merinos, \$2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Onions red, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl. \$2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; yellow, \$2 50; white, \$3; Turnips, Russia, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, 68c.; white, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Cabbages, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz., \$1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Carrots, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Celery, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. bunches, \$1 25@ \$1 50.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenburgs, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 50; Greenings, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$4; Russets, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3@ \$3 25; Cranberries, of an extra quality, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$9; Maple Sugar, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, March 13, 1854.

The sales are reported as rather more brisk than last week, and the cattle look full as well as last week.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor,

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,009	1,984
Cows, 48	
Calves, 644	
Sheep, 746	300
Swine, 260	60

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 47; cows, 48; sheep, 446.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 800; sheep, 300.

By the Erie railroad, beeves, 550; swine, 260.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 630.

From Pennsylvania, on foot, 224.

Ohio, by cars, 776.

Kentucky, by cars, 301.

Mr. ALLERTON gives the following prices: Cattle, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Calves, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Sheep, \$3 50@ \$10 per head; Cows, from \$30@ \$50, according to quality.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 275	
Cows and Calves, 60	15
Sheep, 2,900	450
Veals, 25	

*BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 257	
Cows, 74	
Sheep, 2,628	1200

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 65	
Cows, 87	

The following are the prices at Mr. CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson Street: Cattle, 8@ 10c.; Cows and Calves, the sales rather slow, and were from \$25@ \$35@ \$50; Sheep, \$3 25 @ \$5@ \$7 and \$10 for some extras. One lot of 600 sold for \$5@ 5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$; Veals, 5@ 7c. per pound.

At Washington Market, Pork in the carcase is worth 7 to 8c. per pound; Mutton, 6 to 8c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lbs. 5 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —

Beeswax.

American Yellow.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 28 @ 29
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Bristles.

American, Gray and White.....	— 40 @ — 45
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Coal.

Liverpool Orrel.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ chaldron, 10 50 @ 14 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ .50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ 2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7 —

Cotton.

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior.....	@ —	@ —	@ —
Low to good ord.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good mid.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mid. fair to fair ..	10 @ 11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12
Fully fr. to good fr.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	@ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Good and fine.....	@ —	@ —	@ —

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ yard, — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.

Java, White.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 13 @ — 14
Mocha.....	— 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 12
Maracaibo.....	— 12 @ — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Domingo..... (cas?)	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 16

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 12

Feathers.

Live Geese, prime.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 46 @ — 49
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Flax.

Jersey.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 8 @ — 9
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Flour and Meal.

Sour	7 25	@ 7 50
Superfine No. 2	7 50	@ 7 62½
State, common brands	7 87½	@ 7 93½
State, Straight brand	7 93½	@ 8 —
State, favorite brands	8 06½	@ 8 18½
Western, mixed do.	7 87½	@ 7 93½
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.	8 —	@ 8 06½
Michigan, fancy brands	8 12½	@ 8 18½
Ohio, common to good brands	7 37½	@ 8 13
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 37½	@ 8 —
Ohio, fancy brands	8 18½	@ 8 25
Ohio, extra brands	8 25	@ 8 75
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	8 25	@ 8 62½
Genesee, fancy brands	8 25	@ 8 37½
Genesee, extra brands	8 50	@ 10 —
Canada, (in bond)	7 75	@ 7 87½
Brandywine	8 18½	@ 8 31½
Georgetown	8 18½	@ 8 31½
Petersburgh City	8 18½	@ 8 31½
Richmond Country	8 —	@ 8 18½
Alexandria	8 —	@ 8 18½
Baltimore, Howard Street	8 —	@ 8 18½
Rye Flour	6 87½	@ 5 93½
Corn Meal, Jersey	—	@ 4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4 50	@ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine	21 —	@ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee	1 95	@ 2 —
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)	2 —	@ 2 —
Wheat, Southern, White	1 85	@ 1 93
Wheat, Ohio, White	1 85	@ 1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White	1 88	@ 1 95
Wheat, Mixed Western	1 82	@ 1 86
Wheat, Western Red	1 80	@ 1 85
Rye, Northern	1 24	@ —
Corn, Unsound	—	@ 85
Corn, Round Yellow	86	@ 88
Corn, Round White	89	@ 90
Corn, Southern White	90	@ 93
Corn, Southern Yellow	89	@ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed	85	@ 86
Corn, Western Mixed	86	@ 87
Corn, Western Yellow	—	@ —
Barley	95	@ 1 10
Oats, River and Canal	50	@ 53
Oats, New-Jersey	46	@ 48
Oats, Western	54	@ 55½
Oats, Penna.	47	@ 49
Oats, Southern	43	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed	2 75	@ 2 87½
Peas, Canada	1 18½	@ —
Beans, White	1 50	@ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed	23	@ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed	21	@ 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in hales	100 lbs.	87½ @ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean	ton 285	@ 320 —
Russia, Outshot	—	@ —
Manilla	13½	@ —
Sisal	10	@ —
Sunn.	5½	@ —
Italian	ton 240	@ —
Java	120	@ 125
American, Dew-rotted	195	@ 200
American, do., Dressed	210	@ 260
American, Water-rotted	—	@ —

Hops.

1853	40	@ 44
1852	38	@ 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common	1 bbl.	@ 1 13
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Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Timber, White Pine	18	@ 22
Timber, Oak	25	@ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35	@ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	18	@ 22
YARD SELLING PRICES		
Timber, Oak Scantling	M. R. 30	@ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	17 50	@ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	—	@ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	20	@ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	37 50	@ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	30	@ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box	16	@ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine	16	@ 22
Boards, City Worked	22	@ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling	25	@ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring	25	@ —
Plank, Albany Pine	26	@ 32
Plank, City Worked	26	@ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce	18	@ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	22	@ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	2 25	@ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	2 75	@ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	M. 24	@ 28 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality	—	@ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality	19	@ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality	17	@ 18 —
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	32	@ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	—	@ 16 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	—	@ 22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	65	@ —
Staves, White Oak, 11d	52	@ —
Staves, White Oak, 8d	40	@ —
Staves, Red Oak, 11d	38	@ 35 —
Heading, White Oak	60	@ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans	29	@ —
Porto Rico	24	@ 58
Cuba Muscovado	25	@ 57
Trinidad Cuba	25	@ 27
Cardenas, &c.	23½	@ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d	1 lb.	4½ @ 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d	—	@ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North Country	280 lb.	@ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington	—	@ 5 50
Tar	1 bbl. 3	@ 3 50
Pitch, City	2 75	@ —
Resin, Common, (delivered)	1 75	@ 1 87½
Resin, White	280 lb. 2 50	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine	1 gall.	@ 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	1 ton	@ —
Thick, Round, Country	—	@ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country	—	@ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	9 25	@ 11 50
Beef, Prime, Country	6 —	@ 6 37½
Beef, Mess, City	13 —	@ 13 50
Beef, Mess, extra	15 50	@ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City	7 25	@ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin	—	@ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.	100 cc. 21	@ 25 —
Pork, Mess, Western	15 75	@ 16 —
Pork, Prime, Western	13 50	@ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.	14 88	@ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western	—	@ 17 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	1 lb.	@ 10½ —
Hams, Pickled	—	@ 8½ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted	—	@ 8½ —
Shoulders, Pickled	—	@ 6½ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted	—	@ 6½ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle	1 bbl. 13	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked	1 lb.	@ 9½ —
Butter, Orange County	21	@ 23
Butter, Ohio	12	@ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies	16	@ 20
Butter, Canada	12	@ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)	—	@ —
Cheese, fair to prime	10	@ 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	3 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia	3 50	@ 3 62½

Salt.

Turks Island	1 bush.	@ 48
St. Martin's	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground	1 sack, 1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine	1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 72½	@ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined	6½	@ 8
Crude, East India	7	@ 7½
Nitrate Soda	5	@ 5½

Seeds.

Clover	1 lb.	@ 11½
Timothy, Mowed	100 cc. 14	@ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped	17	@ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough	1 bush.	@ —
Linsced, Calcutta	—	@ —

Sugar.

St. Croix	1 lb.	@ —
New-Orleans	4	@ 6½
Cuba Muscovado	4½	@ 6
Porto Rico	4½	@ 6½
Havana, White	7½	@ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5½	@ 7½
Manilla	5½	@ —
Brazil White	6½	@ 7
Brazil, Brown	5	@ —
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf	9½	@ —
do. do. Crushed	9½	@ —
do. do. do. Ground	8½	@ —
do. (A) Crushed	9	@ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed	—	@ none.

Tallow.

American, Prime	1 lb.	11½ @ 12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia	1 lb.	@ —
Kentucky	7	@ 10
Mason County	6½	@ 11
Maryland	—	@ —
St. Domingo	12	@ 18
Cuba	18½	@ 23½
Yara	40	@ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25	@ 1 —
Florida Wrappers	15	@ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	6	@ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	5½	@ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece	1 lb.	@ 55
American, Full-blood Merino	46	@ 48
American ½ and ¾ Merino	42	@ 45
American, Native and ¾ Merino	36	@ 28
Extra, Pulled	42	@ 48
Superfine, Pulled	39	@ 41
No. 1, Pulled	33	@ 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for in advance.

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., also by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

SUPERIOR FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES.—CHAS. W. R. PRINCE & Co., Flushing, Long Island, in consequence of the Railroad passing through their largest Nursery, will sell about 50,000 trees at very reduced prices—comprising Fruit Trees in a bearing state, and Ornamental Trees of the largest size, including the finest evergreens and all other articles. Catalogues may be had at 113 Chamber st., and will be mailed to all applicants. 27-29

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA-Pootras and Malay fowl; 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Brahma Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at \$5 per dozen; Black and Buff Shanghai Eggs, \$3 per doz. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,

NO. 3 PARK ROW, and No. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE RECENTLY published new editions of the following books: 1. NORTON'S SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Prize Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. A.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY. By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton. 26-29-31-33

CHARTER OAK GRAPES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO DIRECT particular attention to these magnificent grapes, which he has propagated with such success, that they are beyond comparison the largest grapes known. He has many one and a half inches in diameter. The grape is perfectly hardy, and will endure the winter, and ripen 2 or 3 weeks sooner than the Isabella or Catawba. The Charter Oak Grape is unsurpassed for preserving and for wine—and a delicious table fruit. Orders up to 1st May received by subscriber, at 5 Scammel street, New-York city. After that date at Frankfort, N. Y. [27-] JOHN P. WILSON.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher. Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-4f

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, FLOWER ROOTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGEMAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York. 26-38

EARLY EXCELSIOR POTATOES.—THIS IS A NEW AND very superior sort. They are as early as the June potatoes, grow above the average size, are mealy and palatable, and have kept better than any other variety planted in this vicinity. The rot has never been known among them. 26-4f R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water st., N. Y.

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VALUABLE PLANTS

FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade. Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts. 200,000 APPLE TREES, Cherry, Quince, (Angers), Mahaleb and Paradise stocks.

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SEEDS OF BEST FRUIT AND Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow.) \$1. Deutzia gracilis, (new.) \$1. Spiraea Callosa, (new.) \$1.50. Pyrus umbellata rosea, \$1. 300,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, SILVER FIR, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from \$10 to \$50 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.) Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedum, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladioli, Tiger flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and hedging, \$10 per 1000. 26-53 Catalogues now ready.

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THE PUBLISHERS OF A STANDARD AGRICULTURAL Journal wish to secure the services of a young man who has had experience in the farm and in the garden, and who is capable of assisting in the office duties of a paper, such as writing and preparing articles, correcting proof, answering correspondence, &c. To such a man there is a fine field open, both for self-improvement and for rising in the editorial profession. The place is a good one for a young man who has just completed a collegiate course, provided he has had sufficient farm experience to qualify him for an accurate observer and writer on agricultural subjects. Salary first year moderate. For further information address ALEXANDER, to the care of the editors of the American Agriculturist, New-York, stating age and experience, and sending articles of composition if he has written any for the press. Communications on this subject will be considered strictly confidential. 25-27

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It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphorus, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

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GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk Nursery, Conn.

24-36

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—40 of these machines are used last harvest in grass or grain or both, with almost uniformly good success, in nine different States and Canada. TWENTY-SIX PREMIUMS, including two at the Crystal Palace, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 300, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few. Early orders necessary to insure a reaper.

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Agents properly recommended, wanted throughout the country. Experienced agents preferred. It is important this year to have the machines widely scattered.

Descriptive circulars with cuts, and giving impartially the difficulties as well as successes of the reaper, mailed on post-paid applications. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouses, Chicago, Feb., 1854. 23-35

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22-34

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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

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1-1f

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BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, curing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-48

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WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady THE PEAR BLIGHT, which has never existed in this locality.

Prices and a liberal discount to the trade. New-Bedford, Jan., 1st, 1854. 17-68

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CHIMNEY TOPS, MADE BY THE GARNKIRK COMPANY. Encaustic Tiles for floors, Vases and Statuary for lawns and gardens, &c., for sale by MILLER, COATES & YOE, 279 Pearl street. 2-32

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NORTHROP & POST'S DROVE AND SALE STABLES, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. The subscribers, formerly proprietors of the Rose Hill Stables, respectfully announce to their former patrons and the public generally, that they have taken the five new fire-proof brick stables, capable of holding 300 horses, directly opposite the Bull's Head Hotel, and, by their efforts to please, hope to receive a fair share of that patronage which they so strongly solicit. R. K. NORTHROP, N. POST.

New-York, April 1st, 1853. N. B.—New wagons and harness for the accommodation of their customers. 1-34

CONKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, (office on Twenty-fourth street,) New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

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RANGES AND HEATERS.—I AM NOW PREPARED TO supply those in want of a Cooking Range with one that is not only economical, but combines more conveniences for boiling, baking, &c., than any other in use. Also, the Etna Heater, for warming houses of any size. Apply to A. McPHERSON, No. 233 1/2 Water street. 2-40

FISH HOOKS AND FISHING TACKLE, NEEDLES, &c.—HENRY WILLSHER, Manufacturer and Importer of Needles, Fish-hooks and Fishing-tackle, consisting of Limerick and Kirby salmon, trout, bass, pike, perch and other Hooks; Salmon, Lake, and Trout Flies; Cork and Wood Floats; Flax, Twisted and Plaited Silk, Chinese Grass Hair, and Cable-laid Lines; Bowed, Swivel, Hollow, and Plain Sinkers; Flax and Silk Lines ready for use; Silk-worm Gut; Snells; Double Twist, and Single Gut Leaders; Spoon Bait; Squids; Multiplying and Plain Reels, Nets, Artificial Fish; Walking-ane and other Rods; Lolley's and Chambers' Sail Needles; Pack and Willsheer's superior Sharps and Between Needles, &c. Cheap for cash, in lots to suit purchasers, at No. 9 Cedar street, New-York. N. B.—Orders per mail or otherwise promptly attended to. 2-40

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WHOLESALE FISH STORE.—500 BBLs. SALMON, 2000 bbls. Mackerel, first quality, 3000 Small Packages Mackerel, 200 bbls. New Shad, 500 halfs Shad, 1000 bbls. New Herring, 300 halfs New Herring, 1000 quintals New-Dried Cod-fish, 500 Jars New Anchovies, 500 Kegs New Dutch Herring, 2000 Boxes New Smoked Herring, 3000 lbs. New Smoked Salmon, 500 Kitts New Soused Salmon, 500 Kegs New Spiced Herring, Sword-Fish, Blue-Fish, Pickled Cod, Haddock, Halibut, White-Fish, Sturgeon, Trout, Duff-Fish, &c.

For sale by NELSON WELLS & CO., 81 Dey street, between Washington and West New-York. May 13th, 1852. NELSON WELLS. 1-52 S. H. WOOD.

SEEDS.

SEEDS.—TIMOTHY; RED AND WHITE CLOVER; BLUE Grass; Orchard Grass; Ray Grass; Red Top; Sugar Corn; Peas; Beans; Turnip; Cabbage; Beet; Lettuce; Onions; Radish; Squash; Orange; and Sarge Yellow Locust, and all other kinds of field and garden seeds. Also Rubarb roots; Asparagus Plants, &c. R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water street.

STOCK.

IMPROVED STOCK OF ALL KINDS.—HAVING HAD great experience in breeding and rearing fine stock for the past twenty years, I offer my services to my friends to procure it of the best and most reliable kinds. As much notice as convenient is at all times desirable previous to purchasing, as it takes time to make good selections. Early in August or September is the best time to purchase for the South.

Short Horn or Durham cattle, Devons, Herefords, Alderney or Jersey and Ayrshires. Long-wooled Sheep—the Cotswold, Oxford, Leicester, Bakewell, and Lincoln. Mutton Sheep—the Southdown. Fine-wooled Sheep—such as the Saxon, Spanish, and French Merino.

The public should be on their guard in purchasing improved stock, as many animals are palmed off upon the unsuspecting and ignorant, which are spurious.

1-1f A. B. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water street.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 2.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 22, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 28.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

BEE-KEEPING—A REVIEW.

THE MYSTERIES OF BEE-KEEPING EXPLAINED; being a complete analysis of the whole subject, &c. By M. QUINBY, Practical Bee-keeper. C. M. SAXTON, New-York.

ANOTHER—and that a well-executed volume of 376 pages, of SAXTON's standard editions of agricultural books—on bees! Nor is this volume at all unwelcome, even in this book-producing age; for it is upon a subject of which, although much has been written, there is enough always left unwritten for an experienced and practical man to write more, if he does it knowingly, that will benefit every bee-keeper who may make such writings his study.

Mr. QUINBY, is himself a bee-keeper, or apiarian, resident in the valley of the Mohawk. He has given much time and attention to the care of his hives, and appears to have succeeded admirably during an experience, as he says, of "more than twenty years." He should, therefore, be qualified to speak understandingly upon the subject; and from what we have read of his book, we think he has well accomplished his object.

There is no description of the "live stock" of the farm, or garden—for people who have nothing of territory beyond a door-yard and garden may keep bees—so little understood in its nature and habits, and regarding which so much error exists, and so much nonsense is believed, as the honey bee. This probably arises from the wild, untameable nature of the insect—the only thing hitherto brought under the dominion of man, which retains its wild and savage nature, without the slightest recognition of human authority, and can, at its own choice, flee from his protection with entire safety to its own existence and future welfare. Six thousand years under the protection of man, and its own wild will alike surrounded by the luxuriance of cultivation, or amid the solitudes of the wilderness, has the bee flourished, without a single deviation from its original habits or economy of life; and whether the swarm be newly captured in the forest and brought to the farm-house, or fled of its own choice from the farm-house to the forest, they are alike in every thing appertaining to what concerns their own "lives, fortunes, and pursuits of happiness," ready, at will, to remain in their newly acquired homes, or exchange them, as before, without detriment to their welfare. It is from a want of this essential knowledge of the nature and habits of the bee, that success in its keeping is so uncertain.

Apiarians, or those who aspire to become so, build costly bee-houses, buy expensive *patent* hives, and prepare its accommodations with much pains; and after having every thing, as they suppose, to content and make the bee happy in its new situation, are astonished to find their young swarms emerging from the parent hive, and heedless of all persuasion, after the most approved modes, to remain, rush off at once to the wildest woods, and seek a habitation in some dilapidated tree which will afford them refuge, spurning thus the benefits of protection, and the luxuries of cultivated fields redolent of the choicest honey harvests, to the gratification of its own wild and capricious nature. Such is the honey bee, and such the disappointments of many of those who strive to keep it under subjection.

To become a successful apiarian, it is necessary to be not only a close observer of the habits of the bee, but to study books which are considered good authority on the subject; and then, with great care, one may become a "lucky" bee-keeper.

It is true, instances have occurred, and they may be familiar to most of our readers, of very stupid or very thoughtless people—people never having read a book in their lives—who have been successful apiarians. But for a time, only. The moment any thing like adversity occurs—that an enemy interferes with the ordinary labors of the apiary, or by untoward natural events, the usual economy of the bees is interrupted—they are brought to a dead stand, and "luck," that controlling deity of the ignorant and superstitious, is at once denounced as the author of all the evil, which, with the intelligent man, would either have been averted, or immediately remedied, through the knowledge he had acquired from observation and study combined. So, let every one who wishes to keep bees and succeed with them, provide himself with a well-digested authority on their management, and make it his study.

The various subjects of remark in his book have been well and methodically arranged by our author, from the birth of the bee, onward through its growth, swarming, hiving, and settlement, to the gathering of its harvests, and the ultimate appropriation of its sweets to the use of the apiarian. Much sound observation is recorded, together with a close knowledge of what appertains to the successful management of the bee, the best size and shape of hive, its locality and position, either within or outside the bee-house,—in short, whatever is demanded of information to propagate, care for, and aid the bee to the most successful result in all its labors, is written in plain, perspicuous language, which only to read it, is to understand.

Like a sensible man, Mr. QUINBY thinks of "patent" bee-hives just as we do, bating the egotism of the remark. Of some twenty patterns, and upwards, sundry of which we have tried, only one or two are worth the cost of the nails and board to make them; and in their use, we have seen enough to know that the bee itself has a great deal more gumption on the subject of its own wants and accommodations, than the man who pretends to teach it, and gives it for a habitation any thing more complicated than a plain, open mouthed, tight box to live, breed, and work in.

Weeks, of Vermont, many years ago, and Minor, of this State, of later date, both wrote—the one a small book of four pages, the other a volume nearly the size of this under notice—on the subject of bees, and both books were valuable. But the first was chiefly to explain and set forth the merits of his *patent* hive, which, by the way, we acknowledge to be one of the best we ever saw, of a *compound* kind; while the other had a very good hive, also a patent, as a sort of addenda to his book. Mr. QUINBY repudiates all the patents; tells us how to make a square box, or something very near like it, and how to fit other boxes, of either glass or wood, upon it, to take the surplus honey.

LETTERS FROM PROF. NASH.—No. 5.

IRRIGATION.

Snow has often been called the poor man's manure; and probably every farmer has noticed that where snow accumulates in winter and lies till late in spring, there the ground appears in better condition and produces improved crops. This may be supposed to arise in part from the protection afforded by the snow-drift; the dry, chill winds of spring are kept from the surface; the soil is kept moist; and excessive evaporation is prevented. There is, however, another cause;—snow has been proved to contain ammonia; it also contains minute portions of organic matter; the ammonia and organic substances pass with the water of melting snow into the soil; they there act as manure on the roots of grass, which gives it an early and vigorous start. This leads me to inquire, whether it might not, in some cases, be worth while to retain the water of melting snow on snow-lands? perhaps to flood a piece of mowing with the water of some spring torrent from neighboring hills? Of course it should be confined to such pieces of land, as from their peculiar situation admit of being thus irrigated, or flooded for a short time, without great expense; and it should be confined to soils not very tenacious, and having a porous sub-soil, so that the water could pass freely off, as by lying dormant on the sur-

face, it would be injurious rather than beneficial. The water thus let on would vary in its character; in some instances it would be impregnated with road-washings; in others, it would contain considerable amounts of various fertilizers, brought along from the regions whence it came; and in all, it would contain the ammonia and the organic matter of the melted snow. I have, therefore, supposed that in some peculiar cases, where all the circumstances favored, it might be worth the farmer's attention to turn such waters on to his mowing, as a sort of spring irrigation.

There is another species of irrigation, of the advantage of which there can be no doubt—one which is generally practised by farmers, but not always—that of turning the water of gutters by the way-side on the adjoining land. During and after heavy rains, such water often flows fully saturated, thickened even, with fertilizing matters. These should be directed, if the shape of the ground permits, to the neighboring fields, instead of running into the nearest brook. With regard to water from barn-yards, it may be said that none should be permitted to flow. This is true. Still many farmers have their arrangements such, and perhaps will have them such, for a long time, in spite of all that can be said, that the water runs in torrents from their yards after every hard rain. Where this is the case, the water should, if possible, be turned upon grass-land; and it should be made to irrigate as large an extent as the nature of the ground permits, as otherwise, it will make a small extent so rich as to be useless—to produce nothing but weeds. As a general rule, wherever on a farm fertilizers are wont to accumulate, if the water of showers, rains, and melting snows runs over these places, it should be so directed as most to benefit the land, instead of running where it will be useless. All these, however, are species of irrigation, which it would seem that common sense might teach every farmer, and of which too much perhaps has been said in this place. I will now speak of irrigation in a more appropriate sense of that term—the turning of natural streams upon grass-lands, so as to cause the water to pass over and through the soil. No specific rules can be laid down for doing this. What is required for doing it in the best manner, is a little of that science, sufficiently rare, though often talked of, called *Farm Engineering*, the principal ingredient in which is *common sense*—a thing which very plainly teaches that it is the prerogative of the *Almighty* to make hills and valleys; that we cannot essentially alter the surface of the earth, and therefore must be content to take it very nearly as it is, and to leave it pretty much as we find it; that water will not run up hill; that it tends to the lowest place by the shortest route, that is, that it will run directly down and not slant-wise on a slope. If we are to prepare the surface of land for irrigation, it will be found necessary to even it somewhat—to level down here a hillock and fill up there a hollow; but the transportation of great amounts of soil cannot be made on paying conditions, where labor is as high as with us. Had the Duke of Portland made his improvements at the present rates of labor in this country, they would have given him but two, or at most, three per cent. instead of eight, on the outlay, because he removed vast quantities of earth, far more than was necessary in order to

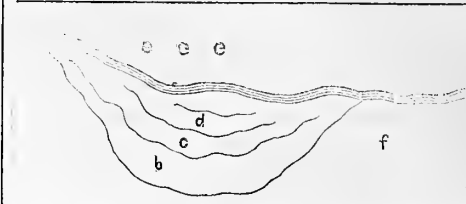
accomplish the object, certainly far more than would be wise in a country where labor is as high as with us.



Let the space above be supposed to represent a ten acre lot of snow land. A brook (5) flows through it from west to east. Across this brook (10) is constructed a dam with a gate. A water-channel cut from the dam to the northeast corner of the lot (1) will preserve, by a few windings, as the face of the land requires the level of the water in the dam, so that when the gate is shut the channel (1) will be filled. The wavelip, or bank, of this channel should be leveled with great care; should be stamped hard, sown with grass seed, and then, if it settle unequally, should be regulated from time to time as occasion requires, in order that when the channel is more than filled, the water may run over evenly all the way from 10 to 1. English irrigators insist upon it, that there should be a catch-drain parallel with the water-channel, (1) and about 6 or 8 feet from it into which the water should be admitted from the main water-channel (1) by under-ground passages, capable of being opened and shut. I shall not speak further of this, because I do not believe it necessary. They irrigate with a recklessness of expense, which certainly cannot yet be recommended to the American farmer. I would have the lower bank of the water-channel (1) levelled with great care, and then allow the water to pass over instead of under it. The only objection I have heard to this course is the danger that the bank may give way, and damage be done by the whole of the water in the main channel rushing out at one place; but I do not believe there would be much danger if the bank were properly consolidated and turfed over before being put to use. From the water-channel (1) let the water run down to the catch-drain, (2) thence to the next catch-drain, (3) thence to the catch-drain (4,) and thence to the channel of the brook. In this way about four acres on the north side of the brook would be irrigated.

At 11 is another dam, and from it a water-channel (9) on the south side of the brook. From this the water may pass to 8, thence to 7, and so on back to the brook, irrigating an acre or so on the south side of the brook—in all about five acres, or half of the ten acre lot; and if the brook, as often happens, was somewhat foul, containing considerable quantities of fertilizing matter, it would be likely to cause good crops of grass without other manure; and if the manure made from the grass grown on these five acres were put upon the remaining five acres, the whole might be kept in a highly productive state. But in order to give such results, the brook should be something more than mere by pure water; the soil should be either porous by nature, or well under-drained, as otherwise the irrigation would render it cold and productive of only sour, innutritious grasses; and the surface of the ground should be so arranged that the

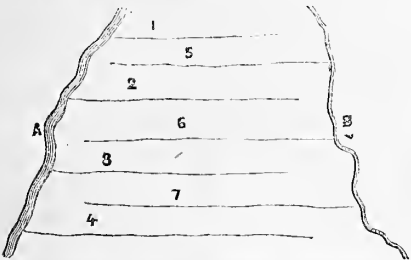
water would irrigate the whole, and would nowhere settle into ponds, and remain dormant till it had time to settle through the soil. The true idea of irrigation is that of *water running over ground*, and not *standing upon it*. How often the water is to be admitted, and how long to remain before being shut off, depends much upon the character of the land, and must be learned by observation in each case. It should never, however, remain more than a few days at a time.



Suppose the above straight lines to enclose a piece of new land. A brook (a) enters it at the northwest corner, and passes through the whole length. About two acres of this field are considerably lower than the brook at the place where it enters the lot. These two acres then, can be irrigated by water taken from the upper end of the lot. Suppose now we find the soil of this field to be a light loam, resting on a gravelly sub-soil. If so, no under-draining would be required. Suppose, also, that we find the brook to be rich in fertilizing matters. These would be favorable indications. Suppose further that the make of the ground is such that a water-channel (b) could be cheaply cut from or along the side of the brook, and around the before-mentioned two acres, preserving all the way the turns of the brook at a, so that without the expense of a dam even, this channel could be always kept filled and overflowing with water. But we find that the enclosed two acres is of such shape that the water, as it runs over the channel, will not flow equally over the whole surface, but will come together into larger or smaller rills, and thus drown a part of the land, without touching the rest. The way to obviate this difficulty will be to cut catch-drains from which to distribute the water again, and so to serve a nearly equal distribution over the whole. Let us then cut the catch-drain, (c,) humoring its direction to the make of the ground, so as to keep the elevation equal from end to end. Then, as the water flows over this, cut other catch-drains as may be necessary to prevent the water forming itself into rills, instead of spreading over the whole ground; as d, &c.

If this plot of two acres, done as I have described, should be found on trial to have doubled its produce, the owner would wish that he could get the water of that brook upon other parts of his field. The surface of the whole field, except these two acres, is higher than the brook, at any point within his own enclosure. He finds, however, that by going up the stream a few rods into his neighbor's land, he could then draw off the water at such an elevation as would carry it over the whole slope of land lying north of the brook (e, e, e). This, if he can bargain with his neighbor on reasonable terms for the privilege, he will be likely to do. But there is one thing which he can do without asking favors. On the south side of the brook, at f, is a sandy elevation, nearly round in form, and sloping in every direction from the highest point. The soil is unfit for mowing, and yet it cannot be fenced out without shutting out some of the best of his

mowing. He perceives that if a small basin were excavated in the top of that sandy knoll, and filled with water to overflowing, the rim being nicely adjusted to a common level, the water would diffuse itself in every direction over an acre or two, and might render that barren spot one of the most verdant on his farm. I suppose the summit to be 15 or 20 rods from a slight fall in the brook, and the elevation to be 8 or 10 feet above the stream. Would it be worth the expense, say of from 20 to 30 dollars, to throw on that elevation a stream of water by means of the hydraulic ram, or by a forcing pump to be carried by the stream?



It sometimes, though rarely, happens that a plot of ground lies almost precisely level, and yet so low that a stream of water can be turned upon it. In such a case, irrigation can be effected as above; A representing a stream of water brought from some river, brook, or pond, or possibly from the drainage of neighboring lands; B, a channel to carry off the surplus water after the irrigation has been accomplished; 1, 2, 3, and 4, smaller channels connecting with the main channel A, the ground being first thrown into ridges with the plow, and these smaller channels running along the summits of the ridges, and overflowing on both sides, so that the water will run down a gentle slope into the catch-drains 5, 6, 7, these last to connect with the waste-drain B, and to empty their surplus water into it. In order to irrigate in this way, it would be necessary to bring the whole plot to a very nice level, so that the banks of the channels 1, 2, 3, 4 should be in all parts equally high, as otherwise, the water would discharge itself over them into the intervening catch-drains in some places and not in others; and I do not believe that an effect at irrigation in this way could be commended, unless in cases where, from the nature of the soil and the character of the water, great benefit would be sure to result, especially as great care would be requisite to keep the banks of the distributing drains from settling out of level.

In England it seems to be no matter what an improvement costs, if it but promises to pay five per cent. or more on the outlay. The Duke of Portland's water-meadows have been improved at an expense of \$200,000. Other improvements of a like kind in that kingdom have been made at enormous rates of expense. Especially is it so with the application of sewerage water to lands, as at Edinburgh and other places. Indeed, improvements are now talked of, with regard to the sewerage of London, which, if ever accomplished, will have to be done to the tune of hundreds of millions sterling. There, land is scarce and money plenty; labor is low and produce high, and there is hardly an end to improvements, which it may be wise for them to make on lands, or to the expenses which they may wisely incur for this end. With regard to land and money, labor and produce, it is other-

wise with us. We cannot yet rush into these huge expenses which there are wise. Still, high as labor is here, and high as interest is, there is many an odd acre of bog land, ugly and pestiferous, which might be drained and rendered beautiful and healthy, with a *certainly* of paying double our usual rates of interest in the outlay; there is many an extended marsh, now creating disease and shorting life, which could be reclaimed with a like certainty of paying well; and, if I am not mistaken, there are thousands of fields among us, the whole, or parts of which, might be irrigated, with an absolute certainty of paying such a return for the outlay as should satisfy any reasonable mind.

Amherst, Feb. 12, 1854.

HOW TO CHOOSE A GOOD MILK COW.

J. H. MAGNE, of the Veterinary School, of Alfort, France, has recently published a valuable little work entitled as above. This has been translated in England, and a supplement added by JOHN HAXTON, very good in the main, with the exception of his apocryphal history of the Short-horns and their *improvement* by a cross with a polled Galloway Cow! It is astonishing how ignorant many of the English remain on this subject. *The Royal Agricultural Society Journal*, *The Mark Lane Express*, and other British journals, have for the past few years completely exposed the absurdity of this cross, and far from its being an improvement, shown that it was a great deterioration of all their good qualities, and yet the falsehood of BERRY, as copied by YOUTT, still goes the rounds of nearly every new publication in Great Britain on the subject of cattle. How hard it is to head a great untruth or a stupid absurdity.

With this exception, we can commend the work, though we believe it is not on sale in this country, as we were obliged to import a copy for our own use; and on this account we now commence copying some extracts which we will continue till we have presented our readers all the more valuable portions. We copy in this number the chapter headed

Points Indicative of a Good Cow.

Among practical dairymen there has long existed a number of rules, by which the milking properties of a milk cow are judged of; and as these rules are the results of long experience, transmitted from one generation to another, they contain, when collected together, the sum of all that information which is known by the name of *practical knowledge*. That this knowledge is correct, in a general way, cannot be questioned, because it is the result of actual experiments repeated and confirmed not only for a long period of time, but in a great variety of ways, and under circumstances so different, that any errors must long ere now have been detected. Notwithstanding the existence of these established rules, of judging, by external signs, of the qualities of an animal suitable for the dairy, there are very great differences in the modes and results of applying them practically. Some men have a natural turn or peculiar adroitness for minute and careful observation, which others are devoid of; and consequently the former are far more successful in rearing, selecting, or buying dairy stock, than the latter; and hence, too, we find that to these *instinctive* judges of stock, a glance or a touch will reveal a greater amount of information than the closest inspection of others. While it is necessary, however, that there should be long and habitual familiarity with recognized data in order to their being success-

fully applied in practice, they at the same time furnish a set of rules, a knowledge of which is of very great advantage to those who have been prevented from acquiring an experimental acquaintance with the points to which such rules refer, either by youth or want of opportunity.

The points to be attended to in judging of a good milk cow, are, by universal consent, considered to be shape and size of the animal, both as a whole, and in detail; texture of the skin and hair, development of the lactiferous parts; temperament or habit of body and disposition; and finally, strength or endurance of constitution. A maximum development of these points marks out a first-class cow of the breed to which she belongs; but the milking properties differ in endless variety, not merely as these points are prominent or the reverse, but also in proportion to the circumstances of climate, soil, and treatment. The escutcheon test of M. GUENON, already described in the former section of this work, is a new element in the question; and when fully established, and better understood, will probably occupy the first rank among the external signs which indicate the natural milking properties of cows; but as yet it is rarely recognized in Britain; and there are few farmers, even in the best dairy counties, that have even heard of such a test. How far M. Guenon's observations have been borne out by facts supplied by the examination of a great many dairy cows in our own country, both by the writer and others, will be discussed at the close of this section; meantime, we shall direct the reader's attention to those points which experience has proved to possess a marked influence on the milking properties of cows.

Shape.—Whatever may be the breed to which a cow belongs, there are certain points of configuration which are considered essential as regards her milking properties. There may be, and are frequently, great discrepancies between the one and the other; but still, generally speaking, the rule holds good that, all things being alike, the cow which approaches nearest to a certain standard will be the best milker. The *head* must be rather lengthy, especially from the eye to the point of the nose; the *nose* and *muzzle* should be cleanly cut, and free from thick skin or fleshy lumps; the *cheek bones*, thin, and, in like manner, devoid of thick skin or flesh (not thick chapped); *eye* prominent, of a placid and benignant expression, with little of the white exposed to view. If horned, the *horns* should taper gradually to a point, and have a clean surface, free from rugosities; the breed will determine the shape and set of the horns. The *neck* should be long, thin, and free from loose skin. A good milk cow may be deer or ewe-necked, but never bull-necked. The *chest* and *breast* should be deep, rather than broad, and the brisket should project forwards and downwards; and, whether large or otherwise, should be round, well shaped, and without loose folds of skin depending from it. The *girth*, behind the shoulders, moderate, and arising more from depth than breadth of chest; *shoulders* rather narrow at the top; *back-bone* on a line with the shoulder-top; *ribs* arched, and well home to the haunch-bones, which should be wide apart, and form a straight line across, neither depressed in the center, at the lumbar vertebrae, nor drooping at the extremities; *hind-quarters* lengthy, and the rump, or tail-top, nearly on a line with the back-bone; *thighs* rather thin, but broad, well spread, and giving plenty of room for the udder; *belly* projecting outwards rather than downwards, with plenty of room for food; the *udder* should be large in a lineal direction, that is, well backward as well as upward, between the hind legs and forward on the belly; also broad in front, filling up the space between the lower flanks, but rather short vertically; a deep hanging udder, from its swinging motion, being always the cause of great fatigue to the animal when walking; the teats should be moderately long, straight, and equal in thickness from the udder to the point, and also at considerable and equal

distances from each other; the two front teats especially should be well apart, and the direction of all four should be outward. When full of milk, the udder should be greatly enlarged in size, and, when newly emptied, shrink in a corresponding degree, and the skin gather into soft creases. The *mammary glands*, running on each side of the belly, large throughout their whole course, and swelling into large *puffs* at or near their junction with the udder; *thigh veins* also large and easily felt by the hand.

Of all these shapes the more important are the long, finely-formed *head*; long, thin *neck*; *rump* nearly on a line with the back-bone; broad *quarters*, long *udder* from back to front, and large *veins* underneath the belly, and downwards, from the loins and thigh, to the udder. When seen in front, the body of a good milk cow should present the appearance of a blunted wedge, the apex of which is the breast and shoulder. Seen from behind, she should present a square well-spread shape. Seen sideways, she should be lengthy, but not lanky.

For the American Agriculturist.

SPECIFIC MANURES.

I WAS much pleased and I trust somewhat profited by an article which appeared in your paper of Nov. 3, 1853, headed "How to make home-made super-phosphate of lime." Doubtless, the clan of *Super-phosphate manufacturers* will not esteem it very highly, but be assured it *will be appreciated* by every intelligent cultivator of the soil who reads it. Taking a hint from your remarks I consulted an elementary work on Chemistry, (Youmans') and went to work to see what I could do. I took a small quantity of bones and boiled them in strong lye about four hours; when they were reduced to a powder, and the lye boiled away so as to be nearly dry. Thus I intend to proceed with what bones I can get before planting time. With this pulverized bone I intend to mix gypsum to render it dry enough to be handled with ease when put on. Now, whether this will be as good as it would be if dissolved in the *acid* I am unable to say. What its value as a fertilizer is yet remains to be seen. One thing is certain, if it fails it is not money thrown away upon this or that Prof.'s *concentrated* compound.

I would not by any means undervalue *science* as an aid to the farmer, but would try my own resources first.

I consider it poor-husbandry to neglect the means within my reach for the manufacture of manure, and then buy it at a high price.

S. TENNEY.

East Raymond, Cumb. Co., Me.

For the American Agriculturist.

NEW FARMS LATELY DISCOVERED.

LAWYERS ascertained a long time ago, that landholders owned far down below the surface; but farmers never suspected, that their deeds gave them a right to more than six inches of the surface. Scarcely any have thought of looking deeper than this, except the diggers for gold and water. The sub-soil plow is revealing to agriculturists treasures before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace with those in the sky, and a new earth is opening to the cultivator, as a new heaven is to the astronomer. In the soil is a great source of phosphate of lime, which few farmers have hit upon; I mean in that part of the farm which lies more than six inches below the surface. There since the Deluge has lain undisturbed this fertilizer in a hard compact mass. Roots of the grains and grasses cannot penetrate it. There it is and

has been for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it.

Not one farmer in twenty ever plows deeper than six inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below for it is too hard. As beneficial as the sub-soil plow has proved to be where used, not one farmer in five hundred uses one throughout the Empire State. You may ask them why this is so and they will answer, our grandfathers never used them, and they generally had great crops, and we think it better to follow their examples, than to be carried away by the silly fashions of the present day.

ELIHU CROSS.

Potter Hill, Rens. Co., N. Y.

For the American Agriculturist.

CANADA THISTLE—DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

IN the 24th No. of the last volume, you ask for an article or two from Western New-York, as to the best means of destroying the Canada Thistle. As I do not belong to that section, I am not called on for a word. I will, however, allude to a mistake in some sections of the United States, as to what plant is really the Canada Thistle.

I have heard several different plants called the Canada Thistle, which are so dissimilar in external appearances and habits, that I doubt their belonging to the same order; certainly they do not belong to the same species. In the State of Maine the plant called "Canada Thistle" has creeping roots, which are exceedingly tenacious of life in every bit cut or broken off. They strike deeper, and therefore are more difficult to kill by digging, and more to be dreaded than the well-known couch grass. The seed, too, is much more troublesome, as no cultivator, however careful, can prevent the winds taking it from a negligent neighbor's land, and gratuitously sowing sufficient in a single year to stock the largest farms of the most guarded farmers. This variety also luxuriates in a clayey soil, and if a chance plant were *well neglected* for a few years, it would be found to have entirely rooted several acres. This underground habit, or mole life, is no small obstacle to be overcome before one can effectually "stop their breath." They have a spine at every angle of stalk or leaf, and so numerous, that one must have a tiny finger indeed, to be able to touch any part without getting a sting from at least one thorn. But for all these bad qualities they have some good ones, for when in bloom they are highly fragrant, and give off in large amount, a very pleasant spicy odor, perfuming the air a long distance around. If cut and well cured when the blossoms are just opening, horses will eat them with much avidity. The seed, too, is the choice food of some of our most beautiful feathered songsters.

In Maryland, there is a plant called the Canada Thistle, that is dissimilar from the above in almost every respect, so much so, that only one of them can properly be called the Canada Thistle. In this section there is a third plant bearing the name of Canada Thistle, which is different from either.

As to the destruction of these plants, I doubt whether it would be necessary to use the same means to kill those of Maryland, that would be requisite to exterminate those in Maine. They may be killed by mowing them off before they blossom, each time they spring up, for a couple of years. I have tried this plan and succeeded. I have also dug them up so as to kill them. This is more laborious, but leaves the soil in good order for a crop.

Would it not be well for every person who speaks of a plant that has a local name, to describe some of its characteristics, so that people of other sections might compare the description with those of their own locality, and so save mistakes which are now frequent, and often lead to serious inconveniences.

I see no reason why the variety of thistle growing in the State of Maine, should be called Canada Thistle any more than Maine or New-

England Thistle, for I have heard many of the "oldest inhabitants" say, that they found the thistle in Maine when it was an entire wilderness from the sea shore to the Canadas, proving to me clearly, that the Thistle was as indigenous to Maine as Canada.

J. H. D.

Morristown, March, 1854.

GUANO ON COTTON.—Mr. BRAHAM, of Coss County, Geo., gives in the *Lawrenceville Herald*, the following account of an experiment of guano on cotton:

The land on which I used the guano, is what in this section of the country we call Hickory Orchard land, the principal growth being thick bark Hickory, with some post Oak and Pine; the color of the soil, dark red, with very little sand. The quantity used was rather less than a sack, which was finely pulverized before using. About three weeks before planting, I had the land listed three feet distance with a large shovel plow, and as deep as a good mule could pull it. The guano was applied immediately, in the ratio of about 250 pounds per acre, and a high ridge thrown on it with turning plows. It was planted on the 18th of April, as was also the balance of the patch (8 acres,) and cultivated in the same manner as the rest of the crop—and now for the result.

"As soon as my crop generally began to show blooms, I counted on the first row, where I had used guano, 40 blooms, and at the same time counted the blooms on the adjoining row, where no manure had been used, and found 9—and now for the seed cotton.

	1st picking.	2d.	3d.	4th.	Total.
Guano row -	12 lbs.	27 lbs.	20 lbs.	17 lbs.	76 lbs.
Unmanured row, 3	12	8½	12½		36

Difference in favor of guano, - - - - 40 lbs.

"I attended the picking and weighing myself, and am sure that the above is correct.

"The rows are 178 yards long, and you will see by calculation that 28 will make an acre, and

76 lbs. multiplied by 28 make	-	-	-	-	2,128 lbs.
36 "	"	"	"	"	1,008

Difference per acre, - - - - 1,120 lbs.

RAISING FOREST TREES FROM SEEDS.

ONE of our subscribers requests us to furnish instruction for raising Chestnut, Walnut, and Locust trees from seeds. This is a subject of much importance to settlers in prairie countries, and even in many other parts of the country, it would be well if farmers would plant a few acres of their grounds with forest trees for the prospective wants of their children, if not for their own benefit. In some parts of the State there is already quite a scarcity of timber for fencing and building purposes, as well as for fuel, and good woodland is worth more per acre than that under cultivation.

The first thing demanded on the part of those intending to plant forest seeds, is to select such kinds of trees as are best adapted to their soil. Much labor has been wasted by neglecting this precaution; and all the instructions we have seen in books and papers in regard to this business have been defective on this point. It has been stated, for instance, that chestnuts can be raised with the greatest ease from seed; and many farmers have been induced to try the experiment, but have very generally failed because their soil was not of the right kind.

A deep sandy and dry soil is requisite for the successful growth of the chestnut; and it is in vain to attempt to make it thrive on soils of an opposite character, as we know from repeated experiments. The Black Walnut and Butternut thrive best in a deep, rich, clayey, and gravelly loam, or what is commonly known as deep limestone soils. The same kind of soil is best suited for the Sugar Maple, but this tree will flourish on a greater variety of soils, and requires less depth than the walnut.

The Hickory will bear a strong clay soil better than most other trees except beech. Neither of these are well adapted to the rich mucky or sandy soils of the prairies. The Oak, in some of its varieties, will flourish on most good soils, not too wet or mucky, but is of too slow growth for our fast people. The Locust on account of rapid growth, valuable timber, and adaptability to various soils, is perhaps the most useful of all—but unfortunately it is so liable to be destroyed by the borer, that it cannot be relied on in many parts of our country.

SAVING AND SOWING SEED.—Chestnuts, Walnuts and similar kind of tree seeds should never be suffered to become perfectly dry before planting. If not convenient to plant them soon after their time of ripening, they should be put in a box of sand, and kept moist, (not wet,) and be allowed to freeze during winter, then planted early in the spring, covering them about two inches in depth. They may be planted where the trees are to remain, taking care to keep the plants clear of weeds and grass while young; or, they can be transplanted when 2 or 3 years old, taking them up carefully, without injuring the roots, and not exposing them to drying while out of the ground.

Locust Seed may be kept dry for a year or two, without destroying its vitality, but it must in all cases be thoroughly scalded before sowing, or it will lie a whole year in the ground without vegetating. For a quart of seed, pour on 4 quarts of boiling water, and let stand for 12 or 24 hours, when most, if not all of the seeds will be swollen to several times their former size. If a considerable portion are not swollen they must be scalded again. Stir the seeds while in the water, so as to agitate them briskly, and while in motion pour off the water and swollen seeds, while the other being heavier will remain at the bottom of the vessel, then scald and let soak as before, and they will generally all swell. The seeds can then be sown where designed to remain, or in a nursery bed, and the trees transplanted when one year old.—*Ohio Cultivator*.

THE POULTRY HOUSE.

As every thing connected with poultry now a days has a peculiar interest, we give the following sensible remarks from an English paper. First, of the roost and nest-house. The floor should be sprinkled with ashes, loam, pulverized peat or fine charcoal, and the floor should be cleaned off every week.

The yard should contain a grass plat, some fine gravel, slaked lime, dry ashes, and pure water. The nests should be lined with moss, heath and straw. Evidently the Dorkings are the best breed; they will lay an average of 185 eggs each per annum. Fowls with black legs are best for roasting, while those with white legs are best for boiling. If you want them to sit early leave the eggs under them. Fowls in their native habits never lay more eggs than they can hatch. Remember that no success can be expected from poultry-keeping if their houses be damp, cold, unclean, or badly ventilated; if their food does not approximate to that which they get in a state of nature, viz., a mixture of animal and vegetable food; if the water they drink be stagnant, the drainage of the manure heap, &c., or if the strongest and hand-somest be not bred from.

VALUE OF ACORNS.—The editor of *The Advocate*, Claiborne, La., has gone into a minute calculation upon the value of one crop of acorns in that parish—equivalent to our counties. He says that 1,800,000 pounds of pork will be consumed there in the year 1854, by the 12,000 inhabitants, and that the whole of it comes from the crop of acorns, and is worth the snug sum of \$90,000. Besides this, he thinks an equal value has been added to the stock hogs. He thinks also that that parish grows \$35,000

worth more cotton than it would, if all the planters had to depend upon the corn crop for their meat, so that the actual value of a crop of acorns is \$215,000.

INDIAN FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.—Lieutenant Beal is prosecuting his labors to establish at the Tejon Pass, California, an Indian reservation and farm. He has already planted two square miles with grain, and has kept running constantly twenty-four plows. Most of the labor is performed by Indians who two months before were running wild on the mountains. He began with sixty, and has now two thousand three hundred.

ARROW-ROOT CROPS IN NATAL.—The extraordinary productiveness of arrow-root in the soil of Natal is illustrated by the fact that, from a plot of less than half an acre, on the estate of Mr. Moorewood, at Compensation, a quantity of the root or tubers has been taken, weighing 12,700 pounds, and this crop has been sold for cash, at 1d. per pound, being upwards of £50 for half an acre! The prepared arrow-root from this lot has been sold in this town at 1s. per pound.—*Cape Town Mail*.

THE FARMER—A PRETTY PICTURE.

THE man who stands upon his own soil, who feels that by the laws of the land in which he lives,—by the laws of civilized nations,—he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the land which he tills, is by the constitution of our nature under a wholesome influence, not easily imbibed from any other source. He feels—other things being equal—more strongly than another the character of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great and wonderful sphere, fashioned by God and upheld by his power a portion is his,—his, from the center to the sky. It is the space on which the generation before him moved in its round of duties; and he feels himself connected with those who will follow him, and to whom he is to transmit a home.

Perhaps his farm has come down to him from his fathers. They have gone to their last home, but he can trace their footsteps over the scenes of their daily labors. The roof which shelters him was reared by those to whom he owes his being. Some interesting domestic tradition is connected with every enclosure. The favorite fruit tree was planted by his father's hand. He sported in his boyhood beside the brook which still winds through the meadow. Through the fields lies the path to the village school of earlier days. He still hears from his window the voice of the Sabbath bell, which called his father and forefathers to the house of God; and near at hand is the spot where his parents are laid to rest, and where, when his time is come, he shall be laid by his children. These are the feelings of an owner of the soil. Words cannot paint them; gold cannot buy them. They flow out of the deepest fountains of the heart; they are the life spring of a fresh, healthy, and generous national character.—*Puritan Recorder*.

AN UNPARALLELED HORSE.

AN auctioneer in Demara thus describes a horse he put up for sale. This is piling up the adjectives in a style that few Americans can surpass.

A strong, staunch, steady, sound, stout, safe, snug, servicable, strapping, supple, swift, smart, sightly, sprightly, spirited, sturdy, shining, sure footed, sleek, smooth, spunky, well-skinned, sized and shaped, leather colored horse, of superlative symmetry, called SIR TATTON, with small star, and swift, square bodied, slender shouldered, sharp sighted, and steps stately, free from strain, sprain, spavin, spring halt, staggers, strangles, seelling, sellander, surfeit, seams, stumous, swelling, serances, scratches,

splints, scars, sores, scattering, shambling gait, or symptoms of sickness of any sort. He is neither stiff mouthed, shabby coated, sinew shrunk, spur galled, saddle backed, shell toothed, slim gutted, surbated, skin scabbied, short winded, splay footed nor shoulder slipped; and is sound in the sword point and stifle joint. He has neither siek spleen, sleeping evil, set fast, snaggle teeth, sand crack, subentaneous sores or shattered hoofs; nor is sour, sulky, stubborn, surly or slow, sluggish nor stupid; he never slips, strips, strays, stalks, starts, stops, shakes, snivels, snuffles, snorts, stumbles, and seldom sweats; has a showy stylish switch tail, and a safe set of shoes on; can feed on stubs, straw, sage coron or Scotch grass; can carry 140 lbs with great speed and long strokes. Upset price low.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 7, 1854.

SEED PLANTERS.—L. B. Fisher, of Coldwater, Mich.: I claim constructing the driving wheels of planters with eut rims and divided hubs, substantially as described, said hubs being made to traverse the driving shaft by means of forked levers operated by a screw or its equivalent, for regulating the alignment of the hills in a cross direction, as set forth.

I also claim the scraper in combination with the two pins and the two levers, arranged and operating substantially as described, for preserving a given space between the edge of the scraper and outer surface of the rim of the wheel, as specified.

THE GAUGE OF STRAW CUTTERS.—Warren Gale, of Louisville, Ky.: I claim the arrangement of the adjustable gauge, as described.

OPENING AND CLOSING GATES.—W. G. Phillips, of Newport, Del.: I claim the double span rotating gate opening and closing continually forward, by means of levers and inclined planes, as well as by pulleys and cords, combined and arranged as set forth.

HANGING GATES.—Mr. Ashley Hotchkin, of Schenectady, N. Y.: I claim hanging a gate by means of two lower turning pivots, or pintles, working on separate step projection of a box, or frame, the upper end of the gate being steadied and carried by suitable rollers, (any number) or their equivalent, working or traveling in fixed grooves, channels, or spaces, so as to admit the gate opening either way,—the several parts being constructed, arranged, and operating, as described.

COTTON SEED PLANTERS.—G. W. Cooper, of Palmyra, Ga.: I claim the combination of the saws and feeders, the said saws having a reciprocating rectilinear motion, and the said feeders having a reciprocating rotary motion, the above parts being constructed and arranged as set forth.

APPARATUS FOR OPENING AND CLOSING GATES.—Samuel G. Dugdale, of Richmond, Ia. Additional to re-issued letters, Jan. 31, 1854: the nature of my improvement consists in hanging a pendulous lever provided with a notch, by which I cause the weight of the gate to be the means of holding the bottom to the point to which it is drawn, and at the same time holding the vertical lever down until the carriage has passed over it, thereby preventing any appendages that might be attached to said carriage, or vehicle, from catching said lever.

The application of a pendulous lever provided with a notch, or its equivalent, as set forth.

Re-issue.

GRASS AND GRAIN CUTTING MACHINE.—William F. Ketchum, of Buffalo, N. Y.: Original Patent dated Feb. 10, 1852, I claim, first, sustaining the outer end of the rack piece in the manner set forth.

The shield plate in combination with the shoe and cutter bar, for the purpose aforesaid.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

EARLY SPRING WORK IN THE GARDEN.

FIRST, remove all litter from the garden, together with all undecomposed manures, except such as are needed for mulching. We would be very careful not to allow manure at any time to become incorporated in our garden soils, except such as had been completely composted, unless in stiff soils.

Do not disturb the soil until sufficiently dry, then spade it deep, and thoroughly pulverize it. As soon as may be, sow radishes, lettuce, onions, beets, and plant early potatoes and peas. After experimenting with almost every variety of peas, during the last five years or more, we prefer, all things considered, for an early pea, the Early Emperor and Prince Albert; for the best pea a little later, the Champion of England; and later still, the best and most productive of all peas, we think is Hail's New Mammoth Dwarf Marrow. The *London Gardeners' Chronicle*, in its reports for several years past, has given this pea the decided preference there. So it has also repeatedly proved here. None of these peas grow vines higher than about two and a half feet, and we very much prefer them to Stanley's Marrow, or other four to six feet varieties.

Put your strawberry beds in a good condition, but leave on the ground all the clean litter you can without incommencing the plants. They need thorough mulching, and this will assist in so doing. A friend, who is a successful cultivator, writes us, strongly recommends the following treatment:

"When the growing spring weather fairly commences, take a pound each of sulphate of potash, soda, and (Glauber salts,) and one quarter pound of sal-ammonia, dissolved in six gallons of water, and water freely every strawberry plant just at evening. Continue this every tenth day until the blossoms appear, and then apply pure water freely every dry day until the season passes by, and you will probably receive a larger quantity, and larger strawberries, than you have been accustomed to see."

This is also the time to prune your rose bushes, and most varieties of shrubs and young trees. Prune freely, and have an eye to the comely shape of the tree or shrub after you have done with it. We would not allow an ill-shaped tree, nor a conspicuous crooked limb to deform any tree, shrub, or plant in our garden. If our city fathers had attended to this simple thing, those noble trees in the park fronting our City Hall would not present such deformi-

ties. Nature never puts on foliage in that way, as the noble elms and maples in our country towns, where they have been allowed to grow unmolested, abundantly verify. Even the apple and Peach tree should be trained to grow of beautiful form. A very little taste and care will accomplish it.

We wish men fitted to the task, would go over our whole country, giving lectures to all the people on the important and delightful art of pruning.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF MASS.

COMMITTEE ON FRUITS.

A FEW weeks since, we received the Annual Report for 1853, of this excellent Society, which centers in and radiates out from Boston, but we have not found time till now to give it a thorough examination, so as to present to our readers a synopsis of such of their doings as are of general interest. The results of the year's labors of this Society are of peculiar interest at the present season.

The committee on fruits during the past year, awarded the first premium on summer apples to William's Favorite. The best autumn was declared to be Hubbardston's Nonsuch. The best winter to be the Baldwin, while at the Annual Meeting the first premium was awarded to the Gravenstein.

Rostiezer bore off the first premium for summer Pears. Beurre Bosc or autumn, and Easter Beurre or Winter Pears, while at the annual meeting, Flemish Beauty was declared the best dish, Seckel the second, Louise Bonne de Jersey third, and Dunmore fourth.

The first Premium on Currants was awarded to the Red Gondouin. On Peaches, to the Early Crawford; on Plums, to the Green Gage; on Strawberries, the first and second premium, to Hovey's Seedling, and the third to a new seedling called Durfee's Seedling, of which the Committee say, "It is of a rich sparkling flavor, with berries of an extra large size." A gratuity was also awarded Mr. J. FAY, for "numerous baskets of his seedling strawberry 'Jenny Lind,' said by the producer to be quite productive, of good size and fine flavor. Should it continue to maintain the character of productiveness it will prove a desirable variety."

A large premium of twenty dollars was awarded to N. COLLINS, for the introduction of the "Collins" Pear; and the same to Messrs. Hovey for their new Seedling Pear, the "Boston." They also awarded the Appleton Gold Medal, valued at \$40, to Messrs. Hovey & Co., for their new Seedling Cherry, the "Hovey."

The committee remark that "the only variety of apple worthy of particular note, exhibited the past season, was the 'Size,' a seedling from W. A. ANDREWS, Dover, N. H., (by Messrs. Hovey & Co.,) of which a few dozen were offered, and of so rich a coloring as to prove a great attraction in the fruit department. On testing it, 21st May, it proved abundantly juicy, and of a rich flavor. It is a late keeping variety. In size it is above medium; a high warm, rich red on a yellow ground; deep red to the sun, and for its great beauty *alone*, must prove a desirable table fruit." Mr. M. P. WILDER, exhibited twenty varieties of strawberries from imported vines, of which only three were considered by him as worthy of cultivation; among which was "Barnes' New Large White, which, as exhibited,

certainly proves to be the largest and finest of the white varieties."

Of Raspberries, the committee say the best exhibition "decidedly, has been made with Knevett's Giant." In a future number we will refer to other reports of this Society.

REVIEW.

ELLIOTT'S FRUIT BOOK; or the American Fruit Growers' Guide. C. M. SAXTON, New-York.

Our first general impression of this book is a favorable one. There is an air of independence and freshness about it which is decidedly agreeable. Besides it is from the West—the great, the growing West. The movements in Fruit Culture, and Fruit Books in our country during the last few years are of a remarkable character. Not to mention KENRICK COLE and others, we may rank first in importance DOWNING'S Fruits and Fruit Trees of America. Next appeared that accurate work of THOMAS, the Fruit Culturist, after which we received BARRY'S Practical Fruit Garden embracing minute description of the best mode of cultivating those garden gems—dwarf fruit trees—and now here comes another work more on the general plan of DOWNING, and yet distinct and improved somewhat in its arrangement.

We are glad the Buckeye State has spoken so emphatically on this subject.

Of course the experience of cultivators at the east will somewhat differ from the western description of some of the fruits, yet this renders the work only the more valuable to all, for comparison.

The work evinces a good degree of labor, and deserves a large circulation, especially at the West. We shall recur to it more critically at an early period.

SETTING OUT TREES.

ON the opening of early spring, a large proportion of our readers are particularly interested in any plain, simple directions as to the best manner of setting out trees, and especially so, where in that way, common and fatal errors are easily avoided. Let us therefore suggest

1. Do not set them too deep. This is the secret of the grand discovery of the great law of vegetation, for which RUSSEL CONSTOCK asked the small sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, viz.:

"That the 'seat of life' in a tree or plant is just at the point where the earth should cease to cover the foot of the tree. If covered deeper it strangled the tree at said seat of life, or forced it into sending forth suckers, which stifled all healthy progress in the tree."

Now, the discovery is not a new one, that trees must not be too deeply planted; certainly no deeper than they were, when growing in the earth previously. Without doubt thousands of dollars, worth of trees are annually lost to our country by this simple error.

2. Put nothing but pure and finely pulverized earth around the roots. Many persons are told their land wants manure, ashes, &c., and not having time to manure and ash their whole field, they, as a substitute, put these substances into the hole for the tree, and mingle it in the earth with which they cover the roots. This is all wrong. The soil may need manure and ashes, but these should be completely com-

posted in the soil before allowed to come in contact with the fibrous roots of the young trees.

3. Mulch the tree well after setting out. Mulching consists in placing the manure—be it new or old—leaves, tan-bark or whatever is used, loosely on the surface of the ground for a considerable space around the tree. On no account mix it with the soil in transplanting.

4. The first step, and most important, in preparing for a fruit yard, is thoroughly to drain the soil. The tree cannot be healthy and vigorous without this.

5. Take care of the tree after setting it out. Many persons do not bestow as much labor on a tree, which ought in ten years to yield an income of, ten dollars per annum, as they do on a half dozen hills of potatoes. They do not seem to be aware how great the difference is between the quantity and quality of the fruit on a kindly treated, well-fed tree, and that of one half starved and dwarfed. Let it be always remembered, that whatever is worth doing at all, is always worth doing well.

THE CRANBERRY.

Continued from page 6.

THE mode of setting out the cranberry in such a swamp, if we suppose it to be covered with bushes and grass, and surrounded by a sandy soil, or in the immediate neighborhood of sand, would be as follows: First, cut the bushes and pare off the surface turf to the depth of several inches, so as to remove, as far as possible, the roots of grasses and bushes; then level the whole by filling in sand to the depth of from two to four or five inches, according to circumstances. It is desirable that the surface of the sand should be but slightly raised above the level of the water of the swamp, meadow, or pond filled up, so that, by digging into the sand with the hand or the hoe, the water may be found within two or three inches of the surface. The plants should be taken up with the spade in square turfs, of the thickness of two or three inches, this being the depth to which the roots generally descend. When the ground has been leveled and prepared as directed above, it will be found more convenient to draw straight lines and set the roots about eighteen inches apart one way, and one foot the other, in small clusters of about five or six together, the grasses taken up with them in the turf having first been removed from them. The practice of some has been to set the turf, thus taken up, into the row without removing the grass; but the vines are so tenacious of life that there is little danger of their dying, even if all their natural earth is removed from the roots; and those who have followed this method have generally had much less trouble in the subsequent cultivation. Some prefer to set them in rows, at a greater distance apart, having the rows two and a half or three feet, and the plants one foot, in the rows. The distance may be regulated, somewhat by circumstances. If the sand is thick and loose so as to make it impracticable to cultivate the vines and pull up the grasses and weeds, on account of the danger of starting the roots, the closer the plants are set, the better, since they will thus the sooner cover the ground and get the advantage of the grasses. Where it is not intended to hoe the plants in such situations, a foot each way will probably be the most convenient distance between the plants.

Many fields which I have seen, are thus arranged. Swamps like those described, which have always been considered as entirely incapable of improvement, have been reclaimed in many instances, with great labor, and filled up with coarse, white beach sand, and often, where the swamp has been covered with water, to the depth of three or four feet. The plants have then been set out in the manner described, from one foot to eighteen inches apart, in holes made

in the sand by a small stick, hoe or dibble, and sometimes with the hand; a small cluster of roots taken from the sod in which they had been taken from their natural position, freed from grass and roots, being placed in each hole. In such a situation there will always be moisture enough for them.

The cost in these cases varies from \$100 to \$400 per acre. Under the most favorable circumstances, I have never known an acre prepared in this way, to fall below \$125; and that, too, even where it has been prepared in the most economical way, all the labor being performed by the owner himself. The cost, in the situations described, including the original preparation by paring, fencing, filling up with sand, procuring and setting out the roots, has more frequently been about \$300 per acre. In many cases within my knowledge, the owner has contracted to pay at the rate of \$1 87½ a square rod for preparing the land and setting out the plants properly. In somewhat more favorable situations, the contractor pays \$1 50 a rod, or at the rate of \$240 per acre.

When the roots are thus transplanted, a foot or a foot and a half being left between them, they are expected to spread and entirely cover the ground with vines, in about three years. If the plantation is troubled by grasses at first, the rapid growth of the plants will generally destroy them in the course of three or four years. In one of the most successful cases which have come under my observation, where the plants have been set about six years, the quantity of grass and weeds was much less the last season than the preceding; the vines produced abundantly, and there seems to be every reason to suppose that the cranberries will very soon take full possession of the ground. But if they are set sufficiently near, and have a proper amount of labor bestowed upon them, they will ordinarily, on sand, get an early hold of the ground, and bid defiance to all opposition.

In some swamps and peat meadows, generally denominated "shaky," the surface is composed of a matting of roots, mosses, and various undecomposed organic matter; the whole of which seems to rest on a liquid, or almost liquid, bed beneath. This top matting may be thick and strong enough to prevent a person walking over it, from falling through. In such cases, the surface cannot very well be taken off, and the sand must be put upon the top; but careful consideration should be given to the quantity used, as, if too much be put on, its weight may sink the whole surface into the water beneath. Two or three inches will commonly be found as much as it is prudent to use. I have seen several examples where a neglect of reasonable precaution, in regard to this matter, has cost the owner the loss of all his labor and expenditure.

The mode of treatment which has been described, will be found to be the best for swamps surrounded by large quantities of sand; and experiments, extending over a term of seven or eight years, with plants every year becoming more and more productive, show conclusively, that cranberries will flourish in pure white sand, if they are supplied with sufficient moisture.

If the position be a peat meadow, substantially the same course should be pursued. If very moist, it would, perhaps, be well to arrange suitable drains; and if these drains could be so constructed as to make it possible to flow the plantation in a very short time, it would, at times, be highly beneficial in preventing frost. The surface should be pared, the turfs being sometimes taken off and piled up for the compost, and sometimes turned directly over and left on the ground. As to the next step, in such cases, there is great difference of opinion, some preferring to cover the whole with sand—or gravel, if sand cannot be had—and others, to put the vines directly upon the peat bottom. The black soil, it is thought, is very useful in securing sufficient warmth in spring and autumn, as a protection against frost. This point has not been fully settled by experiment, so

that it is impossible to say positively, that the one course or the other is the better. So far, however, all things being taken into consideration, the weight of opinion seems to be in favor of the former course,—covering to the depth of three or four inches with sand, or, where sand cannot be obtained, with gravel. This method very much diminishes the labor of hoeing, if it be found necessary, where the roots of grasses or bushes are left in the peat. Most cultivators prefer to hoe a little, sometimes twice or three times the first and second years after transplanting, or till the vines have trailed so as to make it inexpedient. The objection to transplanting in pure peat bog without sand, does not arise from the nature of the soil itself, which is, perhaps, as favorable, or nearly so, to the cranberry, as sand; but rather from the cause alluded to—the difficulty of hoeing, if the plants require it, when set in peat. The cranberry seems to have a wonderful power of adapting itself to any kind of soil; it draws its nourishment mostly from the atmosphere, though a liberal supply of moisture is desirable.

A somewhat simpler mode of procedure is sometimes adopted in the case of ordinary low meadows or swamps in the country. If the meadow is covered with bushes and bassocks, the former are cut and the roots taken up with the grubber, and the latter are cut off level with the surface, when the vines being taken up from another part of the meadow or elsewhere, are set by first striking a hoe into the soil and raising it slightly when the roots are inserted, and pressed down with the foot. In this way, a large space may be quickly set with vines, which, under favorable circumstances, may cover the ground in three or four years. This method, it is evident, requires but little skill.

I have never seen more than one or two plantations with the roots set in the mud alone. In these cases, the soil had settled around them, leaving the plants standing on the ends of the roots, nearly out of the ground. So far as can be judged from appearances, they were by no means likely to grow; while close at hand was a piece covered with sand, on which the vines were very thrifty, with not a sign of failure. The mixture of sand had given the surface more consistency, and the plants had become well rooted and strong.

The experiments which have already been made, clearly show the practicability of raising cranberries on upland. I have seen flourishing plantations of them on all varieties of soils, from a high and light gravelly loam, to a very deep, rich, garden soil. Indeed, the universal opinion seems to be, that such cranberries are better than those growing naturally in wet meadows. In the instances which I have myself seen, the land had been carefully plowed and prepared, as it usually is for strawberries, or plants of that description. The plants were taken from their original situation in the manner described, in the sod, and freed from grasses and roots; they were then put into shallow trenches or drills dug for the purpose, about two and a half or three feet apart. In consequence of the large space left between the drills, constant and careful attention was necessary for two or three years, so that far more labor was spent on them than the same area of strawberries would have required.

In one case, the plantation was situated on a high and dry hill, in a light loamy soil, and no water was supplied except what they had from occasional rains. The vines nearly all lived; but as the plantation was only three years old, and the rows too far apart, they had not wholly covered the ground, nor had they borne to any extent.—*C. L. Flint's First Annual Report to Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

Forty thousand hog's bladders were sold a few days since at Louisville, at 2½ cents each, to fill an order from Europe. They are used to hold snuff, and for other purposes.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, March 22, 1854

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few ets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.—We are indebted to WM. DUANE BARNES, of Middletown, Ct., for a copy of the annual address before the Middlesex County Agricultural Society, by Prof. W. C. FOWLER.

We are also indebted to some unknown friend, for a copy of the Transactions of the Michigan State Agricultural Society for 1852. There seems to be some error in the date, as several of the articles are dated during 1853. We have laid the report upon our table for a more thorough examination.

GUANO ON CORN.

THE *Genesee Farmer* says, "whether it is on the whole better to sow guano broad-cast over corn ground, or use it in the hill, is still an open question."

We can assure the *Genesee Farmer* that if this be an "open question" in Rochester, it is not so in all other places. The farmers in the vicinity of New-York have used guano for the past nine or ten years, and in every instance which has come to our knowledge during this time, of their applying it in the hill, from ignorance of its caustic nature, they have lost their crop. We have made repeated experiments ourselves with guano—thus applied. Covering it several inches deep with earth before planting, and yet it invariably killed the corn. The only safe way of applying guano is as recommend in our last number, page 8.

The *Farmer* says "moisten with water, and crush the lumps with the back of a hoe."

It is much better to crush the lumps dry with a heavy wooden pounder upon a floor, then pass through a sieve till the whole is made fine.

Again the *Genesee Farmer* says, "A trifle (of guano) taken up between the thumb and fingers, is a dose for a hill of corn."

We regret to see such advice as to quantity, in so respectable an organ. Unless the land be very rich, a table-spoonful at least ought to be applied around each hill. This would be about 200 or 250 lbs. per acre; and many apply from 300 to 500 lbs. per acre with good and economical effect. Very poor land requires the latter amount for corn.

The same article speaks of "guano and wood ashes mixed with the soil." If unleached wood ashes are mixed with guano, the tendency would

be to liberate the ammonia, and the guano would thus lose its most valuable element.

We have not adverted to this article for the purpose of finding fault, but to guard those who use guano, against what we think would be injudicious practice.

SPRING WHEAT.

THERE are several inducements to lead farmers to use every available acre for raising Spring Wheat. This crop is not always as certain or as valuable as the winter varieties, yet it may be safely put down as one of the most profitable crops that can be sown the present spring. A few hints as to its cultivation may be valuable.

Soil.—The soil should be as warm as possible; the short season allowed for growth and maturity requires a genial soil. If the season proves favorable, spring wheat will do well on cold clay lands, but the chances are better for that sown upon a dry, warm, loamy soil. If the land was plowed in the fall, and has been exposed to freezing and crumbling in the winter, so much the better. Such land is ready for sowing without the further use of the plow. Where the sub-soil is not poisonous, deep plowing is very desirable, as it will be better penetrated by the warm air. Let a part of a field be sub-soil plowed, and we can almost guarantee that the yield will be much greater, than on that part of the field which has received only the ordinary treatment with the common plow.

Kind of Seed.—It may not always be convenient to procure the best seed. Get the kind most available, which has been tried and proved in your vicinity. The Black Sea is not of so good a quality as many others, but in consequence of scarce by ever being attacked by the fly, it is highly prized. There are two varieties of this, the red and the white chaff. The red is generally preferred because most hardy. The white produces the best flour. The flour of the red is usually of a dark color, but it is sweet, and as palatable and nutritious as the white variety of winter wheat; and although it may not bring as high prices in the market, it is equally good for home use. There are other varieties of spring wheat which are of a superior quality, though probably not equal to the Black Sea in resisting the fly, such as the Siberian, Italian, &c.

Time of Sowing.—Spring wheat should be sown either quite early or somewhat late. That sown early comes to maturity before the appearance of the fly, and that sown late does not get to a fit state to be attacked, till after this pest has ceased its ravages. The best plan is to put in the seed, if possible, as soon as the ground will answer to be worked, and if it cannot be done then, to delay several weeks.

Sow spring wheat where the winter variety has been killed out by frost.—We have found it quite profitable to sow spring wheat upon fields, or parts of fields, where the frost has killed out that sown in the fall. The ground needs no preparation. The cost of the seed is trifling compared with the loss of the use of the ground. Our plan is to go over the field, and wherever there are a few square rods more than half killed out, scatter on the spring seed, and then go over it with a hoe or light harrow. Usually, at harvest the winter wheat will ripen a little earlier, and in harvesting the patches of the spring

variety can be left to be cut afterwards. The winter wheat mingled with the spring, will not be entirely lost, even if it stands a few days till the other ripens. We have often had both come to maturity at the same time.

For the American Agriculturist.

A SCORE OF QUESTIONS.

1. WHAT is the best plan of a barn for twenty head of cattle, whether with stanchions or stalls?
2. The best way to make stalls for horn cattle?
3. How to prepare land for all sorts of roots, so as to raise a good crop?
4. How to manage them throughout?
5. Which kind is the most profitable?
6. Are Crowel's churns a good sort?
7. What sort of a weed is chess?
8. What is murrain and hoven in cattle?
9. What are the symptoms and cure?
10. What are all the names of diseases that cattle and horses are subject to, with symptoms and cure, if space will allow?
11. Do you know any remedy for the wheat midge in wheat?
12. What kind of sheep are the best for this cold climate? and (14) where they can be had nearest here? and (15) at what price?
16. What is a good bread recipe?
17. Is rolling land beneficial?
18. Is the clod-crusher a useful instrument or not?
19. Will winter wheat do to be sown in the spring?
20. What is the price of turnip-cutters, and do they cut them in small pieces or slices?
21. How many bushels will they cut in an hour?

MANOAH STEVES.

Lower Coverdale, New-Brunswick, March 2, 1854.

We publish the above series of questions as a sample of many that are frequently sent us. It affords us great pleasure to answer all correspondents when their questions come within a reasonable compass; but to reply in full to the above, and others received by us the past month, would require the republication in our journal of a large agricultural library, which would be an injustice to most of our subscribers; as they expect our columns to be more particularly occupied with the topics of the season, and the current agricultural matter of the day. We beg respectfully, therefore, to say to our correspondents, that they will find most of their questions fully discussed and answered in the back volumes of the *Agriculturist*, in the *Farmer's Encyclopedia*, *Youatt's Works on the Horse, Cattle, Sheep, and Swine*, *Allen's Work on Farm Buildings*, ditto. *Book of the Farm*, ditto. *Domestic Animals*, and sundry other works too numerous to mention. These volumes may be had for various prices, from 50 cts. to \$3 each. We will give a list with prices in a future number.

We will now answer such questions of our correspondents as books cannot do so well.

Quest. 6.—The Crowell churn is upon the whole considered the best with us, as it gathers the butter after it has come, which no other churn does so well.

Quest. 11.—There is no remedy for the wheat midge, except by getting a new variety that ripens earlier or later than the sort you now cultivate. We have known much benefit derived from burning the stubble soon after cutting the wheat, and especially the grass in the fence corners, since this grass serves as a harbor for the insects, which is proved by the fact that the strip of grain around the outside of the field is usually much more injured than that in the central portions. It seems a pity, however, to burn up what might otherwise add to the fertility of the soil, if it can be avoided.

Quest. 12.—If you desire wool, the Merino sheep is the best; if mutton, the Long-wooled

or the South-down. There are plenty of these in Upper Canada, Vermont, and New-York. The price varies from \$5 to \$500, according to breeding, quality, &c.

Quest. 13.—Our last volume contains several good recipes, and we shall introduce others as occasion requires.

Quest. 17.—Yes; especially if it be a light soil.

Quest. 18.—Yes.

Quest. 19.—No, not for profit.

Quest. 20.—Twelve dollars we believe is the usual price. They cut in sufficiently small pieces. Driven rapidly it will cut 60 bushels an hour, but worked by hand, if the machine cuts fifteen or twenty bushels an hour it is getting along pretty well.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE COMPOST HEAP.

WILL you be good enough to inform me whether lime mixed in a compost heap, consisting of two-thirds green stable manure and one part loam, will injure the manure. I know that quick or slacked lime brought in contact with green manure, liberates the ammonia and spoils it; but whether the loam would catch the ammonia and thereby obviate this difficulty, is a matter of which I am ignorant. My object is to shorten my long manure by rapid decomposition, in order to mix it more perfectly with the soil. Long manure we cannot bury sufficiently with the harrow or plow, on sod ground. What effect will oyster-shell lime have in a compost heap? This ingredient can be obtained at less than half the cost of stone lime, and on this account would be preferable. By enlightening me upon this subject you will greatly oblige B. S.

Woodstock, Ct.

We are quite certain that one-third part of common loam would not be sufficient to retain the ammonia and other gasses escaping. The best peat or swamp muck in so small proportion would not be sufficient for the purpose, unless it should have been very recently subjected to a strong heat, (with the air excluded,) so as to make it like newly-burned charcoal, and even then it would have to be kept dry upon the surface. Many would-be-chemists are publishing a great deal about the wonderful absorbing powers of muck. They compare it to charcoal in this respect. It should be remembered that old charcoal, which has lain exposed to the air, has its pores already filled, and is no longer an absorber. It is similar with peat, or muck, which is a species of charcoal, though differing much from it.

When speedy decomposition of manure is desirable, it is better to mix some muck or loam and lime with it thoroughly, then cover over the heap with a good coating of muck, or even loam, incorporated with a quantity of plaster, (sulphate of lime.) This outer coating of muck and plaster, if kept moist, will effectually absorb the escaping gasses. A few days before using, it will be well to mix over the whole mass. Such a compost cannot be otherwise than valuable for almost any crop.

Newly-burned shell lime is preferable, even to the common stone lime, for the compost heap, or for land, because all kinds of shells contain more or less phosphoric acid, which is a great desideratum for nearly every class of soils, and for old fields especially. Usually shell lime is a little less caustic than good stone lime, and a trifle more is needed for composting effects, but this is much more than counterbalanced by the valuable phosphate it contains.

CHANCES FOR EDUCATED MEN.

UNDER this head the *Tribune* gives some very wholesome advice to attorneys and doctors, most of which we approve, though we must add a word of caution. The *Tribune* says, "Qualify yourselves at college to enlighten farmers and mechanics in the scientific principles which underlie their several vocations." This is all very well; but in respect to enlightening farmers we will add, qualify yourselves out of college also. We pursued the usual collegiate course, and afterwards passed three years with one of the best scientific instructors, in the in the special study of the science of agriculture, and yet we should feel very incompetent to instruct farmers, had we not for many years been actively engaged in all the various details of farm work. We would advise no one, however thoroughly versed in science, to undertake the business of instructing farmers, if he has not at some period in his life, passed a few years at least, upon the farm.

As well might one study the mechanical principles involved in blacksmithing, and then, without even looking into a smith's shop, call together the blacksmiths of a neighborhood, and attempt to instruct them in the principles and practices of making horse-shoes and ironing wagons, as for a man who had passed all his previous life out of sight of the farm, to attempt from book-knowledge alone, to teach farmers how to till land, take care of stock, &c.

Let us not be misunderstood in this matter. We do not ignore the assistance which science may and must render to the farmer. On the contrary, we believe that the application of science to cultivation will soon double the product of labor in this department, but we would advise those who have been educated in schools only, to be cautious how they attempt to instruct practical men.

There are at the present time, a large number of young men in our colleges, who have grown up on the farm, and are familiar with all its practical details. They have left their former occupations with the hope of bettering their condition by engaging in professional pursuits. To such we say, turn your attention to the science of cultivation. Learn well the principles involved, and by study and observation fit yourselves to communicate sound, practical instruction to cultivators of the soil; there is then a wide field open before you, a field which promises well to yield emolument and honors. Do not follow the example of those, who have suddenly changed from mechanical and professional pursuits, and have announced themselves as professors and teachers of agriculture. They have, by dint of plausible theories, and by the skillful use of a little smattering of superficial knowledge, been able to gain some notoriety, while the science of agriculture is in its infancy, and others are perhaps as ignorant as themselves; but their teachings have been looked upon as something strange and startling, rather than instructive. Their blunderings are daily becoming more and more apparent, and they will soon sink into merited neglect and oblivion, while a better class of teachers are springing up to occupy the field; men who, if rightly prepared for their work, will rise to high stations of honor and usefulness.

The article alluded to in the *Tribune* contains

several good hints, and we transcribe it entire. It is as follows:

"E." writes us from Cambridge, Mass., that he has read with interest our advice to young Farmers and Mechanics as to various locations in the West, and he writes to know whether we can give any useful and cheering counsel to the scores of educated young men—mainly embryo Doctors and Lawyers—who cluster within the shadow of Harvard, as of other universities.

We cannot, indeed, point young Attorneys and M. D.'s to Western localities in which they will find clients and patients anxiously awaiting and ready to welcome them, as there are lands in abundance awaiting the farmer, and customers ready to fill with orders the shop of the newly-arrived mechanic. There is probably no growing village of twenty houses or more in the West; which has not at least one lawyer and one doctor—many such have two or three of each. How they all live is a mystery, yet they do live, somehow; for though some of them are driven by desperation to steal, and many to cheat, we have not yet heard that even one of them has been doomed to starve. Ultimately, the more energetic, capable, frugal and temperate, secure a good practice and acquire a competence; yet it is an even bet to-day that there would be quite as much justice and health in the West if no new lawyer or doctor migrated thither for the next ten years, as there would be if the present ratio of migration were doubled.

Still, lawyers and doctors are necessary, since men will not obey the requirements of Justice and the demands of Health, and quite as necessary at the West as elsewhere. The best will ultimately thrive there, if they can manage to keep starvation at bay for the first few years. But how shall they do this?

Our advice would be—*Qualify yourselves at College to enlighten the Farmers and Mechanics among whom you may settle, in the scientific principles and facts which underlie their several vocations.* The great truths of Geology, Chemistry, &c., &c., ought to be well known to you when your education is completed, and these, if you have the ability to impart and elucidate them, will make you honorably known to the inhabitants of any country wherein you may pitch your tent, and will thus insure you a subsistence from the start, and ultimately professional employment and competence. Qualify yourself to lecture accurately and fluently on the more practical and important principles of Natural Science, and you will soon find opportunities, auditors, customers, friends. Show the Farmer how to fertilize his fields more cheaply and effectively than he has hitherto done—teach the Builder the principles and more expedient methods of Heating and Ventilation—tell the Mason how to correct, by understanding and obeying Nature's laws, the defect which makes a chimney smoke at the wrong end—and you need never stand idle nor long await remunerating employment.

But we are not telling our friend where to look for a promising location. No—we have only attempted to tell him how to *deserve* such a location. Let him do this, and his success is all but inevitable, let him settle in whatever thrifty, growing section he may choose. Ohio is not too near, nor Oregon too far for men of the right stamp; and for others we know not how to prescribe.

PROBABLE PRICES OF CORN.

To those interested in grain and flour, we recommend the perusal of the following candid and well-considered article on Bread-stuffs, which we take from the last *London Shipping Gazette*, just received by steamer.

There is no doubt but grain will bear a good remunerating price for the year to come; and we advise the farmers and planters to get in all the Spring wheat, corn, barley, oats, peas, and beans which they can well cultivate the present

season; and not to neglect their grass and root crops, for these also are excessively high now.

The approaching war cannot fail to affect our supply of grain; but we would guard against the attempt that will in all probability be made, by interested parties, to raise the price beyond what the occasion warrants. England will probably lose a great part of the supplies which she has hitherto drawn from Russia direct, and from the corn countries of the Mediterranean and Black Seas, which are, or which may come under the influence of the Northern usurper; but we are much mistaken if it is an event to "fright the isle from its propriety," and it would be a source of regret if it should be turned to such an unrighteous purpose. America, as well the British provinces as the United States, will still be the providore of England, as it has been for some years past; and the supplies which we shall draw from thence, as auxiliary to our own produce, and that which we shall receive from other sources beyond the reach or influence of Russia, must prevent any thing like scarcity or inordinate prices.

A return which has been laid before Parliament, within the last few days, is somewhat consolatory on this head. The quantity of grain, meal, and flour which we received from the United States, in 1852, were equal to 1,400,558 quarters, converting meal and flour into the equivalent in quarters of grain; from Egypt 775,745 qrs., Denmark 770,196 qrs., and Prussia 554,742 qrs. From Russian northern ports, England received in the same year 343,948 qrs., and 957,877 qrs. from the Black Sea ports. From Wallachia and Moldavia, we also received 713,877, quarters, a source of supply which we suppose will be no longer available, at present. On the whole, then, we may calculate on losing about two and a quarter millions of quarters of grain by the approaching hostilities. We have, however, every reason to believe that cultivation has greatly increased in the United States since 1852, consequent on the number of immigrants arrived there from the British islands, from Germany, and other parts of Europe; indeed, the official account of the sale of land which has taken place in the United States; and brought under cultivation, since 1852, would fully warrant us in believing that instead of one and a half millions of quarters of grain, which was the supply from thence in 1852, it will, in the present year, reach about double that quantity. But, besides the United States, we know, on authority which we have no reason to doubt, that our own North American Colonies are progressing in the raising of corn of all kinds, more especially wheat, in a most astonishing manner; and it is not going too far to say that we may expect, from this source, a supply which will be double the quantity ever exported to England.

Turning to our own agricultural prospects, as the surest source of dependence, there is every reason to expect that the supply will be much in excess of what it was last harvest. Last season was one of the worst we have had in England for many years; the quantity of rain which fell in the beginning of the year, prevented much of the land being plowed and prepared for spring seed, and what was sowed was materially injured by the wetness of the season. Indeed, the general calculation is, that the crop was about one-fourth deficient in yield compared to the ordinary average; while we have reason to believe that, both in England and Ireland, the prospect of war will induce much more land to be put under crop this year than heretofore. In Ireland especially, we know that, last year, tillage was much neglected, as it was considered rearing and feeding cattle for the English market would pay better. It will now be of the greatest importance to attend to our own corn crops in these countries, and we are confident that, if it be done, any deficiency in the Russian supplies of grain will be amply compensated by our own produce, and the quantity we are likely to receive from other foreign countries. The present season has hitherto been most propitious for preparing for the spring

crops; and from all parts of the country, we learn that the winter frosts, and the dry and favorable weather during the early spring, have been attended with the greatest benefit to the land. Indeed, from all appearances at present, we may anticipate an abundant harvest, should the summer and autumn prove favorable.

We would disabuse the public mind of the impression that a war with Russia will necessarily produce a scarcity of bread corn in England; we think that we have shown that such a result by no means follows, and that any attempt to raise prices, under this plea, will merely be the act of speculators and jobbers. Fortunately, England is perfectly independent in all its resources; and it is a proud and satisfactory position for a country to be placed in, that, while it does every thing in its power to eschew war, it is always prepared to meet it without apprehension for the consequences.

THE JAPAN PEA.

Mrs. C. has been said within a year about a new lustrous plant, said to come from seed brought from Japan.

Mr. Teschemacher gave a description of the plant, which he calls *Cajanus bicolor*, a native of East Indies, Amboyna, Japan, &c.; flower small, interior yellow, vexillum purple, erect shrub, pubescent, nearest in alliance to *Lupinus*. The seeds are good to eat, and when young, very delicate. On soaking the round seeds for an hour in moderately hot water, they take exactly the form and appearance of the common white bean, become quite tender, and have a pure and delicious nutty and oily flavor. *The whole plant, with the seed, is excellent for fattening hogs and cattle.*

Mr. Ernst, of Cincinnati, has done considerable to get this new plant before the American farmers, considering it a valuable one for this country. The seed is as good as the common white bean for food, and better adapted for rich soils and warm climate, and the straw is excellent fodder for stock; and it promises to yield bountifully of both. In planting the peas, be careful to give them plenty of room to spread, as the stalks grow from three to four feet high, with an erect, bushy stem, having numerous branches, which are set with short, woolly pods. It seems to delight in a rich, loamy, moderately dry soil, and a rather warm climate; but it does not need a very long season. It certainly is a most wonderful prolific bearer, and no doubt will prove a valuable addition to our farm crops. So says the *N. Y. Tribune*.

VEGETABLE MONSTERS.—Oregon seems to rival even California in the productiveness of its soil, and the mammoth size to which vegetables attain. Mention is made by the papers of a huge cauliflower, raised opposite Portland, weighing forty-five pounds, and the world is challenged to beat it. Mr. Justin Chenoweth writes from the Dalles that he is growing in his garden a cabbage which he has carefully measured, and found it to cover a space embraced in a circumference of nearly fourteen feet, being four feet and six inches in diameter. The solid head is twelve inches in diameter. He thinks that the whole would weigh over fifty pounds. The seed which produced this plant was not sown until the 21st of May, and the head will probably attain sixteen inches in diameter. In the same garden he has grown turnips, many of which weigh ten pounds; and water-melons and tomatoes rivaling, both in size and flavor, the best that he had seen in the Mississippi Valley—all being of the first crop without plowing or spading, the planting and tending having been done exclusively with a light Yankee weeding hoe and a garden rake.

Of the 340 members of the Massachusetts Legislature, 109 are farmers, 46 lawyers, 46 merchants, 23 manufacturers, 9 physicians, 6 clergymen, &c.

FARMERS' GIRLS.

Up in the early morning, just at the peep of day,
Straining the milk in the dairy, turning the cows away.
Sweeping the floor in the kitchen, making the beds up stairs,
Washing the breakfast dishes, dusting the parlor chairs;
Brushing the crumbs from the pantry, hunting for eggs at the barn,
Cleaning the turnips for dinner, spinning the stocking-yarn,
Spreading the whitening linen down on bushes below,
Ransacking every meadow, where the red strawberries grow;
Starching the "fixens" for Sunday, churning the snowy cream,
Rinsing the pails and strainer down in the running stream,
Feeding the geese and turkeys, making the pumpkin pies,
Jogging the little one's cradle, driving away the flies;
Grace in every motion, music in every tone,
Beauty of form and feature thousands might covet to own,
Cheeks that rival spring roses, teeth the whitest of pearls,—
One of these country maids is worth a score of your city girls.

H. M. LADD.

North Hero, Vt.

New-York Tribune.

The following three recipes are valuable:

FRESH MEAT GRIDDLES.—Chop all the bits of cold fresh beef or veal, season with salt and pepper; make a griddle batter, and lay on a spoonful on the iron well buttered, to prevent its sticking, then a spoonful of the chopped meat, then a spoonful of batter over the meat, and when cooked on one side then turn, and when done carry them on hot, and they are very nice.

EXCELLENT APPLE FRITTERS.—Pare your apples and cut in thin slices, and mix them with your flour. Stir in a quart of milk and four eggs, a little salt and saleratus, to make a thick batter. Fry in plenty of lard.

FRUIT CAKE.—Take one pint of light dough; one tea-cupful of sugar; one of butter; three eggs, a teaspoonful of saleratus, one pound of raisins; nutmeg or cinnamon, to the taste, bake one hour. Let it stand and rise a little before baked.

BUCKEYE BREAD.—Take a pint of new milk warm from the cow; add a tea-spoonful of salt and stir in fine Indian meal until it becomes a thick batter, a gill of fresh yeast, and put it in a warm place to rise. When it is very light, stir into the batter three beaten eggs, adding wheat flour until it has become of the consistency of dough; knead it thoroughly, and set it by the fire until it begins to rise; then make it up into small loaves or cakes, cover them with a thick napkin, and let them stand until they rise again, then bake in a quick oven. So says the *Lynchburg Luminary*.

THE FARMER'S BANK.—Vault—Mother Earth. Exchanges—the transplanting of the nursery and garden.

Deposits—Happiness, sobriety and manly independence.

Assets—Shining fields, waving harvests.

Liabilities—Indebted to God alone, who sends the funds, the sunshine and the rain.—*National Free Press*.

She neglects her heart who studies the glass.

Miscellaneous.

For the American Agriculturist.

ANOTHER CHAPTER ON SCHOOLS.

I now wish to address a few words to children and youth, whose age entitle them to the privilege of attending schools in those States, where funds are provided for that important subject. Perhaps there may be some who never think or reflect upon the happy condition in which your lot is cast; a land (our constitution says,) in which all men are born free and equal; and it depends entirely on yourselves what rank you will take in society or in the government of the State in which you live, or in that of the United States. I was once asked by an English gentleman at a public dinner-table in the city of New-York, who had made a tour through Lower and Upper Canada, and thence through the towns, villages, and cities bordering on the lakes and rivers on the American side, what was the cause of the apparent want of enterprise; the low price of land and produce on one side, and the high price and progress of every thing on the other side? I said to him, "Sir, you have doubtless seen, as you have passed through the States, school-houses, at distances from one to three miles apart, built some of logs, some frames and weather-boarded, others of stone or brick, and as you enter the villages or cities, you must have observed large, handsome three story buildings; and if you happened to pass one of these at the hour of recess, you have seen these buildings surrounded by children all apparently cheerful and happy." "Yes," replied he, "I have noticed all this." "Well sir," I continued, "more or less of all these boys expect to be President of the United States, and some of the little girls expect that they will preside at the levee at the White House. Now how many of the children in Canada expect to be Queen of Great Britain?" "I understand the application," said he, "it is your institutions which make the difference; and I now view a republican government in a light I never did before."

But my dear young friends, privileges unimproved will benefit you very little. You may have the best of masters to teach, yet they can never *learn you*; this you must do for yourself. Some of you have not your whole time, even during the months allotted for you to attend school; but although your hands may be employed morning and evening in work which is indispensibly necessary, your minds may be working out a mathematical problem, or parsing a difficult sentence in rhyme, blank verse, or prose, and this very work which you are compelled to perform, tends to invigorate the mind as well as the body; and by forming systematical habits, you may far outstrip the sons of gentlemen who have their whole time for study, and who often become surfeited with their books; and when you appear side by side in your class, you will often be found excelling them in your clear conception of your lessons. These want to be digested as well as committed to memory. A partial knowledge, will do but little good to the intellect of the individual, who adds nothing further to it. Reading wants to have the meaning of every word understood; hence the importance of having a dictionary by your side

when learning your lessons, in order to get the full sense of every word.

But I am not going to usurp the place of a teacher, my object is to instil within your breasts a love for sciences, in order to make you useful in this world and happy in the next. Not that learning is absolutely necessary to our becoming Christians, but an intelligent Christian has much and many advantages over an illiterate one. The Bible does not teach the sciences, but it teaches our duty, and the more our intellect is cultivated, the better we understand our duty, and the more closely we live up to it, the more happy we are. If you want to know what your duty is, you may find it clearly revealed in the 20th chapter of Exodus, and it is this portion of scripture which you are required to obey, and which if you do obey, you will also obey your parents; and if you obey your parents at home, you will obey your teachers at school. Without implicit obedience, very little progress can be made in your studies, and opportunities unimproved can never be recalled, and consequently a degraded station in society will be your lot..

ALMOST AN OCTOGENARIAN.

DON'T BE EXTRAVAGANT.—If the poor-house has any terrors for you, never buy what you don't need. Before you spend three cents for a jewsharp, my boy, ascertain whether you can't make just as pleasant a noise by whistling, for which nature furnished the machinery. And, before you pay seven dollars for a figured vest, young man, find out whether your lady-love wouldn't be just as glad to see you in a plain one that costs half the money! If she wouldn't let her crack her own walnuts! and buy her own clothes. When you see a man paying five dollars for a Frenchified toy, that a philosophic baby will pull all to bits in five minutes, the chances are five to one that he will live long enough to realize how many cents are in a dollar; and if he don't, he's pretty sure to bequeath that privilege to his widow. When a man asks you to buy that for which you have no use—no matter how cheap it is—don't say yes! until you are sure some one else wants it in advance. Money burns in some folk's pockets, and makes such a pesky hole, that every thing that is put in, drops through, past finding.—*Lima Visitor.*

MARRIAGE.—Marriage is the nursery of heaven. The virgin sends prayer to God; but she carries but one soul to him; but the state of marriage fills up the numbers of the elect, and hath in it the labor of love, and the delicacies of friendship, the blessings of society, and union of hearts and hands. It hath in it more safety than single life; it hath more care, it is more merry and more sad; is fuller of sorrow and fuller of joys; it lies under more burdens, but is supported by all the strengths of love and charity, which make those burdens delightful. Marriage is the mother of the world, and preserves its kingdoms, fills its cities and churches, and heaven itself, and is that state of good things which God hath designed as the present constitution of the world.—*Bishop Taylor.*

WHAT'S IN A NAME?—If any one entertains the remotest doubt of this free and happy land being a great country, let him for ever keep silence after perusing the subjoined names of "fellow-citizens," who voted at the recent election in Nebraska for a delegate to Congress. They are copied from the poll-book:—"Jane-etah-equal-growl, Os-si-e-men-e-men-he, Mah-men-wan-e-kah, Pe-shah-hah-me-quah, Muh-at-tah-noh-noh-no-to, Kah-ku-noh-ne-we-to-to."—*Exchange paper.*

NEWSPAPER.—Hoyden's Dictionary of Dates says: In former times, (between the years 1595 and 1730) it was a prevalent practice to put over the periodical publications of the day, the initial letters of the cardinal points of the compass, thus—

N
E x W
S

N-E-W-S—importing that these papers contained intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. From this practice is derived the term *Newspaper*.

PAT AHEAD.—A Yankee and Irishman riding together, passed by a gallows:

"Pat," said the Yankee, "give that gallows its due, and where would you be?"

"Faith, that's easily known, I'd be riding to town all by myself all alone, sure," replied Pat.

Yankee owned up to being beat.

A SENSIBLE BOY.—A miserly old lady kept an inn. One day a famished soldier called on her for something to eat. Some bones, that had been pretty well picked, were placed before him. After finishing his dinner, a little son of the landlady noticing that the soldier found it very difficult to make out much of a dinner, put some money in his hand as he stepped out of the door. When his mother came in he asked her how much it was worth to pick those old bones.

"A shilling, my dear," said the old lady, expecting to receive the money.

"I thought so," replied the boy, "and I gave the old soldier a shilling for doing it!"

A PUN.—A gentleman named Dunlop being present, at a party where one of the company had made several puns on the names of persons present remarked that he had never heard his name punned upon, and did not believe it could be done. "There is nothing in the world more easy, sir," replied the punster; "just *lop off half the name, and it is Dun.*"

ANOTHER.—A Philadelphia judge and punster, having observed to another judge on the bench, that one of the witnesses had a *vegetable* head. "How so?" was the inquiry. "He has *carrotty* hair, *reddish* cheeks, *turnip* nose, *sage* look."

DEATH IN CHILDHOOD.—To me, few things appear so beautiful as a very young child in its shroud. The little innocent face looks so sublimely simple and confiding amongst the cold terrors of death. Crimeless and fearless, that little mortal has passed alone under the shadow and explored the mystery of dissolution.—*Dublin Magazine.*

THEMISTOCLES being asked how he would marry his daughter—whether to one that was poor but honest, or to one that was rich but of ill reputation—made answer: "I would rather have a man without an estate, than have an estate without a man."

CLERGYMEN.—John Adams being called upon for a contribution for foreign missions, remarked: "I have nothing to give for that cause; but there are here in this vicinity, six ministers, not one of whom will preach in the other's pulpit; now I will give as much and more than any one else to *civilize these clergymen?*"

HATH any wronged thee? be bravely revenged; slight it, and the work is begun; forgive it, and 'tis finished. He is below himself, that is not above an injury. Was it not Plato who said, that when an injurious speech was offered to him, he placed himself so high that it could not reach him?

CREEPING THINGS—THE SPIDER.

LET me put a spider into any lady's hand. She is aghast. She shrieks. The nasty ugly thing! Madam, the spider is, perhaps, shocked at your Brussels laces; and although you may be the most exquisite miniature painter living, the spider has a right to laugh at your coarse daubs as she runs over them. Just show her your crochet work when you shriek at her. "Have you spent half your days," the spider, if he be spiteful, may remark—"have you spent half your days upon the clumsy anti-macassars and these ottoman covers? My dear lady, is that your web? If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you and cry out at you. Let me spend a day with you and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread—such little bags! In every bag there are more than a thousand holes—such tiny, tiny holes! Out of each hole thread runs, and all the threads—more than four thousand threads—I spin together as they run, and when they are all spun, they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of sand. Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that, too, each thread is made of four or five thousand threads that have passed out of her four bags through four or five thousand little holes. Would you drop her too, crying out about your delicacy? A pretty thing indeed for you to plume yourself on your delicacy, and scream at us." Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a rope round one of the rough points of the lady's hand, and lets herself down lightly to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared with such a way of locomotion. The creeping things we scorn are miracles of beauty. They are more delicate than any ormolu clock or any lady's watch made for pleasure's sake no bigger than a shilling. Lyonnnet counted four thousand and forty-one muscles in a single caterpillar and these are a small part only of its works. Hooke found fourteen thousand mirrors in the eye of a bluebottle, and there are thirteen thousand three hundred separate bits, that go to provide for nothing but the act of breathing, in a carp.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

BARBARIETY OF EXPOSING CHILDREN'S LIMBS.

I CANNOT pass without a word the barbarous regimen which custom and the ignorant convictions of many parents, have prescribed for infants and young children. I allude to the practice of half-dressing children, which is adopted in almost all weathers—sometimes with a view to show off; sometimes, as is said, to invigorate and harden the child. The continued impression of cold thus allowed to be made on the arms, shoulders, legs, and often the bodies of young children, must result, unless the power of the system be very great, in gradually establishing a congestive circulation that will favour the development of tubercles in the lungs, or mesenteric glands, of dropsy of the brain, of chronic diarrhoea, bronchitis, catarrh, and so on; to say nothing of the multitudes of the little sufferers cut off by croup and other acute inflammations. Parents should know, and not forget, that children have less power of generating heat than adults; and that, consequently, in cool or cold weather their bodies and limbs should receive as careful an envelopment and protection as those of grown persons liable to the same degree of exposure; for a more careful and selfish attention of the latter to their own comfort and health will hardly admit of.

ONE THOUSAND HORSES AND A WIFE FOR AN AGRICULTURIST.—The Hæcuse chief offers one thousand horses to any respectable white young man, well recommended, who will marry his daughter—a girl of about eighteen—settle down among them, and teach them agriculture. The horses are worth from fifty to eighty thousand

dollars. "I have seen this valuable squaw," says the editor of the *Prairie Journal*. "She is about the medium size, with tolerably regular features, high cheek-bones, sloping forehead, black-eyed and dark hair. Her form is square and stout. Her long hair fell over her shoulders profusely ornamented with beads and shells. Her step is light and proud, her gait easy and graceful."

BOSTON AND NEW-ENGLAND.—From recent statistics published, it appears that Boston has a valuation at the present time of nearly three times that of the State of Maine, and about as much as the States of Vermont, New-Hampshire, and Rhode Island combined. The expenses of the city government of Boston exceed those of the six State governments of New-England! The banking capital of Boston, with the recent and contemplated additions, will be only one-fourth less than that of New-York city, twice that of Philadelphia and Baltimore combined, and probably more than the aggregate capital of Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Rhode Island.—*Boston Traveller.*

SIZE OF THE WEST.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New-England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland, or Scotland, or Portugal, and equals Belgium, Scotland, and Switzerland together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

THE Rochester American says that the day before Prof. Agassiz's departure, he bought a "string of fish" of a boy in the street, which contained ten specimens of a species never described by any naturalist. The fish were caught in Irondequoit Bay, and come under the general designation of "sun-fish" among anglers.

A CHAP walking with a lady, stumbled, and accidentally fell. The lady, thinking to commiserate his mishap, observed that she regretted his "unlucky faux pas." "I didn't hurt my fore paws," replied he, "it was my knee."

"Can't touch me, or I'll scream!" as the engine-whistle said to the stoker.

MRS. PARTINGTON says that she has noticed that whether flour was dear or cheap, she had invariably to pay the same amount of money for fifty cents' worth.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and

the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. This number begins the second volume or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume of 416 pages with index for \$1, or less if clubs are formed. Where clubs already exist new names may be added at the same rate, and these names may be at different post-offices. See the last page for terms, special notices to subscribers, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—There has been quite a panic in Flour the past week, and a much greater fall in the price than any week for a long time past. The fall has been at least 62½ to 75 cts. per bbl.; and if the articles were pressed hard upon purchasers, it would be still lower. Some think there will be a reaction soon; but with the large arrivals that are now expected on the opening of Lake, River, and Canal navigation, nothing save a great advance in Europe will ever keep Flour up to its present price. Wheat has given way 10 to 12 cts. per bushel. Corn is 3 to 5 cts. per bushel less. Rye and Barley have fallen but little, while Oats remain nearly the same. Provisions about the same. Clover not so high by one cent per lb. Wool, nothing worth noting.

Cotton, an advance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per lb., Rice a slight decline, Sugar heavy, without change in price, Tobacco the same.

Money is greatly in demand, and outsiders get little accommodation for less than 10 to 15 per cent. Stock of course falls as money rises.

The weather on the 18th, 19th, and 20th very cold for the season. It is now milder, and we hope we have seen the last of winter. Plowing and planting the earliest crops are going on here notwithstanding Jack Frost.

From the Mark Lane Express, Feb. 27th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE Wheat trade has assumed a firmer tone since our last, and rather extensive transactions have taken place at several of the leading provincial markets. The demand has been of a strictly consumptive character; but the millers having for some weeks past refrained from buying, have been compelled to purchase in order to replenish their stocks. A rise, established under such circumstances, may generally be regarded as sound; and we should not be surprised to witness a further improvement in prices; in fact, we deem it probable that the decline which has taken place since January may be recovered. The demand has thus far been freely met by holders, and there seems to be no disposition on the part of either importers or farmers to run up prices by withholding supplies.

From the Mediterranean and Black Sea ports a considerable number of cargoes have reached our coast; most of these had, however, been sold before they came to hand, and having been dispersed to different ports, have not caused much pressure. Advices from Marseilles intimate that further shipments from thence for Great Britain were in progress; but the late decline here, and a small rally which had taken place there, may tend to check supplies.

The Baltic ports are not as yet free from ice; but in some cases vessels have been laden at considerable expense across the ice, and the latter has subsequently been cut away so as to permit the ships to put to sea; we may, therefore, calculate on receiving a moderate quantity of Red Wheat from the Lower Ports some time before the period it could have reached us in the ordinary course. The Baltic shippers are evidently very anxious to get their Corn safely on this side, under the apprehension that difficulties may hereafter arise to shipments being made; considering, however, that a strong fleet is to be dispatched very shortly to the Baltic by England and France, there is not much danger of supplies from thence being interrupted.

Thus far, we have had our wants liberally provided for, and as yet there are no symptoms of that want being experienced which some apprehended might be felt. We have all along maintained that it was merely a question of price, and that so long as Great Britain could afford to pay higher rates than other countries, we should not lack supplies from some quarter or other. The only time when there appeared danger of such an occurrence was when France was out-bidding us in America, in the Black Sea, and Baltic; but when once prices here rose sufficiently high to draw what those countries had to spare to England, supplies soon increased. Latterly, we have been receiving rather large quantities of breadstuffs from France; but this will not last, her wants are too well-ascertained to allow us to expect that she will long be able to export; indeed, it is more than probable that we may ere many months have French buyers in our markets.

Before long the weather will begin to have its influence; thus far, the young Wheat plant is well spoken of, which circumstance, and the knowledge that a larger breadth of land is under this crop than usual, have tended to keep matters quiet; and should we continue to have a

favorable season, it would assist materially in checking speculation, but the occurrence of any thing likely to detract from the productiveness of the next harvest would be likely to cause great excitement. During the next few weeks we calculate on a good consumptive demand for Wheat, with some advance in prices; we think, however, that the stocks on hand and the supplies which may reach us will suffice to prevent any great rise.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c.

Washington Market, New-York, March 18, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Merinos, \$2@2 12 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mercers, \$3@3 25; Carters, very scarce, and worth \$3 50; Onions red, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 75; white, \$2 50; yellow, \$2; Turnips, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 50 for yellow; white, \$1; Cabbage, $\frac{3}{4}$ hundred, \$5@5 10; Spinach $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 50; Parsneps $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Carrots, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Celery, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. bunches, \$1 25@\$1 50; Beets, $\frac{3}{4}$ bushel, 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

FRUITS.—Apples, Spitzenburgs, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Greenings, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Roxbury Russets, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; all of these are assorted lots; Cranberries, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$9; extra price, \$10; Maple Sugar, per lb, 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

The markets are not as brisk as usual. The rivers having opened, buyers are holding back for the purpose of obtaining produce at a lower rate, which they probably can do in the course of a week. The fruits in market at present are of the best quality; the season for some of them will soon be over.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, March 20, 1854.

WE notice some falling off in the market to-day, the number present being considerable less than for some weeks past; and with one or two exceptions the cattle are not of as good quality as usual. There were eight Devon cattle in market to-day, fed by Mr. Wm. A. CLARK, of Woodbridge, Ct., the finest lot in the hands of one feeder we have noticed this season. For beauty of color and shape they are seldom equaled. The average weight was 2043 lbs. Four of these were sold for 11 cents, and this price was asked for the others which were not sold at the time of making up this report. The Devon cattle generally bring the highest prices as they look better, and show their flesh better than most other breeds, and consequently suit the taste of buyers generally. Another lot of 85 head owned by Mr. SELDON-ridge, Lancaster Co., Pa., native breeds, looked very well. These two lots were the only exceptions to the above remark as to quality.

The prices ranged about the same as last week, viz, lowest price, 8c., and highest, 10c., with the exception of the extras.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 1,625	1,600
Cows, 20	
Sheep, 435	
Swine, 1482	
Veals, 498	

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 25; cows, 20; sheep, 435.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 250; swine, 98.

By the Erie railroad, beeves, 600; swine, 1354.

Hudson River Boats, 216.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 317.

Ohio, by cars, 546.

Kentucky, by cars, 225.

Connecticut, on foot, 10.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 350.

Virginia, on foot, 72.

New-Jersey, on foot, 10.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 275	
Cows and Calves, 60	12
Sheep, 3,000	300
Veals, 20	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 302	
Cows, 95	
Sheep, 2,439	600

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 97	
Cows, 107	
Calves, 50	

Mr. ALLERTON gives the prices of swine at 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; veals 5@7c.; sheep, \$3, \$5, and \$10 per head; cows, \$30@\$50, according to quality.

The following are the prices at Mr. CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson Street: Cattle, 8@10c.; Cows, \$25 to \$35 to \$50; Sheep, \$3 25, \$5 to \$7, extras, \$10; Calves, 5 to 7c. per pound. One lot of 60 indifferent sold for 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lbs. 5 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —

Beeswax.

American Yellow.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 28 @ 29
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Bristles.

American, Gray and White.....	— 40 @ — 45
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Coal.

Liverpool Orrel.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ chaldron, 10 50 @ 14 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ 2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7 —

Cotton.

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior.....	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —
Low to good ord.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good mid.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 @11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mid. fair to fair.....	10 @11	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12
Fully fr. to good fr.....	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —	12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Good and fine.....	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ yard, — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @11 $\frac{1}{2}$
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.

Java, White.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 13 @ — 14
Mocha.....	— 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 12
Maracaibo.....	— 12 @ — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Domingo.....	(cas?) — 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 16

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 12

Feathers.

Live Geese, prime.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 46 @ — 49
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Flax.

Jersey.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 8 @ — 9
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Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ bbl. 6 75 @ 7 50
Superfine No. 2.....	7 — @ 7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
State, common brands.....	7 25 @ 7 31 $\frac{1}{2}$
State, straight brand.....	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
State, favorite brands.....	7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 50
Western, mixed do.....	7 25 @ 7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan and Indiana, straight do.....	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 50
Ohio, common to good brands.....	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 75
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	7 75 @ 8 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 75 @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genesee, extra brands.....	8 25 @ 9 50
Canada, (in bond).....	7 31 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brandywine.....	7 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Georgetown.....	7 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Petersburgh City.....	7 68 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richmond Country.....	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Alexandria.....	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 68 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rye Flour.....	4 75 @ 4 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	— @ — 3 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ punch. 21 — @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ bush. 1 95 @ 2 —
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	2 — @ 2 —
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 80 @ 1 85
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 85 @ 1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 88 @ 1 95
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 82 @ 1 86
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 @ 1 85
Rye, Northern.....	1 10 @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— 86 @ — 88
Corn, Round White.....	— 89 @ — 90
Corn, Southern White.....	— 90 @ — 93
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— 89 @ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— 85 @ — 86
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— 86 @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 10
Oats, River and Canal.....	50 @ — 53
Oats, New-Jersey.....	46 @ — 48
Oats, Western.....	54 @ — 55 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ — 49
Oats, Southern.....	43 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas, Canada.....	bush. 1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 23 @ — 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ 100 lbs. — 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ — 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ton. 285 — @ 320 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Sisal.....	— 10 @ —
Sunn.....	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Italian.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ ton. 240 — @ —
Jute.....	120 — @ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	195 — @ 200 —
American, do., Dressed.....	210 — @ 260 —
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.

1853.....	$\frac{3}{4}$ lb. — 40 @ — 44
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1852.....	— 38 @ — 40
Lime.	
Rockland, Common.....	3 bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine.....	3 cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22	
Timber, Oak.....	25 @ — 30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ — 38	
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18 @ — 22	
	YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	3 M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —	
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ — 18 75	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	20 @ — 25	
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ — 40 —	
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30 @ — 35	
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @ — 17	
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16 @ — 22	
Boards, City Worked.....	22 @ — 24	
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25 @ —	
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ —	
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26 @ — 32	
Plank, City Worked.....	26 @ — 32	
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18 @ — 20	
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @ — 24	
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 bunch, 2 25 @ 2 50	
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ — 3 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	3 M. 24 @ — 28 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22 @ — 25	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19 @ — 21	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ — 18	
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32 @ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	16 @ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	22 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	65 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, 11hd.....	52 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40 @ —	
Staves, Red Oak, 11hd.....	38 @ — 35	
Heading, White Oak.....	60 @ —	

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	3 gall. — 29 @ —	
Porto Rico.....	24 @ — 28	
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ — 27	
Trinidad Cuba.....	25 @ — 27	
Cardenas, &c.....	23 1/2 @ — 24	

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	3 lb. — 4 1/2 @ — 5	
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	— @ —	

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	3 280 lb. — @ 5 75	
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50	
Tar.....	3 bbl. 3 — @ 3 50	
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —	
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ — 1 87 1/2	
Resin, White.....	3 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75	
Spirits Turpentine.....	3 gall. — 66 @ — 68	

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	3 ton. — @ —	
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —	
Thin Oblong, Country.....	— @ 33 —	

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	3 bbl. 9 25 @ 11 50	
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 — @ 6 37 1/2	
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 — @ 13 50	
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50 @ 16 50	
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25 @ 8 —	
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	— @ 14 —	
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	3 tee. 21 — @ 25 —	
Pork, Mess, Western.....	3 bbl. 15 75 @ 16 —	
Pork, Prime, Western.....	13 50 @ —	
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88 @ 16 —	
Pork, Clear, Western.....	— @ 17 50	
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	3 lb. — 10 1/2 @ 9 —	
Hams, Pickled.....	8 1/2 @ — 8 1/2	
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ 8 1/2	
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6 1/2 @ — 6 1/2	
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	3 bbl. 13 — @ 16 50	
Beef, Smoked.....	3 lb. — 9 @ 9 1/2	
Butter, Orange County.....	21 — @ 23 —	
Butter, Ohio.....	12 — @ 15 —	
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	14 — @ 20 —	
Butter, Canada.....	12 — @ 15 —	
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —	
Cheese, fair to prime.....	10 @ — 12	

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 ton, 3 50 @ 3 75	
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @ 3 62 1/2	

Salt.

Turks Island.....	3 bush. — @ — 48	
St. Martin's.....	— @ —	
Liverpool, Ground.....	3 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12 1/2	
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 50	
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72 1/2 @ 1 75	

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	3 — 6 1/2 @ — 8	
Crude, East India.....	7 @ — 7 1/2	
Nitrate Soda.....	5 @ — 5 1/2	

Seeds.

Clover.....	3 lb. — 10 @ — 11 1/2	
Timothy, Mowed.....	3 tee. 14 @ — 17 —	
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 @ — 20 —	
Flax, American, Rough.....	3 bush. — @ —	
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —	

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	3 lb. — @ —	
New-Orleans.....	4 @ — 6 1/2	
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 1/2 @ — 6 —	
Porto Rico.....	4 1/2 @ — 6 1/2	
Havana, White.....	5 @ — 8 —	
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ — 7 1/2	
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9 1/2 @ —	
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9 1/2 @ —	
do. do. do. Ground.....	9 1/2 @ —	
do. (A) Crushed.....	9 @ —	
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	— none.	

Manilla.....	5 1/2 @ —	
Brazil White.....	6 1/2 @ — 7	
Brazil, Brown.....	5 @ —	

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	3 lb. — 11 1/2 @ — 12 1/2	
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	3 lb. — @ —	
Kentucky.....	7 @ — 10	
Mason County.....	6 1/2 @ — 11	
Maryland.....	— @ —	
St. Domingo.....	12 @ — 18	
Cuba.....	18 1/2 @ — 23 1/2	
Yara.....	40 @ — 45	
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ — 1 —	
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ — 60	
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 @ — 20	
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 1/2 @ — 15	

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece.....	3 lb. — 50 @ — 55	
American, Full-blood Merino.....	46 @ — 48	
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	42 @ — 45	
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	36 @ — 38	
Extra, Pulled.....	42 @ — 48	
Superfine, Pulled.....	39 @ — 41	
No. 1, Pulled.....	33 @ — 37	

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OF PROPER AGE FOR FORMING VINEYARDS, CULTIVATED from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public. Those who may purchase will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north. All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester Co., N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the northern, and all the middle, western, and southern States.

N. B. To those who take sufficient to plant four acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his vine-dressers whom he has instructed in his own mode of cultivation; and he will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge a reasonable compensation for the labor.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BOXES OF a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

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OPERATED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10 per pair.) for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I.

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AN EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY FOR ENTERPRISING

men, particularly farmers, to invest funds in a business

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GEO. BOMMER'S proposals for the formation of a JOINT

STOCK COMPANY, for the purpose of erecting an ESTABLISHMENT

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DRAINING OF SWMS, either by means of air-tight night-carts

or, by atmospheric pressure; 2. THE CONVERSION OF SAID SWM

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THE PREPARATION OF "AMMONIATED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME;" a

concentrated rich manure, being in its effects equal to guano,

to be made chiefly of bones, acids and ammonia.

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manure for his own use at 25 per cent. lower than the com-

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phlet, containing the basis, terms and conditions on which

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ment of expenses for fixtures; its working costs; and its in-

come. Said pamphlets can be had at the office of MR. BOM-

MER, 74 Greenwich st., New-York city, at which place ap-

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DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and

minute description of the different crops and soils to

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APPLE AND ORANGE QUINCE TREES OF LAST YEAR'S

Cuttings, and two, three or four years old. For sale by

JAS. J. SCOFIELD. Inquire of THOMAS BURKE.

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THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL

Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and

valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is

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27-11 187 and 191 Water St., N. Y.

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prising Fruit Trees in a bearing state, and Ornamental Trees

of the largest size, including the finest evergreens and all

other articles. Catalogues may be had at 113 Chamber st.,

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27-29

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Pootras and Malay fowl; 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also
Brahma Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at \$5 per dozen; Black
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Trees and Plants, Ornamental shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines.
Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to
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M. A.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND

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By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P.

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particular attention to these magnificent grapes, which

he has propagated with such success, that they are beyond

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and a half inches in diameter. The grape is perfectly hardy,

and will endure the winter, and ripen 2 or 3 weeks sooner

than the Isabella or Catawba. The Charter Oak Grape is

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Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player,

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27-11

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EARLY EXCELSTOR POTATOES.—THIS IS A NEW AND

very superior sort. They are as early as the June pota-

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VOL. XII.—NO. 3.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 29.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

MUTTON MARKETS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Why it is that in a country, so favorable to sheep as this, we have so little good mutton, is a standing wonder to every Englishman, and a burning shame to our American farmers. We have little doubt that there is more poor mutton sold in the markets of New-York alone, than in the whole of England; and for no reason whatever, but the niggardly meanness of our farmers in neglecting to buy good South-down, Cotswold, or Leicester rams to breed in with their old-fashioned and worthless ewes. We do not now speak of Merinos or Saxons as a mutton sheep. They are valuable for their wool alone; yet thousands of them are killed and sold in the markets, and help to make up, with the lean brutes called "common sheep," all over the country, the wretched stuff dignified by the name of mutton! Indeed, so worthless are millions of our farmers' sheep, that almost every year hundreds of thousands have been slaughtered in the large interior towns, for their pelts and tallow alone; the latter article, by the way, scarcely perceptible, but for the aid of the steam vat and hydraulic press applied to the whole carcass.

Now, let us ask, in all sincerity, what is the use of keeping such a miserable race of animals as the common sheep? The only answer that can be given is, either that those who breed them know no better; or, that being determined to starve them any way, they will, from long habit and neglect, bear starvation better than any other breed; and this mode of treatment can certainly lead to no profitable result. From the anatomy of the animal, they can lay on, under ever so favorable circumstances, but little flesh, and that flesh not in the best parts. They have, even when called fat, a large preponderance of bone; and in a lot of what butchers commonly call good ones, if the dressed carcass, come up to one-half the gross weight when alive, it is a good yield of flesh. In proportion to their weight, common sheep are large consumers, eating more than a well bred sheep of greater weight, and their merits, in comparison with better ones, may be thus classed: great eaters, bad feeders, the worst fence-jumpers, giving a light fleece of poor wool, late to mature, and yielding a light carcass of the most detestable mutton.

There can be no apology for breeding this kind of sheep, when good Long-wooled and South-down rams can be bought for twenty to fifty dollars a head. A good ram, well kept,

will serve fifty ewes in a season, and without accident, will last five years, and his fleece nearly or quite pay for keeping. These lambs, in the most remote markets, are worth fifty cents to a dollar more, at three to four months old, than common ones for the butcher, and will bring it, too, among any people who know the difference between good mutton and poor. If well kept on hay and grass only until two years old, they may be fed off in a good carcass of flesh; grass fed only, at sixty to eighty pounds dressed, besides giving ten to twelve pounds of rough tallow; or if stall fed until the succeeding February or March, they will give you a carcass of 80 to 120 pounds, and 15 to 20 pounds of tallow, depending somewhat upon the material and manner of their feeding. The pelt is worth more than that of a common sheep of the same age, which cannot then be fattened at all; and thus you have at an early market, an early and a good return for what, if of the other kind, you could not realize half the amount, besides saving one to two years in the keep of the animal, and the risk, and interest on the amount of capital invested.

The thrifless farmer need not excuse himself by saying that he cannot afford to buy sheep at this price. If he cannot afford to buy the material to produce a good article from his farm, he had better abandon farming at once, and go into some other occupation, if he can find it, which pays a premium on stupidity and ignorance. He need only get a good ram to start with. If his ewes be even of the commonest breed to be found, if he will keep them decently, and breed to his ram, they will improve two hundred per cent. in their first produce; and then *breeding up* from these, using a thorough-bred ram continually, he will, in the course of two or three crosses, have as good sheep for practical uses as if he had the thorough-bred altogether—*bearing in mind always*, never to use a grade ram when a thorough-bred one is to be had.

We have tried this experiment out and out. At different times we commenced two several flocks of sheep, chance having put in our way, each time, as contemptible a collection of ewes as could be picked up in a frontier country. They were intended for mutton, and bought contrary to orders, and being fit for nothing else, like thousands of others, with an article too worthless to make other use of, we put them to breeding—with this difference, however, we let them to thorough-bred Cotswold and South-down rams, instead of one of their own villainous race. From these, even in the first cross, and much more in the second, we bred wethers of the sizes and weights already recorded. It is an extraordinary stall-fed wether of the common breed that will give a carcass at three or

four years old, of 75 pounds; or grass-fed of 60 pounds. They will not average over 50 pounds, and oftener undergo than overrun that weight. We say, therefore, to all who grow mutton sheep—and none are so profitable within railroad reach of our large cities—procure well-bred South-downs, Leicester, or Cotswold rams, as your climate or soil may best be adapted to either, and go to *breeding them up*, on such material as you have, and you will find your account in it.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS—RAY GRASS.

As the letter below is similar to others frequently addressed us, and as we have not time to reply to them separately and privately, we trust the writer will excuse its publication in order to give us an opportunity of a general answer.

There are many varieties of the Italian Rye Grass, annual, biennial, and perennial; some of them have bearded heads like common rye, others are smooth or awnless (beardless.) The latter varieties are preferred.

In the cool, moist climate and mild winters of Great Britain, this grass succeeds well, and is much liked. We have often seen it growing there. The only person we are personally acquainted with who has grown it in the United States, and expressed his approbation of it to us, is Mr. Alsor, of Middletown, Connecticut. From all we can hear of it, however, it is little superior for early spring pasture to the common rye of America, or beardless wheat, as it grows coarse and gives little after math.

Ray grass is entirely distinct from *Rye grass*. The former is a perennial, comes forward early in the spring, grows rapidly till July, and yields an abundant aftermath. It requires a rich soil and deep tilth. North of 40 degrees of latitude, it should be sown in the spring, and like any other grass seed. It may occupy the ground entirely alone, or be sown with other grass seeds, or clover. If sown alone, it requires two bushels of seed per acre; but to get a first rate stand and thickly cover the ground, three bushels would be better. The cost in this city is \$3 per bushel for pure, well cleaned imported seed.

Ray Grass makes a superior lawn, but it must be cut often, otherwise it grows up too coarse. Frequently cut, it becomes fine, and makes a softer, thicker, and more velvety turf than any other grass we have yet seen cultivated in the United States.

For hay, neither Ray nor Rye grass is equal to Timothy or red top. They grow too coarse, and become too dry and woody. Still we have heard some assert that they make good hay. They probably cut them when younger and greener than ours was; but we repeat, we are yet to be

convinced that they will make as good hay as Timothy, under any circumstances.

Ray Grass has been successfully cultivated in this country for pasture, as far North as Connecticut, and as far South as North Carolina.

But the earliest grass in the spring and the latest in autumn, is the Orchard grass. It grows larger and yields more abundantly than any other of the cultivated grasses. It is also hardy, and we have seen it flourishing well almost to the 44th degree of North latitude. For hay it is inferior to Timothy, and about equal to Ray grass. We have seen it grow thickly over a large field, to the average height of four and a half feet—much of it was over five feet high. The yield was judged to be at least three and a half to four tons per acre. It rarely yields less than two tons per acre at the first cutting, and half as much more at the second. In this climate it is ready for cutting early in June, and in very favorable seasons we have known it to give three cuttings.

It requires a rich, dry soil, and deep tilth, and should be sown in the spring with no other grass seed with it, otherwise it comes up in uneven tufts, and soon runs out. Sow at least one and a half to two bushels of seed per acre, harrow it in well, and then roll the ground smooth. The present New-York price of choice seed, is \$2 50 per bushel. Inferior seed can be had for less. We shall be happy to assist our friends in obtaining and experimenting upon this grass, and will see that any orders entrusted to our care are supplied with the best seed to be obtained. Below is the letter alluded to.

Having read a great deal in the *Albany Cultivator* about the *Italian Rye Grass*, and the extraordinary growth which it attains in Europe, I write for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is for sale in New-York; or if not, whether it can be procured in this country. If you can procure it for me, be so kind as to let me have the earliest information. Please also to state the price per bushel, as I think there are several in this vicinity who will avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring it if it is to be had. I feel satisfied that it will with proper culture prove equally beneficial in this country; and when once introduced and fairly tested, will be universally cultivated by those who depend much upon grazing and feeding sheep, to which this part of the State is particularly adapted.

Bridgeport, Vt.

J. R.

IMPORTATION OF EUROPEAN CATTLE.

UNDER this head the *Genesee Farmer* for March, publishes the following:

England imports cattle from Continental Europe, particularly from Holland and Belgium. A correspondent of the *St. Louis Evening News* says:

"Thus it is. England imports fine cattle from the continent of Europe, and the United States import fine cattle from England. Yet there is no great inconsistency in this. English stock growers get cattle from abroad to cross with their fine breeds, knowing that in this way alone the superiority of stock may be preserved. But we import all the time from England, and cross with the inferior stock of this country. After a while we will get our native stock elevated; but it will have an English sameness about it. Why should not the next importations be from France, Holland, and Belgium? Having a good supply of the best English breeds, if we obtain also the best continental stock, we shall no longer be dependent on England for improved crosses. The best milkers in the world

are found in France—and an importation from Flanders or Limousin we think would be the best modern speculation in fine stock."

We are informed that the suggestions advanced above are about to be carried into practical effect on an extensive scale in Missouri. One of the most extensive growers of stock in the neighborhood of St. Louis, (Charles L. Hunt, the Belgian Consul there,) some time since opened a correspondence with parties in Europe for such information on the subject as was desired by persons desirous of importing here. The Belgian government he has also been writing to. Agriculture there is under the special supervision of the official authorities. The government directly interests itself in the improvement of breeds of horses, cattle, swine, and whatever else concerns the agricultural welfare. Fine stallions, bulls, &c., are procured by importation or otherwise, and stationed in the various Provinces for the farmers generally to breed from. There is a separate bureau of their public affairs, to overlook and improve the agricultural and stock-raising interests of the kingdom. In reply to Mr. Hunt's letters soliciting information as to the quality and price of horses, cattle, &c., the Belgian Minister said that instructions had been sent out to all the Provinces, and that as soon as returns could be had the result would be communicated to him. He was at the same time assured that the Belgian government felt gratified with the friendly purpose manifested, and that every facility would be afforded by that government to the people of Missouri in the purchase and importation of Belgian stock. The information desired by Mr. Hunt was carefully collected, and after collation so as to get the average price of the animals specified, and the aggregate of quality, the result was communicated to him in the following brief and perspicuous document:

"BRUXELLES, Dec. 15, 1853.

"MONSIEUR LE CONSUL:—I have the honor of addressing you a notice on the cattle, horses, and sheep of Belgium. In this notice you will find answers to the last questions propounded in your letter of the 12th of September last, relating to the qualities, shape, and price of the above-named animals.

"I am much obliged to you, M. le Consul, for the good intentions which caused you to ask me these questions; and I renew the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"(Signed.) H. DE BROKERE.

"To M. C. L. Hunt, Consul de Belgique, St. Louis."

Mr. Hunt is organizing an association, with a large capital, for the express purpose of importing stock from Belgium and Germany. By the middle of April, the commission, it is expected, will be ready to start to Europe to make the purchases. The prices of cattle named vary from \$50 to \$300 a head in Belgium.

We are very much surprised to find the above article copied by our excellent contemporary, and with an air that seems to sanction the enterprise. Now, we can assure the people of St. Louis in particular, and of Missouri in general, that they could not well do a more foolish thing than to import Dutch, French, and Belgium cattle. It would be in fact worse than throwing the money away; for the animals on arrival at St. Louis, would not be worth the cost of their freight, to say nothing of other expenses. The cattle of these countries are no better in any single point, than the good native cattle of the United States. They are not imported into England for the purpose of improving the English breed, but for beef and other purposes. Yet English cattle are taken to the above countries at high prices, for the express purpose of improving their native stocks. The *very best* of

continental stock are not equal to the *third* best breed of England.

We have often imported the best Dutch, Flemish, French, and Spanish cows into America; and they can now be found pure bred, or nearly so, from the Canadas to Louisiana. Yet ask any good judge of stock whether they are any improvement to our native breed, of which they are in a measure the foundation? The answer will be an emphatic—No.

The Dutch cows of certain breeds give a *large quantity*, but a *poor quality* of milk; so does the English Yorkshire, and thousands of native American cows. But when the Dutch have done milking, it costs nearly as much to fatten them as they are worth. Not so with a good Short-horn or Devon. When properly bred, they will give large messes of rich milk, and when dried off to fatten, they take on flesh very rapidly, and pay the feeder a good profit.

Certain French and Flemish, or Belgian cows give rich milk, but no richer than the Devon or even some Short-horns. Where is there a cow of either of the former breeds that will yield a pound of well-worked, sweet, rich butter, from four to six quarts of milk, as the Devon have repeatedly done? Where is there a cow of these breeds which will produce such oxen and beef as the Devon? *No where*. We challenge the world to beat the Devon ox.

Where is the continental breed that will produce a fatted steer at four years old, equal to a Short-horn steer at two years old? Or a fatted ox at six or even seven year old, equal to a Short-horn at four years old? The latter at the same time not costing over half the price of the former to rear and feed. We do believe, sincerely, that there is scarce a continental breed unimproved by a cross with the English, that can be made to produce beef at two to four years old, at twice what it would cost to do it with a fine well-bred Short-horn or Devon. If this were not so, why do we find the continental nations, France, Belgium, Holland, Spain, Prussia, and even Russia, importing English cattle and horses in large numbers, for the purpose of improving their own? And why is it that these animals and their progeny take all the prizes at a general stock show? We have repeatedly looked over the prize lists of agricultural shows of France and Prussia, and find that the English cattle almost invariably took precedence. In addition to this, we have conversed with many intelligent stock breeders of these nations, and they almost invariably admit the superiority of English cattle.

We want nothing of the stock kind from the continent now, except the Rambouillet and the Saxony sheep; and we even find many highly intelligent American flock-masters, who will not admit that these are an improvement, except in size, and consequent weight of fleece.

An attempt has recently been made to import the French Norman horse, with a view of improving our own breed. The Norman horse has been bred in Canada for more than two centuries already; and a highly useful and hardy horse he is too; and often a swift trotter. We, however, prefer a stout compact English thorough-bred, from fifteen and a half to sixteen hands high, to improve our horses. Such a horse was imported Messenger; and it would be impossible to produce a superior stock to that

he left for the road, and the general work of an American farmer.

A few words now on the subject of stock importations. For three years past our countrymen have taken it up with great spirit, and to a certain extent it was required; but like pitching into railroads, banks, land, and other speculations, we fear they are now carrying the thing to an extreme; and that at the present demand and high price of money, there will a reaction and considerable losses on the later importations. Would it not be better to pause a while now, and see whether what has already been done in this way returns a fair profit? We can buy the choicest improved cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., bred here, equal to most of the best imported, at from one one-tenth to one-half of the cost of importing. Why not use the American bred then? Their pedigree, their quality, and their forms, are equal to the imported. By American bred we now mean Stud or Herd-Book animals only, and not what is usually called native.

The above is our candid view of stock importations; but if we are in error, we shall be happy to be corrected; and would gladly and heartily welcome to our shores any thing from the continent of Europe, which was *in reality an improvement*. We stand clear of all stock cliques, and only express a free and independent opinion; yet it is not a hasty and ill-considered opinion; but one made up after careful thought and long study, and more than twenty years experience in these matters.

A COMPOST HEAP.

MR. A. RECUEL, of Tarboro', N. C., gives us the following description of one of his methods of making a compost heap: First, a layer of fence scrapings, some six inches deep. Over this a load of stable manure, and then another layer of the fence scrapings. Next spread on a bushel of powdered charcoal, covered with a third layer of the scrapings. Over this put half a peck or so of salt—refuse salt from fish or meat barrels, if this is at hand—and add a fourth covering of earth, making in all about forty-five loads, the greater portion being the fence scrapings. The heap is then covered over with five or six loads of loose muck from the woods, consisting of decayed leaves and vegetable mold. The heap should lie six to twelve weeks, and then be thoroughly worked over with the fork and shovel.

This would be a very good compost if the fence scrapings are rich in vegetable matter, but otherwise we should recommend a less quantity of the earth.

HOW SHALL SHORT-HORNS BE IMPROVED?

WE extract the following from a private letter enclosing a subscription, and take the liberty to insert it.

I notice in your article headed as above, that you request those who have animals they consider superior in the fore-rib, girth round the heart, full in the crops, and with fine shoulders, to inform you of the fact. I have the Short-horn bull Grand Duke, calved the 24th February, 1850, got by Duke of Wellington (3654) E. H. B.; imported by MR. GEORGE VAIL; dam, Victoria 1st, bred by MR. VAIL. This animal possesses in a high degree the valuable qualities of the Short-horn cattle, a brilliant and beautiful eye, and *in my judgement*, as good shoulders

and as full crops as any Devon in the country. Coming in direct line from Mr. BATES' celebrated premium Oxford cow, of the Duchess tribe, and from the Princess tribe bull, Belvidere, he has inherited many of the characteristics of each tribe, and has been greatly benefited by the cross.

J. WYMAN JONES.

Utica, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1854.

When we learn the existence of a sufficient number of Short-horns with superior shoulders, &c., to render it an object, we shall then make our proposition known to their owners. In the meanwhile, we would recommend if other points are good, to give them the preference in breeding. It will also be an object to get a more oblique shoulder—like the thorough-bred horse—that of the Short-horn being rather too perpendicular for the fineness desired.

For the American Agriculturist.

A WORD ON "IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE."

CAN New-England farmers profitably purchase "Improved Super-phosphate of Lime," and other manures of this genus, at \$45 to \$50 per ton?

I hear a perfect acclamation of responsive yeas from all sorts of farmers. I am very much obliged for the prompt reply. But, Mr. Editor, I should be very much gratified if, through the columns of your paper, next winter we could get an accurate report of a well-planned and thoroughly executed experiment from every purchaser of any of the varieties of manufactured manures, going to test the character of the investment, so that every reader could make up his mind beyond a cavil as to the propriety of making a purchase next spring. A manufacturer of a respectable article could well afford to make a discount of 25 per cent. to every purchaser who would make a proper report, and the public would be greatly instructed as to the relative value of the wares in market. Advertising is an art, and the successful trials of any of the land medicines are industriously circulated, and our good friends whose patrimonial acres have been thoroughly exhausted by continuous outgo and rare income, are made to rejoice in the belief that the expenditure of some forty shillings in a wonderful preparation, that can be applied with a great spoon by a little boy, with no expense, will resuscitate one of these worn acres and make it yield with the wondrous profusion of a virgin soil. *Nobody is interested to chronicle the failures.* Now, Mr. Editor, I hold the opinion that there is a kind of obligation upon farmers, in the present blind state of agricultural science, to do individually what they can, to add to the fund of agricultural knowledge, and to protect one the other from harm and loss, and to put each the other in the way of benefit. Now, if the users of these made manures, purchased in New-York and elsewhere, will each furnish your columns with a single well-executed experiment, offering a fair test of the article used as compared with Peruvian guano and its effect in the absence of all manure, there will be *much less*, or *much more*, money spent in the spring of 1855, for "Improved Super-phosphate of Lime" and its brethren.

D.
Brooklyn, Ct.

We approve of the above suggestions, and shall be glad to receive any such communications. We will add that all reports of experiments should particularly describe the *kind of soil*, and its former treatment. What is valuable on one kind of soil may be worthless upon another.

GUANO DISCOVERY.—The *Charleston Standard* says—"A friend from Florida assures us that he has discovered a small guano island upon the western coast of Florida."

GUANO IN BALTIMORE.—The *Baltimore Patriot* says the amount of guano which will be imported into that city the present year, will probably reach 60,000 tons, costing three millions of dollars.

For the American Agriculturist.

CUT FEED.

THE course which I pursue in cutting and preparing feed is as follows: rye straw, hay, and corn stalks are the only feed that I ever cut. It is necessary to have some ground feed to put with these; rye, corn, and oats, in equal parts and ground, make good meal for a cut mess. I then cut my straw, stalks, &c., three-fourths of an inch long, and mix in a tight box, and then cover with a lid to keep in all steam, for the mess must be wet up with boiling water. It should be mixed six to twelve hours before fed, because rye straw is stiff and pricks the mouth if not moistened and softened with boiling water. If the steam is confined to it for a while, it becomes soft and palatable. For working oxen and all laboring teams, grain should be ground, that they may get the whole nutriment. The meal should be mixed with something coarse to make it digestible.

A. L. SMITH.

Nicholas, Tioga Co., N. Y.

SHOEING HORSES.

MR. CHARLES PERCIVAL, veterinary surgeon of the Royal artillery, furnishes the following communication to one of the Dublin papers:

I have lately been devoting much attention to shoeing, and flatter myself that the horses under my care are as well shod as any in her Majesty's service.

The shoe I found in use here was made concave next to the foot, and on the ground surface, than which, in my opinion, nothing could be worse. This shoe I have had reversed, making the latter as concave as the foot will possibly admit of, leaving only sufficient room between the shoe and the foot, for the picker to pass freely round, to remove dirt, &c. To the heels of the shoe I have given an inclined plane outwards on the foot surface, with three nails on the inside and four on the outside. The heels, instead of being cut off straight, are well sloped, and about the same thickness as the toe. The shoe, one-third as thick as the heel as recommended by the late professor, the majority of our horses could not travel in. There are many pernicious practices which smiths in general, if left to themselves, fall into, viz:

1. Mutilating the frogs by improper cutting. I have at length got my farriers to understand that the only part of the frog which ever requires cutting, unless ragged, is the point, to prevent the sensible frog being bruised between it and the coffin bone.

2. Inflicting serious injury to the crust by an improper use of the rasp, but especially the coarse side of it.

3. In fitting the shoe, by cutting too much out of the crust at the toe to admit the clip. The shoe is consequently set too far back, instead of being fitted full to the crust, afterwards rasping away the crust, making the foot, in fact, to fit the shoe instead of the shoe to fit the foot. This is a faulty practice, and very seriously so, which smiths in general are apt to fall into; one, too, which, renders the crust shelly, for that part into which the nails are driven from time to time is in this way rendered weak.

4. In turning the shoes, smiths do not in general attend sufficiently to beveling or sloping the edge of the shoe from the foot to the ground surface, which I consider of great importance, if horses are given to cut or interfere in their action.

5. Cutting the heels of the shoe off straight. This is also a very bad practice. If well sloped, like a shoe for hunting, to which there cannot be any objection, they are less liable to be pulled off by the hind shoe catching in them, and

contribute more to safety of both horse and rider.

6. Leaving the inner edges of the hind shoes at the toe sharp, which, if rounded, will in a great measure prevent over-reaches, as well as render the fore shoes less liable to be pulled off by their catching in the heels of the former. Squaring the toe of the hind shoe for horses that forge, or "carry the hammer and pincers," as it is termed, leaving the horn projecting over the shoe, in my opinion, good as a general rule not only preventing that unpleasant noise, but rendering horses less liable to over-reach and pull off their shoes, provided, however, attention be paid, to rounding the inner edge.

7. In rasping the under part of the clinches, farriers are very apt to apply the edge of the rasp improperly to the crust, forming a deep groove around the same, which cannot but be injurious to the foot, and, together with taking away too much of the crust in finishing of the foot, must have a tendency to render it shelly. Curving the shoe at the toe, after the French fashion, where horses go near the ground, I am fond of; but I cannot see any advantage in it as a general practice.

PRACTICAL DRAINING.

Outfalls for Drains.—The first grand principle in the practical department of draining is to secure a sufficient outfall from the leading of the main drain; and there are very few places where a suitable outlet cannot be obtained, if care and skill are duly exercised, for water will flow at as small an incline as two inches in one hundred yards. I say it will flow at that incline, but if more can be got so much the better; however, covered drains, if rightly conducted, should never have a smaller incline than three inches for every 50 yards, if possibly it can be had. I was lately conversing with an old experienced farmer who has had a great deal of draining, and he was convinced that five inches, for every 10 rods (that is 60 yards), was little enough to give a free and perfect flow; but I am convinced, by experience and observation, that if the drainer be careful in finishing the bottom of the drain, no expense may be incurred in obtaining a greater fall than three inches in every 50 yards. I have seen hundreds of acres drained with a fall scarcely so much, and flowed most beautifully. Yet many farmers are often mistaken by supposing that they cannot find a sufficient outfall for the proper drainage of their ground. They trust too much to the eye, which is far from being correct in judging of the levelness of ground, and should never be trusted where the least doubt is entertained. I have often seen the absurdity of doing so after the level was applied. It would greatly benefit farmers to be able to use the level in draining operations, as a surveyor may not always be at hand. This the farmer may easily acquire by paying a little care and attention to the method described in this work under its proper head. I have also recommended a level, which I am inclined to think the best for draining purposes, and which may be purchased for some fifteen shillings. Main drains or ditches in level lands should always be made as straight as possible, (experienced drainers can perform this without the least additional trouble,) as every crook must cause a check to the current of the water, and also diminish the rate of inclination. In my draining operations, I lately straightened an old ditch, to secure a sufficient outfall from a main drain. The old water-course was 1200 feet long, and the fall one inch in 100 feet. After measuring the length of the new course, it was only 800 feet long; that was 400 feet distorted, and of course the rate of inclination was increased to one half-inch more in the 100 feet. This proves the great use of drains being made straight in flat-lying lands. Outfalls from main drains should be scoured regularly, as the mouths of leading drains should always be kept clear from any encumbrance; even the mud taken out of the ditches, and laid on the land, would repay the

expenses of the cleaning, a great part of it being swept off the land by great rains, and must be composed of the finest particles of soil and manure. A farmer lately told me that he had now chosen a system which cost him a mere trifle compared with the old practice, when he allowed the ditches to be nearly filled up before he cleaned them. It was simply done by scouring the ditches often, and never allowing them to get deep with mud, or any encumbrance whatever. This is much better for both fences and drains, as it is an essential point in every system of draining not to allow water to stand in drains in a stagnant state, but to let it have a free flow at any season of the year, otherwise the drains may be said to be partially inefficient; for drains can never be perfect if their outlet is not sufficient. Outfalls and main drains must be made perfect, to secure a free flow at all times, from the smaller ones, although they should be carried across fields for a great distance. To uphold the many advantages which depend on its sufficiency, an act of Parliament was lately passed, which provides proper outfalls for drains from any property whatever.

Leading or Main Drains.—Before commencing to drain a field, the first requisite is to arrange the position of the main drain, which should be carried through the lowest part of the greatest hollow, wherever they may occur, whether through the middle, or along the bottom or sides. If the field slope uniformly from one end to the other, one main drain is quite sufficient; but if the surface of the field be undulated, any hollow of any considerable extent, and at any side of the field, or at the bottom of any slope to which water may incline to run, must be provided with its mains or leaders, according to the extent of land which requires to be drained. I have sometimes seen an open ditch alongside of a hedge converted into a leading drain, which is an exceedingly objectionable practice, for it exposes the ends of tile drains to frosts and other vexatious evils when it is left standing open; and when it is covered it is equally bad, as it incurs the risk of being partially or totally injured by the hedge roots. It would be wise in all cases if the drainer would so plan his operations as to keep as far off trees and fences as possible, as drains cannot be considered to be absolutely safe from the roots if placed within the range of their travels. Main drains in no case should ever be made nearer to a hedge than eighteen or twenty feet; and it may also be remembered, that a main drain should not be cut upon a hedge-ridge where there is much traffic, such as carting. Main drains should be made a few inches deeper than the small ones, especially at the lower end, to expedite the egress of the water out of the smaller ones, as it often happens to be very level on each side of the leader, I may say nine times out of ten. Mr. Parkes, consulting engineer to the English Agricultural Society, and some other authorities on draining, recommend main and small drains to be on the same level. I widely differ from their opinion. For example, suppose the depth of water to be two or three inches in the leader, and the small ones on the same level, it would assuredly check their flow, and consequently water would stand accumulated, which would make the expected cure a baneful disease; for what name can be given to an efficient drain but an artificial receptacle for stagnant water? To determine the position of main drains is an operation of great importance, when it is understood that the small ones should always run parallel to each other and in the direction of the greatest slope.—*Farmers' Herald.*

MAMMOTH HOTEL.—The St. Nicholas has now a front of 300 feet on Broadway, and a depth of 200 feet. It runs along three streets; has 600 rooms, (including 150 suites for families;) is lighted with two thousand gas-lights; employs 275 servants; has two miles of halls and corridors; contains thirty miles of piping; is protected from fire and robbery by a night and day

police; and lacks nothing which can minister to comfort and luxury in any department.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE FISH-HAWK.

SQUAM BEACH, N. J., March 19, 1854.

As this is the season for the return to us of the Fish-Hawk or Osprey, (*Fulco Haliæetus*), I beg to enclose you for publication the "Fisherman's Hymn" to this famous bird, which I think no less spirited than appropriate. It is often sang, and is highly popular among us.

In the entertaining "Journal of a Farmer's Wife," which appeared in a few of the first numbers of your last volume, and which I much regret was discontinued, I recollect the following allusion to this bird:

"Hearing a terrible cackling among the poultry in a field adjoining their yard, I ran out to see what was the matter. A large hawk had alighted upon a fine young rooster, and was about to carry him off, when our old terrier came to the rescue. She jumped upon his back before he could rise with his prey, and with a single grip upon the neck broke it short off, as she would that of a rat—killing him instantly. The hawk was a bold fellow certainly, to make such an attack so near the house, and must have been very hungry; he has paid dearly for his temerity. I wish we lived a little nearer the sea-shore, where there is a law to preserve fish-hawks, on account of their driving off the hen-hawks. It is only occasionally that the former find their way up our little river, following the tide in pursuit of the incoming fish; and then they are frequently shot by the worthless sportsmen who infest our neighborhood. I wish there was some law against these prowling, idle fellows, and the use of their guns."

Now, I wish to inform the fair authoress of the "Journal," that there is not only "a law to preserve fish-hawks" here, but a *superstition* among us in regard to their preservation, which is even *stronger* than "law." We believe it a lucky omen if one builds a nest on the farm, and woe be to the person that disturbs it. They are nearly as tame among us as our barn-door fowls, and they invariably "drive away the hen-hawk," being its mortal foe.

The fish-hawk arrives here usually a little before the spring equinox, and his coming is a signal for our fishermen to dip their nets. He is eagerly looked for about this time, and his first appearance hailed with delight. The following is a copy of the song alluded to. I have often seen it in print, but do not know the author.

G. R.

THE FISHERMAN'S HYMN.

The Osprey sails above the sound,
The geese are gone, the gulls are flying;
The herring shoals swarm thick around;
The nets are launched, the boats are plying.
Yo, ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep,
Raise high the song, and cheerily wish her,
Still as the bending net we sweep,
"God bless the fish-hawk, and the fisher."

She brings us fish—she brings us spring,
Good times, fair weather, warmth, and plenty;
Fine store of shad, trout, herrings, ling,
Sheep's-head and drum, and old wives' dainty.
Yo, ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep,
Ply every oar, and cheerily wish her,
Still as the bending net we sweep,
"God bless the fish-hawk and the fisher."

She rears her young on yonder tree;
She leaves her faithful mate to mind 'em;
Like us, for fish, she sails to sea,
And plunging shows us where to find 'em.
Yo, ho, my hearts! let's seek the deep,
Ply every oar, and cheerily wish her,
While the slow-bending net we sweep,
"God bless the fish-hawk and the fisher."

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

THE CONCORD GRAPE.

PUFFING new fruits has got to be so common a business with some of our nurserymen and fruit-venders, that when we see a thing of the sort introduced with a particularly loud flourish of trumpets, we are quite apt, like the rat in the fable, to suspect that "there is something more than meal in the white heap yonder." It will be recollected that we copied a flattering account of the Concord Grape a few weeks since, and as it is now advertised by the thousand in some of the papers, at the very moderate price of five dollars a plant, we have thought it not inopportune to make some inquiry respecting this remarkable production.

We may, in this place, at once, as well as elsewhere, remark, that while no one can assist with more hearty pleasure, in the dissemination of truly valuable productions of any kind, among the people, than ourselves, we feel in duty bound to warn our friends against all sorts of empiricism in every thing that comes within our notice; and this we shall always do, regardless of any interest but that of truth and fidelity to the public good, so far as our knowledge will serve us.

Now, in relation to the Concord Grape, we learn from testimony which we consider quite reliable, that this fruit is not, in the qualities of size, flavor, and appearance, equal to what it is stated to be by propagators; but that in these particulars it is altogether exaggerated. We would not do these parties injustice; but from the fact that the remarkable fine qualities of this grape have but just broken out before the public, is it not better that the newly heralded adventurer "tarry at Jericho" another season, until its merits are more fully tested by a disinterested committee? The New-York State Agricultural Society are to hold their annual exhibition in this city next autumn. There will be a grand show of fruits on that occasion, and it will be easy to get a proper committee to give this grape a thorough examination. If it shall then prove all that is claimed for it, or even if it approach within reasonable distance of the Isabella and Catawba in flavor, instead of being "far superior" to either, and "four weeks earlier," it will be a decided achievement in pomological production, and no paper will give it more hearty support than this. But, for ourselves, we are inclined to give high priced grapes a wide berth for the present, or until their vaunted superiority to other approved fruits shall be more thoroughly tested.

WINTER RADISHES.—In order to procure these we sowed radishes broad-cast where other crops had been taken off the last of August and fore part of September last. They came up and grew luxuriantly till cold weather, when we pulled them, and selected the longest and best, and buried them in clean sand in the cellar. We have used them occasionally through the winter, and they are as fresh and palatable now, as when first put into the cellar last fall.

HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

THIS Society held an adjourned business meeting on Monday evening, 20th inst., to hear the report of the committee in reference to a Spring Exhibition. They reported that they were unable to make any desirable arrangements with the Crystal Palace for a Spring Exhibition, and that Mr. BARNUM had made still more favorable proposals for holding it in the Museum, as he would permit the exhibitors to withdraw before the close of the exhibition, any plants that were in danger of being injured. It was due to Mr. BARNUM that an answer should be given to his proposition at once. Mr. REED favored the acceptance of Mr. BARNUM's generous offer; but feared if there should be any opposition from any quarter there might not be a full exhibition. Mr. HOGG coincided with the statement that Mr. BARNUM's proposition was liberal, and hoped that if the Society decided to go there, no one would withhold any plants from exhibition. After further remarks from different members, it was nearly unanimously voted to accept Mr. BARNUM's proposition. The following persons were appointed a Committee of Arrangements for the Spring show of plants: Peter B. Mead, Mr. Carpenter, P. T. Barnum, J. B. Lenoir, and Thomas Hogg, Jr.

The Premium Committee were then instructed to prepare a premium list amounting to three hundred dollars. The business meeting of the Society was then closed, and the members engaged in the conversational exercises, this being the regular evening for that meeting.

The subject of conversation for the evening, *The Vegetable Garden*, being then taken up, P. B. MEAD remarked that perhaps nothing added more to the comforts of a poor man's home, or the luxuries of a rich man's palace, than a good vegetable or fruit garden. In order to have a good garden, one should know what he is to put in the soil before he takes his spade in hand. First he would trench deep, full three feet. Good barn-yard manures, well prepared, he considered better than artificial manures. The center of the garden should be filled with melons, strawberries, &c., while the borders could be filled with grape vines, dwarf trees, currants, &c. First, he plants his peas, six inches apart; next, between the rows of peas, he sows beets. After the peas are matured, he sows turnips or plants cabbage, thus constantly occupying the soil with a change of crops. In this manner a family can furnish themselves with a full supply of excellent vegetables from a very small spot of ground.

Mr. HOGG suggested planting strawberries on the borders of a garden instead of the box. It combined the beautiful and useful.

Mr. MEAD condemned the practice of hilling up things in the garden.

Mr. BRIDGEMAN remarked that hilling up corn,

cabbage, and beans, ripened them prematurely early.

Mr. MEAD dissented, and claimed earlier maturity when not hilled up.

Mr. REED was accustomed to make hills when he would grow good vegetables.

Mr. MEAD thought the English gardeners were accustomed to hill up more than we were, at least, so said their books. The object was to ward off the rain, which prevailed in their climate.

Mr. SUTTON differed from the opinion regarding the English custom.

Mr. R. G. PARDEE's experiments led him to avoid hilling any thing in his garden, except melons and sweet potatoes.

Mr. ORANGE JUDD's experience was in favor of hilling up the corn on damp grounds, to let in air and heat. If entirely free from water, the lands could lay flat, but most of the soils around New-York were so damp as to require hilling, and so he contended no general rule was applicable to all soils as they are naturally. If gardens were all thoroughly drained—as all should be—hilling would not be desirable.

Mr. SUTTON said that if the soils were bottom-drained water would not stand on the land, and in common gardens draining was indispensable.

Mr. MEAD thought we had now got at the secret of the whole subject of good gardening, viz., under-draining.

The hour getting late, it was suggested to postpone the consideration of the subject to another evening. Adjourned for two weeks.

SQUASH—ORANGE MELON.

A FRIEND from Aikin, S. C., has sent us seeds of the above, which we have distributed as requested, and reserved a few for experiment in our own garden.

He says the squash measured 27 inches long, and 52 inches round, and matured in 92 days.

The orange melon he describes as a new variety, and as originating in the mountains of North Carolina. Its rind peels off like that of the orange, and the flavor is fine.

The white cucumber seed sent is quite common among us, and for sale at most of the seed stores. He informs us that a dyspeptic friend of his ate the white cucumber with impunity last summer and found it delicate and agreeable, while the green cucumber disagreed with him badly.

We have sent the Marrow Squash seed as desired, both to Aikin and Forkland Post-offices.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BAKING SQUASH AND GROUND PEA.

DARLINGTON, March, 16, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I enclose you a few seeds of what we call the Baking Squash, and of the Ground Pea. The squash is different, I think, from any you have described in your late articles on the subject of squashes. We find it a delicious vegetable, which can be easily kept through the winter. The common way of cooking is, to cut off as much as is needed, and bake in the rind in an oven. It may then be seasoned with salt and pepper to suit the taste. It is decidedly more delicate and sweet than the pumpkin.

In regard to the Ground Pea, I know nothing from experience. The supply I have on hand

for planting, I received from an enthusiastic planter, of Sumpter District—Dr. PRITS—whose valuable acquaintance I made at the Augusta Fair last year. I understand from him, that on good ground, one hundred bushels may be made to the acre. It is very valuable for hogs, and will grow and produce abundantly on ground which will not produce the common field pea.

Yours very respectfully,
JOHN P. ZIMMERMAN.

We are much obliged to our correspondent for the above seeds, and will try them in our own garden this season. We think the squash will perfect itself, but fear we are too far north for this kind of pea to ripen. We grew both the cow pea and cotton in our garden last year; neither, however, ripened well. The former bloomed abundantly, and the latter green-podded well. We think the cotton plant worth cultivating as a flower in northern gardens. It is tulip shaped, of beautiful tints, pure yellow, white, and crimson; and continued renewing and shedding its blooms fully six weeks with us.

THE CRANBERRY.

Continued from page 23.

In the cultivation of cranberries, whether on upland or lowland, it is very important that the ground should be entirely covered by the vines as soon after planting as possible, not only on account of the great saving in labor, by thus preventing the growth of grass and weeds, but also, because very little fruit is commonly produced till the vines have thus spread over the surface. At the end of three years the whole ground should be covered; but in the instances of upland culture referred to, it was not so, though the plantation had been set at least three or four years. Probably, if the roots had been put but twelve or eighteen inches apart each way, the result of the experiments would have been more satisfactory in this respect. As it was, however, the yield in 1852, was one bushel to the square rod, when cranberries were selling readily at four dollars per bushel.

But, in estimating the comparative profits of the upland and lowland cultivation, it will be borne in mind that the labor on upland is greater, and the land more valuable for other purposes. The liability to frosts, is not, however, quite so great when the cranberries are in blossom. There can be no doubt that it will grow and do well on upland, and produce too, a superior fruit; but it seems to prefer a poor, sandy soil, full of moisture, such as can be best obtained by improving swamps, which, unless used for the purpose, are nearly worthless. Half an acre of cranberries, on a very rich upland soil has been estimated by the owner to have cost him, after being set four years, and including labor, interest of land, and other expenses of cultivation, about \$300, or at the rate of nearly \$600 to the acre; whereas, it has been seen that the roughest and most unpromising swamps may be reclaimed and set with cranberries at about half that amount. If the soil be a rich loam, as in the case above mentioned, the grass and weeds struggle very hard for the mastery, while on the poor and barren sand they hardly grow at all if the ground has been properly prepared in the first instance; so that the labor of cultivation is but very little, at most, and many think that no care at all is needed. Thus, there seems to be much truth in the remark which I have often heard on the subject: "Give us sand and water enough, and we can grow cranberries to any extent." So far as my own observation extends, the fruit grown on pure white sand, is quite equal in point of size and firmness to that grown on upland. More experiments, may, however, show further advantages in its extended culture on upland.

It should be remarked that it will be well to spend sufficient time in planting the vines, to

do it properly, since they will thus get an earlier start, and sooner cover the ground. In the case of one plantation, visited during the process of transplanting, after the sand had been filled in and leveled, a line was carefully drawn and marks were made in the sand, eighteen inches one way, and one foot the other, when holes were dug three inches deep by one man with the hoe, while another followed, dropping five or six roots into each hole, and after him followed a boy who pressed the sand carefully about them. In this way, an acre was quickly planted.

No manure is needed for the cranberry. Indeed, from what has been said, it will be evident that the poorer the ground the better. In the experiments which have come under my observation, where manure was used, it caused the grasses to grow abundantly, to the injury of the cranberry plants, which were not apparently benefited by the manure. But in case of upland culture, swamp muck is often used about the vines, and with apparent profit.

In the case of vines growing naturally, it will be found advantageous to spread over them occasionally, a thin covering of sand.

Time of Planting.—If the cranberry is to be raised from seed, it may be sown in the fall or in the spring. For some reasons the latter is preferred, and the month of May is selected. It is better to crush the fruit and separate the seed from the pulp, though the latter is not necessary. The berry is sometimes crushed and mixed with sand, by which means the sowing is made more easy.

If the plants are to be propagated by cuttings, the spring is considered as preferable. The ground should be moist, but not liable to be flowed immediately after planting.

But for the usual mode of transplanting the vines, the fall is generally preferred, though there seems to be no difficulty in making them live when transplanted at any season of the year. I have known them transplanted in the middle of summer, and to live and do well. But if the planting be done in the fall, they take root in the spring and grow more vigorously the first year, than they otherwise would. For this reason, if the ground can be made ready in the fall, it is desirable to have the vines set out then, and they will thus ordinarily have the start of those planted the following spring, by two or three months. If planted in the autumn, they will also bear a little the next summer, and the crop will increase gradually till the fourth or fifth year, when it seems to attain its highest yield. Circumstances may make some difference in the length of time which must pass before a full crop is obtained, as, if the vines are much choked up by grass, and retarded in their growth by want of care. The statement made above, both as to the time ordinarily required, and as to the effect of the unfavorable circumstances alluded to, is confirmed by the experience of many who have been engaged in the cultivation of cranberries long enough to have had opportunities of extended observation on the subject. There seems to be no reason why the crop should diminish after the fifth year, nor is it certain that it will, as a general rule; yet it is evident that if, at this age, the thrifty and healthy vines have covered the whole ground, they will be likely to bear to their utmost capacity. Probably, after the seventh or eighth year, it will be found to be well to rake or stir the surface under the vines so far as it can be done, or perhaps, to spread over them a thin covering of sand or loam.

The Yield.—The yield will vary according to circumstances, but about one hundred and fifty bushels per acre will be a fair average; though an acre in full bearing will often produce more than two hundred bushels. In a very large number of cases, a bushel to the square rod has been gathered without much trouble of cultivation. In one lot visited by me, more than three bushels to a rod, or at the rate of four hundred and eighty bushels to the acre,

on two or three rods, were obtained from very thrifty vines on a peat bottom, with a thin covering of sand. This must be regarded as a remarkable yield; and when the quality of the fruit is such as to command a ready sale at from nine to eleven dollars a barrel, which was offered for them the past season, this crop must be acknowledged to be very profitable.

Loudon remarks, that Sir Joseph Banks, after having imported the American Cranberry into England, raised, in 1831, three and a half bushels on a piece of land eighteen feet square. This is at the rate of about four hundred and sixty bushels to the acre.

It is probable, that for several years in succession, the average yield throughout the State would not be more than a hundred bushels per acre, if it were so great; being some years much more than that, and others much less, the number of bushels varying according to the accidents of frosts and winter.

The market value of this fruit will also be different in different seasons. In 1852, four dollars a bushel, for cultivated cranberries, were very readily obtained. During the past season, the price has ranged from two to four dollars a bushel, according to the quality; raising and falling, also, to some extent, according to the demand and the supply in the market.

The demand is rapidly increasing, and there can be little doubt that it will continue to increase as the superior quality of the cranberry, in some sections of this State, becomes better known. And if, owing to any circumstances, as competition from abroad, the value should fall to one dollar per bushel, it would still be a profitable and desirable product, especially when it is left to occupy its favorite barren and otherwise unproductive swamps and dead sands. There are few crops which, with the same amount of labor, will make so good a return.

Varieties.—There are but two species of the cranberry, properly so called, which are of much practical value, as has been already intimated in speaking of the natural history of this plant; yet of each species there may be several varieties, more or less permanent, according to the circumstances and manner in which they were produced, just as there are varieties of the apple produced by the accidents of cultivation, and which are not permanent; as, for example, if we plant the seeds of any improved and cultivated variety, like the Baldwin, we cannot depend upon having, from the seedling, the same variety as that from which the seeds were taken.

The varieties of the cranberry have not been distinctly named, as most varieties of the apple have, and must be described, and can only be distinguished, by difference in shape and color. It is very important that the most approved varieties should be selected for cultivation, as they command a much higher price in the market. The large, round and black cranberry of Cape Cod and Cape Ann, sells for nearly a third more than the oblong and softer variety, more common in other parts of the State. It might properly be called the Black cranberry, so nearly does its beautifully shaded, deep red, approach to black. It is very hard, nearly as hard as a Baldwin apple, and will bear transportation to any distance. It keeps well through the winter, and even, in some cases, into the succeeding summer. Indeed, with a little care, good cranberries may be kept a much longer time, either dry in bottles, corked so as to exclude the air, or in bottles filled with pure spring water.

It is probable that the superior qualities of this variety arise, in a great measure, from peculiarities of soil and situation, and from the fact that it can remain on the vines till it is fully ripe, without danger from frost. The proximity of the sea, also, may have much to do with this superiority. From extended inquiries into the quality of the same variety, in different localities, I have been led to the conclusion that the sea air is, for reasons alluded to above, highly conducive to its perfect development.

There is an oblong cranberry, more common

in the low, wet bogs of the country, softer than that which has been described, of a loose and rather watery texture, and shrinking much more in cooking. It is sometimes shaped like an oblong pear. Its color is a beautiful vermilion. It seems to be much more sensitive, and liable to injury by the frost, than the variety just described. These varieties are not constant, nor are they very perfectly marked, each occasionally having the characteristics of the other. Thus the black cranberry sometimes, though rarely, assumes an oblong or pear shape, and the oblong is sometimes found harder and better than it generally is, and of a deeper red. The fruit, indeed, assumes every conceivable shade and shape, from the black globular, to the light and oblong or pear-shaped.—*C. L. Flint's First Annual Report to Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

(To be continued.)

PRUNING GENERALLY.

EVERY shoot which is cut or stopped, every bud or leaf that is rubbed off, every wound or incision made in the bark, and "operating" on the roots, may be implied and classed under this head, and any one may be a *general pruner* without understanding more about the nature of pruning than the man in the moon, who, as I was taught, was a wicked man indeed, and was hung up in the moon, with his axe over his shoulder, for cutting trees on the Sabbath-day, as a warning to all boys who might be tempted, by the evil spirit, to cut sticks, fishing-rods, or riding-whips, on the seventh day of the week.

The effects produced by a *general pruner* may be good, or no good, as it happens; but the effects produced by *pruning on principles* are, and necessarily must be, as certain as those principles are permanent. If any of us prune with a view of doing harm to a plant, the effect will be as certain as the principle of evil is abroad in the world, and so on, with every specific principle; therefore, it may do some good to write, now and then, to remind the world at large about the general and specific effects of pruning on right principles, if only to lessen the chances of doing harm by those who must prune away at something or other every year of their lives, whether they know the right way of pruning different plants or not. There is nothing done within the garden, in which a man, without practice, is more likely to be led astray by loose readings than in the doings of the pruner; the very plan that will answer for one plant, and cause it to fruit or flower, or take to a particular form or shape, may hinder the next plant from flowering at all, and put it out of shape altogether; therefore it is quite certain that the knowledge that would distinguish the difference between pruning this plant and that plant, can never be known to all persons at the same time; and on that very account serving gardeners will never cease from the face of the earth, so that every book called "Every man his own gardener," or doctor either, is just as much as to say, every man has a fool for his gardener, or his patient, and as long as such books are in the world we must battle on to keep down such foolishness.

The different kinds of pruning are intended to produce particular effects on the root of the plant. The food of plants is gathered by the roots, and sent up to the leaves, to be changed by them into a matter from which other leaves are made, as well as branches, flowers, fruit, wood, and all. Therefore, by pruning off more or less of the leaves, branches, or roots, we have the power of regulating what they produce, and the regularity of the plant as well. This wonderful power should not be intrusted to any one who was likely to abuse it from not knowing the delicate process by which nature regulates the movements of the organs by which a plant is formed. The quantity and quality of leaves, flowers, fruit, and timber, depend on the skill of the pruner fully as much as they do on the action of the leaves and branches, and ac-

cording to that skill the quantities and qualities are diminished or increased in the same ratio.

If you were asked to put the whole strength of a tree into three particular branches pointed out to you, what is more natural, in the absence of practical knowledge, than that you would prune off all the rest of the branches, as many people would do who ought to know better? You heard in a lecture, or read in a book—perhaps from this very pen—that if so many branches are cut off from a tree, the sap that would be expended in feeding them would go to nourish the remaining branches. All this is right, and proper; but your application of the principle, or rule, may be much worse for your tree than no application at all. Suppose that your tree had been looking badly for a long while, and that after digging round it the looks are no better, and the rotten manure makes it look worse still; it is, in fact, in soil which does not suit it, or the roots have suffered a violent check, or the bark has got what we call hide-bound, and the circulation is languid in consequence. Now, if you apply the favourite remedy for throwing the whole strength of the tree into two or three of the branches by cutting off the rest of the branches, the chances are that no strength will remain in it to be forced this or that way, because pruning cannot alter the nature of the soil, or increase the vigor of the roots, neither will it loosen the tightness of the bark. According to my experience, the most confirmed errors among amateur pruners lies in this question; they put faith and great stress on a thing they do not understand, because some popular book or writer said that the thing is so good in a particular case, or in general cases. Quack doctors kill people, as sure as ever Dr. Hornbrook did, by the same rule. A certain bolus cured a certain individual, or he cured of himself, in spite of it, and that bolus must be the "universal medicine" for all comers, until the last comer takes the man of pills to his long home without ceremony. No; all the pruning in the world will not cure a tree of any disease that is of the stint family, or, if it does, the tree was not so much stunted as it looked to be.

The only sure and quickest remedy for a really stunted tree, be it oak or apple, old or young, is to head it down to near the ground, or graft, and to give it one more chance to renew its strength. Nevertheless, a young tree which appears to be stunted by the too much exposure of the situation, may, in fact, turn out in the end to be in better condition than one of the same age and kind that has been too much nursed, and is grown too fast in consequence; all the difference depends on the after-management.

A fast man prefers a fast-growing tree to cover his walls, or, in its turn, to become so much of "the walls of old England;" but, unless he is a good pruner, his wall-trees soon get bare at the bottom by over strength, while the "walls" of England go to the bottom for want of proper strength; while the slow and sure gardener provides for the covering of his allotted spaces as his trees advance; and the slow and easy forester, who is sure to "ease her" at the proper time, will cut down the stunted Oak to the surface of the ground when it is done with the nurse, and thus secures a sapling so full of sap, from so many roots, that it will neither get hide-bound by the exposure of the situation, nor suffer from the necessary pruning, half so soon as the one that was more promising at first to an unpractised eye. All this time, the man who would not prune or lop off a bough for the world, looks upon our men, both fast and slow, as next thing to being *daft*; but, between the two, they so managed at last as to confine him to the park, and to the care of the park ranger, where he may practise the art of no-pruning until it is discovered that a tree may be made into a specimen as well as a Tom Thumb. While this is being settled, let us, who have neither park nor paddock, learn and remember how any tree, or shrub, or bush, may best be grown into spec-

imens of their kinds, whether they are to be as timber trees in the boundary, or for their looks in the front rows or on the grass, or whether they are over the fence on the other side, where Mr. Errington is looking daggers at us, and where we shall call on him when we get all around, notwithstanding.

Now, what is the best standard pattern for a timber tree—a Maypole, a broomstick, or the leg of a Cochinchina cockerel, or what? The leg, certainly, to begin with, because it is feathered to the ground, and also because it is crooked at the knee, and they want knee timber in the navy; so we have two main points to begin with. They also want straight timber for building, and the broom-stick is as straight as can be, but the broom head will never do at all, if we aspire to a Maypole; and if not, why not, or how are you to help it? That is just what I am driving at; and if I do not drive to it, and straight through it, before I finish, they will never make me a royal forester, or give me a cottage near a wood.

Being feathered down to the ground is a good beginning for a specimen tree of any kind, but in those for timber it is not to be expected always, the breed having a good deal to do with such feathers; and where it is the nature of the tree to be low-feathered at first, if it stood still for awhile, and moped like a crowing cockerel, or like the young oak, as some believed, when it started afresh it may have lost the feathering principle, and that rather by the force of the sap than by the force of circumstances; and we are not allowed to choose when a young tree darts off on a naked leg, other points being favorable, or to indulge in the fancy should it show the feather.

After spray and small feathering, it is just as natural for a timber tree to make some boughs larger than others, as it is for a cock or hen to make tail feathers; and if the larger boughs expend that which ought to go for making straight timber, as they most would, or if the tail feathers lower the fancy value of the birds, we must lower the boughs, by stopping them in time, for we cannot pull them out as they do the feathers. Stopping, therefore, is the very first and most essential step in pruning timber trees, and many other trees, if not all trees; and when a young tree is in full vigor, if the leading bud of a larger side-branch is broken off at the right time—that is in June or July, when the force of the sap is the strongest—it will be enough, for the immediate effect of this stopping is to direct the force into other buds on this branch which might otherwise lie dormant; and while this moving is in progress, the force is partly expended in adding to that which pushes on the leader at the top of the tree; but stopping may be done any day in the year, although not so telling at other times. If the first side-bud that starts on a stopped branch is allowed to go on, and the rest are not allowed to go on, but are stopped at different lengths to make feathers, or feathery branches, we have the first foundation quite sure for a piece of knee timber at a future day, and the angle of the knee will be according to the angle at which it is natural for a side-branch to grow out of a main branch of that particular tree; some trees throw out their side-branches at sharp, and some at flat angles, and others at all angles between the two; so that in a well-regulated wood or forest, all kinds of angles ought to be had for the different parts for which knee timber is in request.

Another stopping, and for a very different purpose, may be made in April, or any time in the spring, in order to husband a scanty supply of sap, and to give more time for a newly-transplanted tree to make fresh roots before the demand on them increases by the length of day, and the greater heat of the sun.—*Farmers' Herald.*

ONE of the greatest charms in books is, that we see in them that others have suffered what we have,

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, March 29, 1854

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agric. Cult.*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

"SLICKING UP" THE FARM.

WE do love to pull stumps in the spring of the year, when they are sufficiently rotten, and hang in the ground by a single snag, which the retiring frost has left loose enough for a stout yoke of oxen, or a vigorous pair of horses, with a taught chain, and a long pull, and a strong pull, and a pull altogether, to draw out at one single, earnest effort! How cheerful, in a sunny day in March, or April, to go into a meadow, or pasture, or plow lot, dotted over with huge stumps, that have stood there black, charred, and rotting, ever since the stalworth boys that now go out afield with you were babies, disfiguring the ground, a perpetual eyesore, and a bane to all neat farming, and tear them out one after the other, roll them into heaps, and after drying a few days, set fire to, and see them melt down into a low heap of ashes! How clean, and smooth, and fresh the land looks afterwards; and how comfortable you feel that so much more of a bad job is got along with. Having cleared many a hundred acres of forest land, we feel as if every stump we draw from the ground was another good deed added to a life not altogether without endeavors. While we live, and own a farm, we expect to have a bout at stump pulling every year; and it exhilarates our sedate manhood equally as when we played a game at ball in our long-passed boyhood.

Rock blasting, and stone lifting, where they are too plenty, is also a cheerful, although laborious operation, none the less improving in its effects than stump-pulling. March and April are the best months for either of these, as the frost of winter invariably loosens, and makes them come easier than at other seasons.

FARMS FOR SALE.—What is the matter with the farmers in Eastern Massachusetts? A single Boston paper, of last week, contains advertisements of between seventy and eighty farms for sale. We do not find as many thus advertised in all the New-York papers put together. Perhaps the reason is that the shrewd Yankees have learned the advantage of advertising better than others. We frequently have inquiries for farms in the vicinity of New-York; and we suggest to those who are anxious to dispose of their lands to make the fact known through our ad-

vertising columns. A few dollars thus spent may add hundreds to the price they will obtain, by bringing a larger number of competing customers. Such advertisements should describe the location, quality of land, nearness to markets, churches, schools, &c., and especially give the price and terms of payment, as this will save much trouble both to buyer and seller.

SWEET CORN FOR FATTENING.

AN intelligent farmer in Onondaga, plants many acres of sweet corn for fattening hogs. The greater amount of saccharine matter in it, is said to add to the sweetness of the pork made upon it. It is highly relished by both fowls and animals, and is said to be more easily digested than yellow corn.

We insert the above, which we find in an exchange paper, not however to endorse it, but for the purpose of correcting conclusions that might be erroneously drawn from it. In the first place, we believe sweet corn is a poor yielder as to quantity. There may be exceptions to this, instances of which we shall be happy to receive from our correspondents, but the general result we believe to be as we have stated.

Secondly, saccharine matter, sugar, starch, and oily substances are essentially the same in composition, the elements being absolutely the same, the difference being only a slight difference in the proportion. Starch and oily substances exist ready formed in considerable quantities in vegetables. The vegetable fats, when taken into the stomach, are probably at once carried to their appropriate cells in the animal system, without the process of rearrangement by the vital action of digestion; and the starch may be converted into fat, perhaps quite as easily as sugar. The ordinary varieties of corn contain less saccharine matter, but probably a much greater proportion of both fat and starch, and possibly may be better adapted for fattening animals, bushel for bushel, than the choicest varieties of sweet corn. This much is our conjecture. If any of our correspondents can afford us detailed and accurate experiments on this subject, we shall be happy to receive and chronicle them.

TAKE CARE OF THE FEET.

WATER-PROOF PASTE AND RUST PREVENTOR.

A VERY good paste for this purpose, can be made by melting together lard and rosin. The exact proportions are not material. For leather, say one part of rosin and three parts of lard. For coating any kind of metal to prevent rusting, the rosin may constitute about one-third part of the mixture.

This, like all other water-proof mixtures, should only be applied to the soles of boots or shoes, and the lower parts of the upper leather, except where the boot is to be constantly immersed in water. The more open and porous the upper part of the foot of a boot or shoe can be, the better; for the perspiration—which from every person's feet amounts often to half a pint or more daily—will pass more freely through the leather and escape, and leave the feet dry and warm, instead of damp and cold, as they will invariably be, if entirely surrounded with air-tight leather or rubber.

Nothing conduces more to freedom from colds, and consequent good health, than a proper care

of the feet. Few persons grease the soles of shoes, while in reality this part needs most to be guarded against water. Sole-leather is usually quite porous, admitting water freely, and is almost always upon damp or wet ground.

The above preparation is most admirable for protecting farm implements from rust, as well as household utensils, especially knives and forks which are seldom used. A thin coating of lard and rosin, is a much more effectual and certain protection than the usual method of keeping them wrapped in dry flannel.

IMPROVED STOCK FOR SALE.

WE desire to call particular attention to the advertisement of Mr. LEWIS G. MORRIS and Mr. NOEL J. BECAR. These gentlemen have repeatedly visited Europe for the purpose of making their selections, which they have done with great care and at the highest prices. They have also given the most careful attention to the breeding of these noble animals since their arrival in this country, and have been quite successful in their progeny. Their establishments are models to American breeders, and it affords us sincere pleasure to recommend them in unqualified terms. Those in search of improved stock, will do well before purchasing to first call on Messrs. MORRIS & BECAR, and examine their superb flocks and herds. Mount Fordham and Smith Town are delightfully situated, and it is an agreeable ride to either place. The former is easily reached in one hour from the City Hall.

GRAVEL WALL.—Mr. J. M., of Indiana, requests us to "republish a description of a 'gravel wall house' from No. 9 of the *Agricultor*." We do not find any such article in that number. Mr. M. will find a review of FOWLER'S work on this subject on page 265, No. 17, Vol. 11, of the *Agriculturist*. We do not recommend this style of building either for cheapness, convenience, or durability. Any person, however, wishing to investigate the matter further, can procure the work by addressing Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, of this city. We believe the price of the book is 87½ cents, sent postage free by mail.

THE BORAX WASHING RECIPE.

WE have heard a few reports from the Borax washing recipe given in a former number, most of which are very favorable. One person only has objected to it, and she says it is a great improvement for most clothes, but that where they are very much soiled, some rubbing is necessary. Mr. DAVIS of Morristown, N. J., in a postscript to a letter says:

Mrs. DAVIS wishes me to say that she has had the washing-soap made of borax, soap and water, according to the directions you gave in a former number of your paper, and that the washwoman gets through her work in much less time, and does it much better than with any other preparation she has ever had in use for washing. It readily starts the dirt and bleaches the clothes at the same time, without any apparent injury. It saves much time and work, two very important considerations in these times of poor help. This one recipe is worth years of subscription to your paper.

THE Cincinnati Price Current publishes the final report of the hogs packed in the West,

showing a net increase in the number of 333,000, being equal to fifteen per cent. over last year. The report embraces 260 points, and is the most complete ever published.

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FIRE KINDLER.—A very convenient material for kindling fires, may be made by melting together, in any iron kettle, a quantity of tar and rosin—putting in rosin enough to render the mixture moderately hard when cold—and while hot stir in a large quantity of charcoal dust, or even saw-dust. When the mass is cold, break it up with a hammer into lumps, of a convenient size, say about as large as a hen's egg. The smaller fragments produced in breaking, can be re-melted, and again broken to the required size. It will facilitate the breaking operation, to pour the mass while hot upon a flat stone or hearth, that it may spread out into a flat cake.

MAKE FARMING ATTRACTIVE TO THE YOUNG.

In no point do farmers fail more in the education of their sons and daughters, than in neglecting to make their rural homes attractive. With little beauty in or around their dwellings, with few objects upon the farm in which they have a direct personal interest, and taught by the conduct and language of those around them, that there are higher and easier paths to wealth and distinction, it is little to be wondered that so many farmers' sons long to escape from their laborious occupations and engage in commercial pursuits. Mr. C. L. FLINT, Sec. Mass. Board of Agriculture, alluded to this subject very happily in a dinner speech at the September meeting of the Norfolk County Agricultural Society. The following is an extract:

It has always seemed to me, sir, that the great want of New-England was to make farming attractive. And here I can only echo the beautiful words of your orator to-day. If we would have our children follow farming as a pursuit, we must interest them in it, and fit them to pursue it intelligently. If the mind is not engaged, the toils of the hand are irksome and tasteless. If the mind is interested, if every thought, every passion is aroused to improve and excel, no labor is wearisome, no exertion too severe. To make farming attractive to the young, they should be educated for it. And since life is short and knowledge infinite, they need not, perhaps, spend years of the best part of their lives in such studies as are necessary only to success in the law or in divinity. The time will come, when the farmer will have more ample facilities for educating himself and his children. In the meantime a thousand objects, if properly observed and brought to notice, will begin the work, and that in the very points of greatest practical importance.

Suppose the young are taught to observe the character of soils and their adaptation to different crops, the structure and nature of plants, the habits of insects injurious to vegetation, the habits of the beautiful birds so often accused of theft, the great striking peculiarities in the different breeds of animals, and the means of improving them—will they not have subjects enough to interest them in farming? They will find means of cultivating the finest fruits and ornamental trees, to beautify the house, and give it an air of neatness and comfort. A little taste in arrangement of trees and plants, added to a cultivated mind, soon finds within itself untold resources of living well and happily.

But the young, it is said, are ambitious, and cannot be satisfied with the reputation of good and successful farmers. They must go into the counting-room to make money, and be known as men of wealth, or they must embark in the

intricate studies of the law, and through that upon the greater uncertainties of politics, and achieve distinction, and, as they think, honor, (they don't always go together,) in the eyes of the world. They forget the brighter and purer reputation of conferring some permanent benefit on their country in the improvement of its agriculture. They forget that the very men who fail at farming are men who would fail at any thing else, and that their chances of success are equal in farming to what they would be in other pursuits, perhaps even greater, since the field is wider and nobler. I would rather have the reputation of doing something to improve the agriculture of my country, than to have the reputation of Napoleon.

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 Written for the American Agriculturist.

REMINISCENCES OF A FARMER'S DAUGHTER. No. IV.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

AN "Octogenarian" thinks I must be at least three score years and ten, in order to have worn Linsey-woolsey when a child, and to have been educated so thorough a farmer's daughter in principle and practice. Well, he cannot expect a lady to tell her age, but I can assure him that Linsey-woolsey is not yet out of fashion in New-England, and scattered all over its hills and valleys yet, are those who adhere to the primitive tastes and habits of the olden time.

But I am not one of those who think that every custom which is old, is better than any which are new. I believe in progress, and I think there is great need of progress among farmers all over the land, in the way they till their soil, in the way they build their houses, and the way they manage their households. May the day never arrive when they shall become luxurious and effeminate, when they shall wish to spend a fortune in furnishing their houses, and in surrounding themselves with luxuries, which add very little to the real comfort and happiness of life.

But in most of the rural districts, there is too little attention paid to the cultivation of courteous manners and refined habits in the everyday intercourse with one another. Among many, it is considered a matter of course, that farmers should live any way—that is, that the parents should be coarse, and the children awkward, that there should be little attention paid to those formalities which are, not in reality politeness itself, but very desirable accompaniments. It is to show what can be done in the way of cultivating the habits of what is called genteel society, and at the same time retaining strength of character, and simplicity of dress, and right ideas of labor, that I have introduced the family in the old farm-house on the hill.

Those who dwelt there, were surrounded by many who associated effeminacy and a low degree of worth with order and taste, but they determined to prove that they could be farmers, and still be gentlemen and ladies. The father said that the daughters should enjoy all the advantages of education which the best schools afforded; but they must also learn every species of toil—they must do with their hands all the work of a household till it was familiar, and they could do it efficiently and expertly. This was not necessary on account of their circumstances, for they were abundantly able to procure servants, but he said they might be so situated some day that they must depend on them-

selves, and knowledge of any kind never came amiss. The same rule was made and carried into effect concerning the sons. They were told that they might go to college if they wished, but they must also learn to hold the plow and wield the scythe. I have often thought of the firmness and perseverance it required to enforce such a discipline, whilst all around were families pursuing so different a course; and children were continually saying, "others are not compelled to do so; it is hard; father and mother are cruel," &c., &c., but there was no swerving. It was an instance, though not the only one I have seen, where wealth did not enervate, and those who possessed it did not become luxurious.

Three sons preferred a college education, and were liberally supplied with the means to obtain it; but through all the years of study, the summer vacations were spent in the field with the mowers and reapers; and in the winter, if they did not choose to teach, they went into the woods and felled trees, and chopped them and sawed them when drawn to the door. Their hands were kept hardened by toil; but their heads were not on that account in danger of being left vacant, or filled with what was not substantial and enduring. Many times have I heard them express their gratitude for such a training, and attribute their success to the business habits and practical ideas of life which they thus acquired. One of them is now a distinguished professional man, and his favorite morning exercise is to saw the wood for half a dozen fires during the day; while many with the same health and strength and no more means, take a listless walk, or go without the exercise they need, and hire done what they might as well do themselves. They are all laboring earnestly to procure the means of purchasing farms upon which to educate their sons and daughters; and none of them would think any of the offices which they performed in their youth undignified or beneath their attention now. Some of them are familiar with law and politics, science and literature, and every species of learning, and say knowledge enables them to hoe corn better, and to dig potatoes, to cultivate fruit, and prepare flower-beds. There is no labor which knowledge does not aid and dignify, if applied as it may be.

But it is with the house and house-work that I intend to linger, in order to illustrate the importance of knowledge, and its influence in making pleasant the rough pathways of life. So I must introduce you more particularly to the old house, which stood on a hill far back from the road; and when I first remember, it was not painted, and had no fence around the door-yard; the barns and piggeries were not in good repair, and the green sward was covered with chips and straws, and the garden overrun with weeds. It had been the abode of those who thought these things of little consequence. They had been farmers in the rude, old-fashioned way, and lived very much like the pigs, of whom they took better care than they did of themselves. They had a bed in the best room, and in every other room besides; they swept, but seldom dusted; they cooked, and prided themselves on their "good living;" but the preparations of the Greenlander or Hottentot would be almost as palatable to one who knows what wholesome food is. They were uncouth in

their manners, and did not try to be otherwise; they dressed as well "as they could afford," they said, but the same money, with taste and skill, would have given them the appearance of dressing a hundred times better.

There was enough spent in furniture, but it was little better than wasted, because it was spoiled for want of care, and arranged with no regard to comfort or taste, yet she who presided, thought she was a pattern house-keeper, and had every thing in the nicest order. She had no system, no plan, no efficiency. I was a very little child when I used to run in there and see how things were done, and have often since thought how applicable to her was the saying, "she could work all day in half a bushel;" for she never had any thing done. She did not like rising early in the morning, therefore on washing-days, ironing-days, churning-days, and baking-days, the wash-room, kitchen, and dairy-room were in a perfect turmoil; and these days came so often, that there was no day in the week in which one of them did not come. So it was enough to make any one, young or old, abhor the very name and thought of house-work, who saw it performed as it was under her supervision.

But keeping house and doing house-work should be, and can be, pleasant to every woman; but there is no sphere in which she is called to walk, that requires her to have a mind so well disciplined and an education so thorough. We will see the transformation which is made in the old farm-house by one who is thus qualified for her office.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 14, 1854.

ROTARY CULTIVATORS.—G. B. Field, of St. Louis, Mo.: I claim the construction of the rotary cultivating cylinder, made of cutting plates or spades, and interposed pushing or clearing boards for removing the earth, as described.

I claim the arrangement of the shield plates on the shaft, for the purposes set forth.

I claim the arrangement of the rotary harrow, sustained above the ground and in the rear of the cultivating cylinder for breaking and pulverizing the falling earth.

SMUT MACHINES.—Lewis Fagin, Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim my method, or its substantial equivalent, of arranging a blowing apparatus where the upper or suction fan takes the air at the center and discharges on the periphery, to precede (on the same shaft) a scouring mill, for the purpose of taking from grain the smut, chaff, &c., before the scouring process is commenced and afterwards thoroughly scour the same: thus constituting the cleansing and scouring processes the duty of a single machine as described.

I also claim the cylinder hopper and feed pipe as arranged, or their equivalents, and for the purpose described.

I also claim the collar as arranged for the purpose described.

I also claim the guide as arranged and for the purpose described.

I also claim the scouring cones severally and collectively with their circular and horizontal grooves and perforated terraces, or their equivalent, and in combination with the conical fan and beater, as described.

FORM OF SCYTHES.—J. W. Robinson, of Kirkland, N. Y.: I claim the form which is given to the back and web of the scythe, as described, whether the web starts from the center of the back, or elsewhere except from the edge.

MOLD BOARDS OF PLOWS.—E. M. Bard, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I do not claim to be the in-

ventor of the combination of cutters or rakes with cultivators or plows, for enabling the latter to perform two functions at the same time.

I claim securing the cutters in openings formed in the mold-board at the points, and in the inclined positions outward and backward, represented so as to enable the lower forward cutters to cut and loosen the soil preparatory to its being overturned, and the other cutters to more thoroughly pulverize it as the body of earth is thrown over, and the cutters from their peculiar inclined position, to disengage themselves from weeds and other obstacles, as they pass the same, the several parts being as described.

ROTARY CULTIVATORS.—Philander Shaw, of Abington, Mass.: I claim the described method of hanging and operating the spades, &c., they being applied in one or more vibrating sets to a rotary frame, each spade being hinged to the frame and made to turn through the sector of a circle and provided with stops, and a stud to act against a stationary cam, as described, the whole being applied together and to a carriage or frame, and made to operate so as not only to dip into and raise earth, but to perform the office of impelling along on the ground the whole machine, as specified.

MACHINES FOR MAKING SHOVEL HANDLES.—R. D. Bartlett, of Bangor, Me.: I claim the combination and arrangement of the bed, the rotary holder, one or more vertical movable cutters, and one or more stationary cutters, as made to operate together and form the D or head part of the shovel handle, as specified.

And I claim the combination of the curved knife and the arc knife, so applied together as not only to allow them to be separated for the purpose of being ground, but to enable them to cut out the opening of the shovel handle, as specified.

I claim also the combination applied to the shaft of the rotary holder and gear wheel, for the purpose of operating the holder, as specified, the said combination consisting of the cam blocks, the arm, the spring bolt, its cam, and the two studs, the whole constructed and operated together, as specified.

SEED PLANTERS.—Chas. W. Billings, of South Deerfield, Mass.: I claim linking or otherwise equivalently attaching the pulverizing gauges to the draught bar, in such a manner that the gauges are raised or lowered to regulate the depth of furrow to be cut, by elevating or depressing the draught bar to its proper pitch or height for the draught at a given depth of furrow, and whereby the draught bar and gauges are simultaneously raised or lowered, as set forth.

I also claim the combinations and arrangement of the vibrating seed segment slides geared together by cogs or teeth on their peripheries and operating in unison, as set forth.

I also claim the manner of pivoting or jointing the vibrating segments at their centers of motion, by constructing the jointing pin with projecting ears or lips, and forming the joint hole of a key-hole shape, as described.

I further claim, in combination with seed distributing slides, the employment of double-acting spring clearing slides, arranged so as to be capable of lateral movement in either direction, and made self-adjusting to their original position, as specified.

SEED PLANTERS.—Welcome Sprague, of Ellcottsville, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the hollow hub or grain reservoir with the tubes, piston, and rods, operated by the cam grooves, or its equivalent on the diaphragm, the whole arranged as set forth, for the purpose of insuring the deposit of the seed in the soil.

SEED PLANTERS.—J. G. Macfarlane, of Perry County, Pa.: I claim the combination of the action of the levers, cams, spring, and the weight of the scraper, to clean the wheel.

GRAIN HARVESTERS.—Daniel S. Middlekauff, of Hagerstown, Md.: first, I claim the rotary knives or cutters, the edges of which pass by

each other for the purpose of forming a continuous edge for the purpose of cutting the grain.

Second: I claim the reels and the spring ketch and projection on the wheel in combination with the apron, for the purpose of supporting the grain in an inclined position as described.

Miscellaneous.

BUYERS AND SELLERS.

OUR country friends are perhaps little aware of the methods practised in this city, to learn the circumstances of traders in other cities and towns. We will not explain the minutiae of the system, but as a matter of interest give a brief outline. There are several large establishments employing a large number of clerks, whose whole business it is to learn the exact means and business-standing of every merchant or trader in the United States. There is a secret resident agent of these establishments in every town of any importance in the country, who keeps them continually advised as to the financial operations of every trading man in their vicinity. These reports which are recorded in convenient books for reference, relate to the real estate, amount of debts, business character, wealth of relatives, &c., of the trader. Any doubtful turn in his business is at once telegraphed to this city, and is perhaps known here before it has got to a third neighbor. We will give an example to illustrate how this system operates.

Last week a merchant, Mr. G—, from the village of M—, Illinois, called into one of our wholesale stores, and wished to purchase \$600 of goods on a credit of six months. As soon as his name and location were learned, a messenger was privately sent to the *Mercantile Agency* to make inquiries, and in the meantime a clerk was busy showing the general assortment of goods. In twenty minutes the messenger returned to the counting-room with the following record:

"Town of M—, Ill., Jan. 1st, 1854. Mr. G— has been doing a showy business, said to have made some money—will probably succeed in business, though somewhat doubtful. Has recently married a fashionable wife, and they are supporting a style beyond their means. Were it not for this, he might be put down as tolerably fair."

The wholesale merchant after reading this, gives a knowing look to his clerk, and the prices of goods take a sudden rise. If Mr. G. buys in that store, he will pay at least 10 per cent. higher than his neighbor who has a good credit at home. The wholesale dealers must charge more to such characters to make up for risk. The moral of this is, that the farmers may expect to buy goods cheapest of those merchants who have a good capital, and whose families do not by extravagance destroy their credit, at home as well as abroad. In the case alluded to, it is useless for Mr. G. to try to buy cheaper at other stores in the city, for every other dealer has access to the same means of learning his character, and they will be pretty sure to know him thoroughly before they trust him upon any of his own representations. We make these statements in part to introduce the following extract from the *Tribune* of 20th inst., under the heading of "Buyers and Sellers." It is as follows:

We have seldom seen, so early in the season, so large a number of merchants from abroad as now fill the hotels, and go darting about from

store to store, now describing the curve of Wall-st., now threading Maiden-lane, then working their way through Courtlandt-st., and then making an offing in Broadway.

They have already arrived from almost every place that is a place, this side of sunset. Men from Chicago since breakfast yesterday morning; men who sat quietly in their stores in the far capital of Wisconsin, a day or two ago; men fresh from the laughing waters of Minnehaha, whose watch-word is, "Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on!" Here they are, by railway, and steamer, and stage. Proprietors grow courtly and shrewd. One man they grasp cordially by the hand, ask affectionately after his wife and the bairns he left behind him, offer him a cigar warranted genuine, shake out for him the morning paper, and make him feel more at home than if he were at home. Another they regard with a cool polite expression of inquiry. They really beg pardon; they don't quite recollect him; countenance familiar, and all that, and all the while they know him better than they do their own grandfathers. The first comer is a good customer; he pays cash; he *always* pays. The other is a little, just a *very* little doubtful, and the secret of is out in a twinkling.

The regiments of clerks take their cue with amazing aptness from the file-dealers. They have the grave politeness for the doubtful, the early spring smile for the fair, and the real, warm, genial welcome for the "A No. 1," while to the decidedly impracticable, they are absolutely *breathless* with excuses, and give him, in declining, a better opinion of himself than he ever had in his life.

Selling goods is an art, but accosting men is a *science*; and nobody understands it better than the New-York merchant. And yet shrewd as he is, keen as his eye is to the main chance, it is doubtless due to the natural generosity of his heart that he more frequently errs on the side of "a generous confidence" than the opposite. And what a stupendous system of commercial enterprise does the dealings of the wholesale merchant reveal! Here he is, in some dark narrow street, with his front of twenty-five or thirty feet, his cellars beneath and his lofts above. There he sits behind a little railing at his desk. His alphabet of ledgers are duly marshaled before him. His customers do not live over the way, nor round the corner; they do not come in a one-horse wagon, bringing a grist and the children; they dwell any where within two thousand miles; they speak all languages in the Babel-cleft world; the lengthened train comes thundering down to the Atlantic sea-board, not with one customer, but a hundred; they live every where between the sea and the big river; they crossed that on the ice or by the ferries; they heard the tramp of the buffalo a month ago; they parted in their canoes the rice swamps of the Lake Superior regions; they rode over a prairie groved into the blue heaven.

And here they all are in the counting-house of the New-York merchant. They are his customers; their names have a place in his books; he knows more about them than he does about his immediate neighbors; his eyes and his mind are *telescopic*; he sees things a great way off; he buys on one side of the world and finds his purchasers on the other; he examines silks and teas in the Celestial Empire; handles laces in India; tests coffee in "Araby the blest;" and is here in New-York all the while. He eats, drinks, and sleeps, as other men do, where he is himself; but he sees, thinks, operates around the belted globe. They may rib Broadway with a railroad track; they may start a new line of omnibuses from his very door—but he does not see it; but let a new steamer navigate a river in South America, a new railway be constructed in Iowa, and he regards it with interest. It may let somebody out from some where that will turn into a customer; it may bring him something to buy, or carry away for him something to sell.

Such is a rough sketch, done in chalk, of the New-York Merchant.

BONE FELON.

A SUBSCRIBER of Catskill, N Y., writes as follows:

Seeing in two January numbers of your valuable *Agriculturist* remedies for bone felon, and strictures upon the same, I will give you my remedy, which is as follows: Take equal parts of soft-soap and lime, (not quicksilver,) and apply it in a thimble to a felon and it will cure it, and no mistake. Soak the part affected—to soften—and then take unslacked lime, pounded fine, and soft-soap put into a top thimble, and place it directly over the seat of pain, and in from two to four hours it will eat a hole to the bone and take the matter (or pus) out—then put on any common salve, to prevent taking cold in it, and to heal (?) the slight wound, and the next day you are well. The pain while under the operation of the soap and lime, is not severe.

I have applied this successfully to my own fingers at three different times, and I know of many other cases. One severe one was cured in twenty-four hours.

We doubt not the above would in most cases destroy the felon, but the medicine would be almost as bad as the cure. We think any common poultice to soften the flesh being first applied for a few hours, and then an opening made down to the bone with a lancet or sharp knife, is the safest and simplest method, as the small opening thus made, will soon heal up.

COTTON IN ALGERIA.

PROFESSOR MICHEL CHEVALIER occupies four and a half columns of the *Journal des Debats*, with a very sensible and instructive essay on the question of the culture of cotton in Algeria, respecting which so much has been written within the two months past, for the *Moniteur* and the other ministerial organs. M. Chevalier recites the various bounties and other encouragements of the culture, granted zealously by the government. The Emperor set the example, in appropriating from his civil list the sum of a hundred thousand francs, to be distributed in premiums to the colonists who should be most successful in raising cotton. M. Chevalier is of opinion that the growth of wheat and other cereals, can be but a secondary object; the Arabs alone will be able to send a certain quantity to market. Nor can cattle and sheep be furnished by the European colonists. The olive tree might be exceedingly productive; unhappily, the terrible war has devastated, if not utterly destroyed, the greater part of the orchards. The mulberry flourishes, and fine specimens of silk are displayed; but adequate production is an affair of a long tract of time. Cochineal certainly succeeds; in this, too, time—a long time—is required. The tobacco plant has given satisfactory results; the quality, however, is not suited for cigars. The tobacco culture is already organized on a large scale. The Regie purchases a considerable quantity. Many annual millions of pounds are calculated on; American competition, indeed, is not to be easily overcome. Cotton is among the latest of the colonial undertakings; many good judges pronounce that it is destined to be the chief, the amplest product. All varieties thrive; the Georgia long-staple is the most difficult, from the peculiar soil which it exacts. The professor commends the particular attention which the government has resolved to pay to the culture. There may be interruptions, diminution—from various causes, of the supplies from America. France should aim at independence by domestic progress, that can be as rapid as it has been elsewhere. The growth in Algeria, is entirely free for all settlers. M. Chevalier observes: "If the government could prevail on some American planters to settle in the Mitidja, it would be much more efficacious than any system of bounties and premi-

ums. Honorable men of the enterprising race of the United States might be induced, moreover, to bring with them select bodies of laborers. Grants of land and other favors should be tendered."—*Journal of Commerce*.

SYDENHAM CRYSTAL PALACE GARDEN.

THIS garden, without being one of the largest, will be one of the most beautiful in the world. It is situated on the side and crest of a hill, rising about 200 feet above the adjacent valley, with a terrace 1,700 feet long and 50 feet wide, mounted by three gigantic flights of granite steps, skirting the palace of glass, and appearing to be the base of that magnificent structure. This terrace garden, below the terrace itself, will be richly ornamented with parterres of flowers and statuary, and will be bounded by a noble balustrade, with numerous recesses breaking the long line of wall that supports the terrace. From this garden three other flights of gigantic steps conduct the visitor to a lower level, on the outskirts of which what may be termed the picturesque part of the garden commences. This second level is in the form of a half eclipse, richly decorated with flower beds, on the borders of graceful walks which wind through it in various directions, but converge at three basins 300 feet apart, the central one, which intercepts the long main walk, being 200 feet in diameter, and the laterals, which are nearer the palace, 100 feet each. The center basin is surrounded by a walk 50 feet wide, enclosed by a parapet wall and balustrades, with numerous recesses occupied by groups of statuary. Like all the other basins, it is to be alive with fountains and jets.

Round the central basin, on the grass, below the wall which bounds it, are to be again dispersed beds of flowers, forming a brilliant frame to the turf slope on which the main walk and its adjuncts are elevated. The length of this half eclipse is about 2000 feet, and its depth rather more than 600 feet. It is shut in on its curved side by a low broken ridge covered by ornamental trees. In this part of the grounds all the skill of the landscape gardener had been exerted to combine insensibly the most artificial and elaborately-ornamented ground which it is possible to conceive, with the picturesque irregularities of a park, and the rough inequalities of mere woodland scenery.

Among dells and hollows, gradual elevations sprinkled with trees, and thickets in which deer might hide, fragments of forest ground, and irregular sheets of water, are united, in the most felicitous manner, hard geometrical outlines, ornamental basins, gushing fountains, sparkling jets, sculpture, statuary, and all that belongs to the most formal architectural design. Among the decorations of the grounds will be two water-temple, formed of glass and iron, each 70 feet high, planted with creeping plants, and sending forth perpetual cascades, which, in their descent from two magnificent waterfalls, act in their turn, as feeders to a beautiful lake 1000 feet long, and 400 feet broad, dotted with miniature islands, and screened from the north by a steep, rough, closely wooded bank. On the shores and islands of this lake are to be dispersed models of the extinct and singular monsters of the wealden and neighboring periods.

Huge Chelonians are to bask upon the banks; the Plesiosaur, with its reptile form and bird-like neck, is to repose in the mud; the Megalosaur, the most gigantic of lizards, is to rear its portentous form among the rushes, and the enormous Iguanodon, half elephant half crocodile, measuring 100 feet from his snout to his tail, is to exhibit himself as the true prototype of the dragons of antiquity. The whole of this gorgeous spectacle will be visible from the galleries of the palace, or from a vast verandah, decorated with the choicest climbing plants which will extend for a thousand feet along the south face of the building. So that be the weather what it may, the beauties of the garden can always be witnessed in comfort. The water-works within

the grounds will be three times more extensive than those at Versailles, hitherto the largest, of an ornamental kind, in Europe.

A FAMOUS MILK TREE.—In a narrative of travels on the Amazon and Rio Negro, just published, Mr. Wallace describes an extraordinary tree, called the milk-tree, which was one of the first wonders he saw near Para. The fruit is eatable, and full of a rich and very juicy pulp. But, strangest of all is the vegetable milk, which oozes in abundance when the bark is cut; it has about the consistence of thick cream, and but for a very slight peculiar taste, could scarcely be distinguished from the genuine product of the cow. Mr. Leavens ordered a man to tap some logs that had lain nearly a month in the yard. He cut several notches in the bark with an axe, and in a minute the rich sap was running out in great quantities. It was collected in a basin, diluted with water, strained, and brought up at tea-time and at breakfast next morning. The peculiar flavor of the milk seemed rather to improve the quality of the tea, and gave it as good a color as rich cream; in coffee, it is equally good. The milk is also used for glue, and it is said to be as durable as that made use of by carpenters.

THE RAT AND THE WEASEL.—My informant states that a farmer in the State of Maine, of his acquaintance, had noticed at different times for the period of two weeks, combats between a large rat and a weasel in his barn, from which encounters the latter invariably came off second best. One day, being at work near his barn, his attention was attracted to the weasel very busily engaged in digging a hole in a dung-heap. He watched the weasel until he had "tunneled" the heap; and made a hole of considerable size at the entrance and about half way through the heap; the rest of the hole was tapered off, so that at the place of egress it was barely sufficient size for the slim little body of the weasel to pass through. When the plotter had finished his hole, he went into the barn and engaged his antagonist ratship. Beaten, of course, again in the encounter, the weasel ran, pursued by the rat, into the hole in the dung-hill, the grain eater little suspicious of the snare laid for him. Like many unfortunate human beings, the poor rat was "stuck," and halted sadly between the two extremes; while his cunning little foe emerged from the small end and whipping round briskly to the larger entrance, "brought up the rear," and that was soon a dead rat. Here now was a regular plan laid—a shrewd design carried out successfully on the part of the weasel for destroying a foe which was too much for him in a fair fight. It showed forethought and contrivance, and these are very strong symptoms of—something more than mere instinct—reason.—*Connecticut Valley Farmer.*

COTTON SEED OIL.—Messrs. Wilbur & Co., have started, at New-Orleans, an establishment for the manufacture of cotton seed oil. It is estimated that the enormous sum of forty thousand dollars is annually lost by the cotton planters, from the waste of the refuse cotton seed. The manufacture of this oil might be made a source of large revenue to the South. It can be applied to many useful purposes. Soap and candles made from it are said to be equal to any in use at present. The oil sells in New-Orleans at one dollar per gallon.

Do our readers generally know the reason why the Fourth of March was chosen as the day of the inauguration of the President of the United States? It was selected because the fourth of March in every year, commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on a Sunday for at least three hundred years.

It is easier to be wise for others than for ourselves.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 532 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. This number begins the second volume or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume of 416 pages with index for \$1, or less if clubs are formed. Where clubs already exist new names may be added at the same rate, and these names may be at different post-offices. See the last page for terms, special notices to subscribers, &c.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best

poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced 25 cents per bbl. the past week, and Wheat to correspond. Corn has improved 4 to 5 cts. per bushel. Pork, a decline of 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl. Lard also a slight decline, Beef firm.

Cotton, ½ to ¼ of a cent per lb. lower. Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco about the same as per our last.

Money continues in urgent demand by outsiders at 10 to 15 per cent. This long continued high rate of interest is in consequence of over importation, and unprofitable land, and real estate speculations. If these could cease for awhile interest would come down. Stocks are lower.

The weather has been very cold and unpropitious the past eleven days. We do not recollect so cold a season. The thermometer has sunk every night within 18 to 26 degrees of zero, which is most extraordinary.

From the Mark Lane Express, March 6th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE upward movement in prices noticed in our last has not been sustained, and the Wheat trade has for some days past exhibited signs of weakness though nothing has occurred of a character calculated to alter the position of affairs. We are therefore inclined to attribute the slight reaction which has taken place to the unwillingness which is naturally felt by millers and bakers to hold stocks of any consequence, at the high prices now current; indeed, with many of the less wealthy this is not a matter of choice, as the money required to carry on even a moderate business, with Wheat at 80s. to 90s. per qr., is not so easily managed as when prices are lower. The same cause operates against speculative investments; and though this occasions a certain amount of dullness, it has this advantage—that it keeps the trade sound and healthy. That which is bought one week is, in the majority of cases, passing into consumption the week following; and whilst buyers exercise so much caution, they can scarcely suffer any loss of importance by a decline of a few shillings in the value of the article.

The weather continues very favorable for the sowing of Lent Corn, which is making rapid progress, and promises to be completed in a highly satisfactory manner; it may be questioned, however, whether the great fluctuations which have taken place this week in the temperature can be considered altogether favorable for the young wheat plant. The nights and mornings have been exceedingly cold, the thermometer having sunk below freezing point nightly; whilst at mid-day the sun has had great power.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

March 25, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Junes, ½ bbl., \$2 62½; Carters, \$3 50; Meers, \$3 25; \$3 87½; Merinos, \$2 12½; \$2 37½; Western Reds, \$2 37½; \$2 50; Pinkeyes, \$2 27½; \$2 50; Parsneps, ½ bbl., \$1 50; Beets, ½ bbl., \$1 50; Carrots, ½ bbl., \$1 50; Onions red, ½ bbl., \$1 50; yellow, \$2; white, \$3; Vegetable Oysters, ½ doz., \$1; Spinach ½ bbl., \$2 50; Turnips, ½ bbl., yellow, \$1 75; white, \$1 50; Celery, ½ doz. bunches, 75c. @ \$1 50; Cabbage, ½ hundred, \$5 @ \$10; Lettuce, ½ doz., 50c. @ \$1.

FRUITS.—Apples, Greenings, ½ bbl., \$3 50; Spitzenburgs, ½ bbl., \$3 50; Russets, ½ bbl., \$3 50; these are of the first quality. Second quality of the kinds above mentioned are worth from \$2 @ \$2 50; Northern Spy, ½ bbl., \$4, and but very few in market; Cranberries, ½ bbl., \$9 @ \$10, and very scarce; Maple Sugar, per lb. 12½c.

The markets are rather dull. Large quantities of vegetables are brought in by the Hudson River Boats. The season for most of the fruits is about over, with the exception of some of the later keeping kinds.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, March 27, 1854.

THERE is quite a falling off of numbers in market to-day, and we saw no specimens worthy of especial notice. The largest number was from Ohio. Notwithstanding the inferiority of the cattle compared with those presented for some weeks previous, the prices are from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent per lb. higher than last week.

Lowest price, $8\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Middling beef, $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Best, $10\frac{1}{2}$ c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALBERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 1,759	1,542
Cows, 26	
Sheep, 762	150
Swine, 526	
Veals, 605	

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 53; cows, 26; sheep, 278.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 500; swine, 161.

Erie railroad, beeves, 700; sheep, 481; swine, 365.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 366.

Ohio, by cars, 767.

Kentucky, by cars, 157.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 199.

Mr. ALBERTON reports the following prices: Swine, corn fed, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound; Sheep, $\$4$ to $\$7$ per head. By the pound, live weight, gross 6c.; dead, 11c.; Cows, $\$30$ to $\$50$, according to quality.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 200	
Cows and Calves, 40	12
Sheep, 2,500	225
Veals, 25	
Swine, 400	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 105	
Cows, 127	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 348	
Cows, 85	
Sheep, 1,730	120

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports the following prices at Robinson Street: Cattle 8, 9 to 10c. per pound; Cows and Calves, $\$25$ to $\$30$ to $\$40$; Sheep, $\$4$ to $\$5$; Extra, $\$7$; Veals, $5\frac{1}{2}$ to $7\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound; Swine, 4 to 5c.; Pork in the carcass at Washington Market is worth 6 $\frac{1}{2}$; Mutton, 8 $\frac{1}{2}$; Beef, 8c. per pound.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	$\$100$ lbs. 5 93 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Beeswax.	
American Yellow	$\$1$ lb. — 28 @ 20
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White	40 @ 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel	$\$1$ chaldron, 10 50 @ 14
Scotch	— @ —
Sidney	7 75 @ 50
Pictou	8 50 @
Anthracite	$\$2,000$ lb. 6 50 @ 7
Cotton.	
Atlantic	
Florida	
Other Gulf	
Inferior	— @ —
Low to good ord.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Low to good mid.	9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mid. fair to fair	10 @ 11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12
Fully fr. to good fr.	11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @
Good and fine	— @ —
Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth	$\$1$ yard, — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
American Kentucky	— @ —
Dundee	— @ —
Coffee.	
Java, White	$\$1$ lb. — 14 @ 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mocha	— 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 14
Brazil	— 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12
Maracaibo	— 12 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Domingo (cast)	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cordage.	
Bale Rope	$\$1$ lb. — 7 @ 10
Boit Rope	— @ 16
Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.	$\$1$ gro. — 35 @ 45
Velvet, Pints.	— 20 @ 28
Phials.	— 4 @ 12
Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime	$\$1$ lb. — 46 @ 49
Flax.	
	$\$1$ lb. — 8 @ 9

Flour and Meal.

Sour	$\$1$ bbl. 6 50 @ 6 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Superfine No. 2	7 — @ 7 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
State, common brands	7 25 @ 7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$
State, Straight brand	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
State, favorite brands	7 50 @ 7 56 $\frac{1}{2}$
Western, mixed do.	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.	7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands	7 50 @ 7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio, common to good brands	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 50
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Ohio, fancy brands	7 50 @ 7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Ohio, extra brands	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 63
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8 37
Genesee, fancy brands	7 75 @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Genesee, extra brands	8 37 @ 9 50
Canada, (in bond)	7 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 43 $\frac{1}{2}$
Brandywine	7 75 @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Georgetown	7 75 @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Petersburgh City	7 75 @ 7 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Richmond Country	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 75
Alexandria	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 75
Baltimore, Howard Street	7 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7 75
Rye Flour	4 62 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey	— @ 5 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine	$\$1$ punch. 19 @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee	$\$1$ bush. 1 95 @ 2 03
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)	2 — @ 2 —
Wheat, Southern, White	1 75 @ 1 85
Wheat, Ohio, White	1 70 @ 1 85
Wheat, Michigan, White	1 80 @ 1 92
Wheat, Mixed Western	1 70 @ 1 80
Wheat, Western Red	1 70 @ 1 75
Rye, Northern	1 — @ —
Corn, Unsound	— @ 85
Corn, Round Yellow	— 81 @ 82
Corn, Round White	— 81 @ 82
Corn, Southern White	— 82 @ 83
Corn, Southern Yellow	— 82 @ 83
Corn, Southern Mixed	— 81 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed	— 86 @ 87
Corn, Western Yellow	— @ —
Barley	— 95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal	— 48 @ 50
Oats, New-Jersey	— 44 @ 46
Oats, Western	— 53 @ 54
Oats, Penna.	— 46 @ 47
Oats, Southern	— 42 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed	$\$1$ 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Peas, Canada	1 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Beans, White	1 50 @ 1 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed	$\$1$ lb. — 23 @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Buenos Ayres, Mixed	— 21 @ 23

Hay, for SHIPPING:

North River, in bales	$\$1$ 100 lbs. — 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean	$\$1$ ton. 285 — @ 320
Russia, Outshot	— @ —
Manilla	$\$1$ lb. — 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Sisal	— 10 @ —
Suan	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Italian	$\$1$ ton, 240 — @ —
Jute	— 120 @ 125
American, Dew-rotted	— 195 @ 200
American, do., Dressed	— 210 @ 260
American, Water-rotted	— @ —

Hops.

1853	$\$1$ lb. — 40 @ 44
1852	— 38 @ 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common	$\$1$ bbl. — @ 1 13
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Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Timber, White Pine	$\$1$ cubic ft. — 18 @ 22
Timber, Oak	— 25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	— 35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine (by cargo)	— 18 @ 22
	YARD SELLING PRICES
Timber, Oak Scantling	$\$1$ M. ft. 30 — @ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	— 17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	— @ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	— 20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	— 37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	— 30 @ 35
Boards, North River, Box	— 16 @ 17
Boards, Albany Pine	$\$1$ pce. — 16 @ 22
Boards, City Worked	— 22 @ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling	— 25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring	— 25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine	— 26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked	— 26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce	— 18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	— 22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	$\$1$ bunch, 2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	— 2 75 @ 3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	$\$1$ M. 24 @ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality	— 22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality	— 19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality	— 17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	— 32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	— @ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	— @ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	— 65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, 11hd	— 52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl	— 40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, 11hd	— 38 @ 35
Heading, White Oak	— 60 @ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans	$\$1$ gall. — 27 @ 30
Porto Rico	— 23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado	— 25 @ 27
Trinidad Cuba	— 25 @ 27
Cardenas &c.	— 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d	$\$1$ lb. — 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County, $\$280$ lb.	— @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington	— @ 5 50
Tar	$\$1$ bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City	— 2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered)	1 75 @ 1 87 $\frac{1}{2}$
Resin, White	$\$280$ lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine	$\$1$ gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	$\$1$ ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country	— @ 28
Thin Oblong Country	— @ 33

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	$\$1$ bbl. 9 — @ 11 50
Beef, Prime, Country	— 6 — @ 6 62 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef, Mess, City	— 13 50 @ 14
Beef, Mess, extra	— 15 50 @ 16
Beef, Prime, City	— 7 25 @ 8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin	— @ 14
Beef, Prime, Mess.	$\$1$ tee. 21 — @ 24
Pork, Mess, Western	$\$1$ bbl. 15 75 @ 16
Pork, Prime, Western	— 13 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.	— 14 88 @ 16
Pork, Clear, Western	— @ 17 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	$\$1$ lb. — 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Hams, Pickled	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 9
Hams, Dry Salted	— @ 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Shoulders, Pickled	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted	— @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Beef Hams, in Pickle	$\$1$ bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked	$\$1$ lb. — 9 @ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Butter, Orange County	— 21 @ 23
Butter, Ohio	— 12 @ 14
Butter, New-York State Dairies	— 14 @ 19
Butter, Canada	— 12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime	— 10 @ 13

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	$\$1$ ton, 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia	— 3 50 @ 3 62 $\frac{1}{2}$

Salt.

Turks Island	$\$1$ bush. — @ 48
St. Martin's	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground	$\$1$ sack, 1 10 @ 1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
Liverpool, Fine	— 1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	— 1 72 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined	$\$1$ — 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
Crude, East India	— 7 @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nitrate Soda	— 5 @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$

Seeds.

Clover	$\$1$ lb. — 10 @ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$
Timothy, Mowed	$\$1$ tee. 14 — @ 17
Timothy, Reaped	— 17 @ 20
Flax, American, Rough	$\$1$ bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta	— @ —

Sugar.

St. Croix	$\$1$ lb. — @ —
New-Orleans	— 4 @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Cuba Muscovado	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6
Porto Rico	— 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Havana, White	— 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow	— 5 @ 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
do. do. do. Crushed (Cash)	— 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
do. do. do. Ground	— 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
do. (A) Crushed	— 9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed	— none.
Manilla	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ —
Brazil White	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 7
Brazil, Brown	— 5 @ —

Tallow.

American, Prime	$\$1$ lb. — 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
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Tobacco.

Virginia	$\$1$ lb. — @ —
Kentucky	— 7 @ 10
Mason County	— 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 11
Maryland	— @ —
St. Domingo	— 12 @ 18
Cuba	— 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 23 $\frac{1}{2}$
Yara	— 40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	— 25 @ 1
Florida Wrappers	— 15 @ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	— 6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	— 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece	$\$1$ lb. — 50 @ 55
American, Full-blood Merino	— 46 @ 48
American $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Merino	— 42 @ 45
American, Native and $\frac{1}{2}$ Merino	— 36 @ 38
Extra, Pulled	— 42 @ 48
Superfine, Pulled	— 39 @ 41
No. 1. Pulled	— 33 @ 37

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POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.
 SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.
 SWEET OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.
 BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.
 GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-1f] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

LOP-EARED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price $\$10$ per pair,) for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I. 28-31

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A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishop, Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbread's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticulturalist, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORCOLE OR KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CAULIFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, CELERY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Pickle, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.

ONION.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS.—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, Fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green, Short Green Pickle, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

MELOX.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem, Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem, Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB.—Early Tolohok, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-31

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SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

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BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

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X. The Hog—their Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

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Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25.

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All ready in a few days. Buist's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage. 29-30

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PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT

Fordham, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., by Harlem Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals. **AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE.** A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull BALCO, (2918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (11789) winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser.

The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 13 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYTHOLME, (12365), and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (12789). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

L. G. MORRIS.

TERMS, Cash on delivery. March 16th, 1854. 29-37

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OF PROPER AGE FOR FORMING VINEYARDS, CULTIVATED from, and containing all the good qualities which the most improved cultivation for over fourteen years has conferred on the Croton Point Vineyards, are offered to the public.

Those who may purchase them will receive such instructions for four years, as will enable them to cultivate the grape with entire success, provided their locality is not too far north. All communications addressed to R. T. UNDERHILL, M. D., New-York, or Croton Point, Westchester Co., N. Y., will receive attention. The additional experience of two past seasons, give him full assurance that by improved cultivation, pruning, &c., a crop of good fruit can be obtained every year, in most of the northern, and all the middle, western, and southern States.

N. B. To those who take sufficient to plant four acres, as he directs, he will, when they commence bearing, furnish the owner with one of his vinedressers whom he has instructed in his own mode of cultivation; and he will do all the labor of the vineyard, and insure the most perfect success. The only charge a reasonable compensation for the labor.

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GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BOXES OF a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

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3000 QUINCE TREES FOR SALE.

APPLE AND ORANGE QUINCE TREES OF LAST YEAR'S cuttings, and two, three or four years old. For sale by JAS. J. SCOFIELD. Inquire of THOMAS BURKE.

March 17, 1854. [28-31.] Morristown, N. J.

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27-35

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By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton. 26-29—31-35

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NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO DIRECT particular attention to these magnificent grapes, which he has propagated with such success, that they are beyond comparison the largest grapes known. He has many one- and a half inches in diameter. The grape is perfectly hard, and will endure the winter, and ripen 2 or 3 weeks sooner than the Isabella or Catawba. The Charter Oak Grape is unsurpassed for preserving and for wine—and a delicious table fruit. Orders up to 1st May received by subscriber, at 5 Scamwell street, New-York city. After that date at Frankfort, N.Y. [27-31] JOHN P. WILSON.

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Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required: Also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

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Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-41

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, FLOWERS, &c., &c. For sale at A. BRIDGEMAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 876 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York. [27-31] Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I. 26-38

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders. 26-77

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Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts. 200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SCIONS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) \$1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) \$1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) \$1.50. Pyrus umbellata rosea, \$1.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 30.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY.

So much badinage has of late been talked, written, and published in relation to chicken shows, and the poultry trade, and so many criticisms in prose, verse, and caricature, perpetrated at the expense of the unoffending Shanghais, and their Asiatic compeers, it will hardly be taken by our readers that we, in due gravity, commence an article with the imposing sobriquet we have placed at its head. We are, however, and we intend to keep, in sober earnest throughout this discussion while upholding the integrity of the Society and its labors, and in commending to the universal family of mankind, where space and opportunity serve, so laudable an example in raising up and improving one of the choicest gifts which Heaven has vouchsafed to fallen man with which to enrich and comfort himself, as well as to promote a refined and genial taste in the development and improvement of animal life.

"Well, truly," says one intellectual reader, and man of acres, "this is a great business for an agricultural paper of high pretensions, scientific and otherwise, to go into a chicken discussion, as if it were really of any consequence above the attention of serving women and boys away with such nonsense!"

Softly, good friend. Have you never talked politics; dawdled away hours of time in various kinds of nonsense; discussed frivolous subjects time and again, and spent dollars in what you knew would prove a waste, or worse than a waste, of the whole amount invested? Yes you have—own up—confess the truth, and hear us patiently, for we will open your eyes before we have done; and if not a convert, you shall acknowledge that the science of poultry rearing and keeping is worth the study of every one, who has a space of ground sufficient to hold, and time enough on his hands to care for them.

It is within ten years past only that public attention has been awakened to the true value of poultry as an article of domestic stock, or as creatures of sufficient merit and beauty in themselves to render them worth attention beyond the rude call of the clowns of the barn-yard, or the pence-saving economy of the common housewife. In the multiplied objects, however, which increased intelligence and luxury are continually adding to the demands of country life, the resources of the poultry-yard have been drawn into active requisition. The various species, kinds, varieties and tribes of the whole domesticated feathered world have been examined,

their merits canvassed, and their subjects appropriated to the use, pleasure, and amusement of our people, to a degree certainly never equalled since our country had a population. As a matter of taste they have become a branch of the fine arts—"high art," poor Haydon, in his enthusiasm for art-progress, would have called it.

There is as much science, taste, and art in breeding poultry "to a feather," as in breeding a horse to the highest racing or trotting speed, and to our notion, quite as useful to the world at large—and, in their consequences, vastly less productive of the questionable commodity of "fast" men, than the latter pursuit. We have sat at the dinner table where grave and reverend gentlemen sipped their wine and bobbed their heads towards each other with the most potential dignity, and where wine vaults, the years of their vintage, and their manner of keeping, were discussed for hours together, and not a single valuable idea eliminated during the whole sitting; and if, in place of such a bore, the company could have adjourned to a well-bred poultry-yard, and discussed the merits of its several inhabitants, with the taste and intelligence which they deserved, each one would have been the wiser in head, and better in stomach and body for the transition.

Claiming, therefore, that poultry are worth the attention of thinking people, we at once declare in decided favor of the recent formation of the National Poultry Society, and class it among the beneficent institutions of the land.

"But," says our unsatisfied auditor, "why put BARNUM at the head of it, and thus stamp it a humbug of the first water; have the show at his Museum, among the Catamounts, and Kangaroos, and disgust all sensible people with such a beginning?"

"Well, my good sir, let BARNUM be a humbug, if you will have it so. But when BARNUM humbugs the public he has the manliness and honesty to let them know *how* they are humbugged—so they have it as cheap as he gives it. And we would like you to tell us how so cheap, efficient, and convenient a plan could have been got up for the late poultry exhibition as he proposed and carried out at his Museum? It cost the exhibitors next to nothing; saved them much trouble; he paid the premiums all out of his own pocket, without cost to any one; gratified the public; and if he made money by it, it was because he was so situated he could do what no one else could accomplish. Now where's the humbug or wrong about that?"

"I see. You are determined to have the argument all your own way. So I may as well sit quiet and remain a listener."

"Not altogether so, my old friend; but as you have condescended to have a little reason on the

subject, we shall take pains to have a conversation—or if you so consider it—an *argument*, at a future hour; for we have so many calls upon our time at this moment, that with your leave, the subject will be postponed till another day, when, not BARNUM, but poultry, in its merits as a valuable branch of domestic stock, a subject of taste, and a department of the fine arts, will be the order of discussion.

THE INDIAN CORN FIELDS OF THE WEST.

Now that American grain and provisions are bringing a high price in the Atlantic markets for export, it is cheering to contemplate the broad extent of country which we have to produce them.

While in Ohio recently, we selected three ears of corn, a fair average, from a large crib, the product of a field near by. The owner told us that he usually planted his corn 4 feet apart each way, and never wanted more than three stalks in a hill. Thus planted, and the corn well tended, he seldom got less than sixty to eighty bushels per acre, on *good* corn land; on rich bottoms frequently more. Knowing the proneness to overrate these things, we shelled and weighed the kernels on these three ears, and we are certain they were not over the average of the crib, in size. The weight of the corn, on the three ears was 34½ ounces, averdupois. The production of an acre, supposing every hill to produce three stalks, and one ear on each, the hills four feet apart, and 2724 of them on an acre, will be 104 50-56 bushels. We have seen corn grown much thicker than that, and produce well, but as the great western corn is a gross feeder, both in the roots and the stalk, it should never be crowded. One hundred and sixty bushels has been certified as the production of an acre in Indiana—but that is one of many thousand. We have no doubt, however, that sixty bushels, with the casualties and omissions incident to its growth, is a fair crop, on good corn lands in the Ohio and Mississippi vallies, below 41 north latitude, and north of the Gulf of Mexico. This may scarcely be believed by those who have only witnessed the stunted growth of our northern corn; yet where it is all but spontaneous, as at the West, the capacity of that broad region in its production is almost illimitable. It would, properly cultivated, bread the world!

For the American Agriculturist.

KEEPING EGGS.

THE triumphant cut-cut-cur-dar-cut, which so often greets my ear from the poultry-yard, assures me that its inhabitants are busy in imparting their wealth to us who have fed and shel-

tered them through the winter. The nice, fresh eggs for breakfast, are a most acceptable token of gratitude, and we feel no disposition to undervalue them.

But our hens, in their extreme generosity, provide us with more than we need to use at present. How shall we best preserve them for a season of scarcity? Sometimes we have packed them carefully in coarse salt, always placing the small end downwards. They have kept very well through the winter in this way, and perhaps would do so through the summer.

Recently we have adopted another method, which has proved quite satisfactory, and by which we have kept them a year. I received the recipe from a dealer in eggs. To whom he is indebted for it, I cannot say; but, I will, in my turn, give it to the readers of your paper, who may be disposed to use it.

To Preserve Eggs.—Take one pound quick or stone lime and slack it in three gallons of water. Then add one pound of salt. Put the eggs in when the mixture is cold. Look to it frequently to ascertain if the top is encrusted with lime. If not, slack a little more and add to it. A pork or wine barrel is best for the purpose.

It is necessary to be particular that the shell of the egg should not be cracked. If it is, the lime hardens the yolk, and renders it unfit for use.

A. H.

Hazelwood.

HARVESTING CORN.

We published in No. 27, a series of questions from Mr. T. R. JAYNES, JR., (the printer by mistake set the name *Jones*), and we have received several replies from correspondents, giving a particular description of their methods of harvesting corn. We have put these aside to the appropriate season for the discussion of this subject, when it may be worth while to take up, the time of cutting, the relative advantages of "topping" the corn or cutting up the whole stalk, &c. We are obliged to our correspondents for any thing they write on this and other subjects, though we find it impossible to crowd into our columns all communications we receive. Writing down one's views always benefits the writer, even though the sheet should be consigned to the flames as soon as written. It helps him to think methodically. We will, however, give here one of the letters referred to above, and defer the others.

For the American Agriculturist.

ANSWERS TO INQUIRIES OF THOS. R. JAYNES, JR.

1st. *Cutting up the Corn.*—We will suppose the field to be square with the cardinal points.

Commence say near the north-east corner, at the fifth row from the east side, and walk in from the north side to the fourth hill. Grasp the whole of that hill a little above the ears, by the left hand, and with one blow from the knife in your right hand, cut off all the stalks just above the ground, and stand them up carefully against the north side of the hill before you. Then go to the south side, cut up a hill and stand it up in the same manner on that side; then turn to the west, and place a handful of stalks on that side of the standing hill; and do the same on the east side. Now grasp a hill and cut it off, then another and other, until your left hand is full; then step to the shock and set up your handful. So go on round and round the stock until its base is three feet in diameter; the top will not be half that. Bind firmly near the top, and the shock will shed rain well, and stand for months if you wish.

Straw is better than corn stalks for binding, but the latter are so much more convenient, that nineteen-twentieths of the corn in Western New-York is bound with them.

Pick up any stray ears that may fall from the stalks and crowd them into the side of the shock. The way I have planned it, nine rows of corn make one row of shocks; but the number of hills it would be best to put in a shock, depends, of course, on the size of the corn. If winter wheat is to follow the corn, as is often advisable, put fifteen rows of corn in one row of shocks, making a greater number of shocks in a row, and then you will have good-sized plow lands between the rows of shocks.

2d. *Gathering the Corn.*—When the grain has got dry and hard, take a jack-knife, and crowding open the bottom of the shock cut off the hill left standing. Lay the shock down on one side, unbind the top, and take a comfortable seat on one side of the pile of stalks, and if the weather be pleasant, you have the most agreeable work of the season before you.

Husk so as to leave the husks on the stalks, and when you have got your lap full of them, bind them into a bundle and throw it aside. Put all the bundles made by two shocks into one shock and bind it firmly at the top. If my stalks are dry, I draw them into the barn immediately after husking, and they keep well and make good fodder for cattle. If left out, they should be made into stacks, not exceeding ten feet in diameter, though some leave them in shock until foddered out.

The advantages of our Northern practice are these.

1st. The ground is left beautifully clean for the plow.

2d. The stalks make much good fodder, and what are not eaten, soak up the juice of the stable or yard and make good manure.

3d. The cobs retain less dampness; and the corn can be husked as rapidly as by any other method.

4th. I should say a man could cut up fifty per cent. more corn than he could "top."

M. HURLBERT.

Arkport, Steuben Co., N. Y.

Answers to Mr. HURLBERT's apple question will be given in a week or two.

SOWING CORN FOR FODDER.

As spring is upon us, it is reasonable to suppose that every practical farmer is laying out certain grounds for his various crops; and as the period in the history of agriculture has arrived when all farmers must economize, by putting in those crops which will most remunerate him for his labor, as a means to effect this end, allow me to call the attention of practical agriculturists to the subject of sowing corn for fodder.

Last spring, I sowed about three acres of corn, intending to cut it green for soiling, but owing to the favorableness of the season for grass, but one acre was cut—the other two was cured for fodder. I have no doubt the produce from the one was equal to ten acres of ordinary grass made into hay. The best way to raise it, is to plow and harrow the ground as if for corn or potatoes; then start the plow and let a man or boy follow and drop every other furrow until the piece of ground is completed; then run the roller over it and it needs no more attention. We put three and a half bushels of seed to the acre. I would prefer putting it on a piece of ground that was not to be seeded, in order to save labor in the curing. All that would be necessary is to cut and shock as other corn, and let it stand until dry, then bind it in sheaves and haul it to the barn or shed, and salt it. Cattle eat it with great avidity, and milk better than when fed on hay. We propose putting down from ten to fifteen acres this spring, and calculate to save twofold by the operation. First, in curing hay there is almost always difficulty in procuring men even at the highest

wages. Second, instead of mowing from forty to fifty acres we will have them for pasture, which does not impoverish the land like mowing. I think there is no crop which will pay better than sowed corn. Let our farmers try it.—*Delaware Republican.*

TRANSPLANTING SHADE TREES.

The following article is from a practical nurseryman, who speaks from experience—and contains some good hints. We have another article from the same source, on the "Diseases of Fruit Trees," which will appear soon, and we hope the writer will, as he hints he may, continue to give to others the results of his own long experience. But read his communication:

For the American Agriculturist.

I know of no subject that should be of such general interest, and so worthy of general attention, and yet so universally neglected, as the setting out of ornamental shade trees, along the avenues, walks, and highways of our country towns. No person of good judgment and correct taste will deny the truth of my introduction. Neither do I know of any investment of an equal amount of funds—as judiciously and carefully expended as the merchant does in the selection of his stock—that will pay better in the improvement of property, in the satisfaction, comfort and contentment to be derived in the enjoyment of their growth, thrift and success. To make home pleasant and attractive, is a study worthy of any mind, however aspiring or lofty.

There has been much attempted, sometimes with success, oftener with mortifying failures, particularly with the novice; and the reason is obvious. It is to save the paltry shilling temporarily gained by employing cheap hands that will undertake for a trifle less, what they really know but little about. I have known common swamp trees furnished, set out, and warranted to live, for fifty cents a tree, the common price for a good nursery plant as it stands in the nursery. Now there is nothing more ridiculous than this guarantee to *live*; just as if the seller could insure life against his own ignorant planting, severe drought, accidents by the cattle droves, and against the thousand and one mischances to which trees as well as human beings are liable. To warrant a tree to live, is the greatest possible injury you can inflict upon the purchaser of trees, for the simple reason that he feels no kind of responsibility or interest in their safety, and consequently neglects and leaves to others what needs his own personal supervision and care.

But such trees as I have seen disposed of in this way, I should want warranted to die. Not that I would entirely reject all our native forest trees. Not at all. There are many of them that are fine, and with care succeed well. The Sugar and Scarlet Maple, Linden, Horse-chestnut, Elm, and the Tulip tree or White-wood as we commonly call it—esteemed in about the order named—are among our finest native trees, valuable for transplanting. But I would say that in removing them, by all means employ the hand that will do it the best, and not the cheapest.

With a shrewd eye to form, symmetry, and habit of growth, choose your plants from open and exposed situations on upland, and not in a swamp or copse of wood where the plant has had no chance for spreading its branches. Now let the digging up process be done in the very best manner. No after culture will compensate for, or begin to repair the mischief done by careless and slovenly lifting.

Don't lift your tree with a crowbar and a yoke of oxen, but dig a trench entirely around it, and far enough off to retain the small fibrous roots—the life and soul of the tree—then undermine the tree by digging below the roots, so that the great body of dirt will have room to

crumble away into the trench, and you will find your roots in order for sustaining the plant in future. But I have never known this process alone to answer for the *Tulip tree*. I have never seen this tree removed in the ordinary way and grow, it invariably dies, at least as far as my observation extends. The tap-root of the *Tulip tree* is a very important root, almost the whole life of the tree, as a general thing out growing the other roots, and growing quite straight down, so that it cannot be removed by any reasonable digging. This will readily account for the difficulty of transplanting a tree of this species of much size successfully. Now to the proper way:

Select twice the number of trees you think you will need from among those about half grown to the size you wish them for removal. Choose handsome trees, in an open situation. Choose a time when there is easy digging if possible, and with a good steel spade dig down only on one side of the plant till you reach the tap-root, about 8 or 10 inches from the surface of the ground, at any rate below the branching roots. Clear away the dirt, and with a saw cut off the tap-root twice, sawing out a piece full two inches long to make sure work of it. Replace the dirt, marking all plants thus treated, and leaving them to stand where they are three or four years, or until you wish to remove them. Then go home and make a memorandum of your work, how and when done, (April, May or June,) not forgetting to credit the *American Agriculturist* for the little piece of information that enabled you to remove successfully one of the most beautiful native shade trees within your reach.

But my chapter is ended, and my story only begun. You shall hear from me again, giving a select list of ornamental shade trees of the nursery, and the reason why they generally succeed better than wild trees—the proper manner of setting out, &c., &c. W. D.

Morristown, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

TURNIPS FOR COWS—SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

I NOTICED an article in the *American Agriculturist*, (No. 2 of present volume,) respecting the value of turnips for cows giving milk. With all due respect to the writer, I would say that his experience differs very widely from mine. That there is a very great difference in value of the different kinds of turnips for feeding, any farmer of the least observation who has ever tried them must be willing to admit. My experience with the different kinds is somewhat limited. I must confess, however, I have tried the Swedish, the common white flat, and a variety called the yellow Aberdeen. For fear of being too lengthy, I will only give my experiment with the last-named variety, which I consider superior to the common white, yet not so valuable as the Swedish turnip. Last fall I gathered from about one-third of an acre of ground, 220 bushels of as fine turnips as ever grew. When grass failed, and I was obliged to commence feeding my cows on fodder, I gave to each cow one-half bushel of turnips each day. My cows were confined in a yard, and not permitted to go out except to get water. Their food besides turnips was corn stalks of a very poor quality. The cows had given milk since last May, and were nearly dry when I commenced feeding the turnips. They began in a few days to increase in their milk until they gave nearly as much as when they were on fresh pasture. Without wishing to boast, I will give you the amount of butter we have sold since the first day of January last, being what two cows have made since that time, over what we have used in our family which consists of six persons. The amount sold since January 1st, is 31½ lbs. of as nice yellow butter as could be made from the same cows in the month of May. Besides this we have sold several gallons of milk to one of our neighbors. The cows have kept in fine con-

dition during the whole of the time, without any grain at all.

I have fed a good many turnips to my horses, and consider them worth half as much as oats for horses, fed once a day with other grain.

As a table turnip the yellow Aberdeens are preferable to the common white turnip.

These turnips were raised on very poor land, which had a dressing of super-phosphate of lime, at the rate of 500 lbs. per acre. They were sowed in drills, fifteen inches apart from drill to drill. If you would publish an analysis of the different kinds of turnips, showing their value for feeding as compared with carrots, beets, and parsneps, you will much oblige a subscriber to your valuable publication.

I made several experiments with guano, bone phosphate, and mineral phosphate on wheat last fall, and if you desire I will detail to you the result, if life and health be spared until harvest. Have any of your correspondents ever tried the mineral phosphate on corn, if so I should like to hear from them. D. S. GRAY.

Beltsville, Prince George's County, Md.

We shall be glad to receive the details of the experiments upon wheat. We prefer farmer's experiments to analyses, though chemical analyses are valuable as suggesting experiments.

We have omitted in the above communication, as we do in all others, to mention the name of the manufacturer of the super-phosphate. There are in the market several articles under this name which we consider equally good, if honestly made. See another column for our opinion of super-phosphate.

DIRECTIONS FOR MAKING CAPONS.

THE following directions for caponizing, are furnished us by a gentleman who has had many years' experience in the business. They have been published in part before, but at our request he went over them carefully, and added such particulars as he thought advisable to make them complete. We have seen dressed poultry of his caponizing, and found them very fine. Any one desiring implements for operation, can be furnished them after the Chinese pattern, which the writer considers the simplest and best he ever used.

Fowls intended to be caponized must be kept at least twenty-four hours without food, otherwise the entrails will fill the cavity of the belly, and render it almost impossible to complete the operation; besides, when they have been starved the proper length of time, they are less liable to bleed.

The chicken is taken at any age, from five days' old, until it begins to crow, or even after. Lay the fowl on its left side on the floor, draw the wings back, and keep it firm by resting the right foot on its legs, and the other foot or knee on its wing. The table with the apparatus does away with the necessity of this stooping position. Be careful that the head of the fowl is not held down, or even touched during the operation, as it would be sure to cause it to bleed. Pluck the feathers off from its right side near the hip joint, in a line between that and the shoulder joint; the space uncovered should be a little more than an inch square. Make an incision between the two last ribs, having first drawn the skin of the part backward, so when left to itself it will cover the wound in the flesh. In some fowls the thigh is so far forward that it covers the last two ribs; in which case, care must be taken to draw the flesh of the thigh well back, so as not to cut through it, or else it would lame the fowl, and perhaps cause its death in a few days after the operation, by inflaming.

The ribs are to be kept open by the hooks—the opening must be enlarged each way by the knife, if necessary, until the testicles, which are

attached to the back bone, are entirely exposed to view, together with the intestines in contact with them. The testicles are included in a thin skin, connecting them with the back and sides—this must be laid hold of with the pliers, and then torn away with the pointed instrument; doing it first on the upper testicle, then on the lower. The lower testicle will generally be found a little behind the other—that is, a little nearer the rump. Next introduce the loop, which is made of a horse-hair or a fibre of cocoa nut; it must be put round the testicle which is uppermost, in doing which the spoon is serviceable to raise up the testicle and push the loop under it, so that it shall be brought to act upon the part which holds the testicle to the back; then tear it off by pushing the tube towards the rump of the fowl, at the same time giving it a quick sawing motion. Then scoop it and the blood out with the spoon, and perform the same operation on the other testicle. Take away the hooks, draw the skin over and close the wound; stick the feathers that you before pulled off, on the wound, and let the bird go.

Remarks.—If the operation be performed without sufficient skill, many of the fowls will prove not to be capons; these may be killed for use as soon as the head begins to grow large and get red, and they begin to chase the hens. The real capon will make itself known by the head remaining small, and the comb small and withered; the feathers of the neck or mane will also get longer, and the tail will be handsomer and longer; they should be kept to the age of fifteen or eighteen months, which will bring them in the spring and summer, when poultry is scarce and brings a high price. Take care, however, not to kill them near moulting time, as all poultry then is very inferior. The operation fails, principally, by bursting the testicles, so that the skin which encloses the soft matter, remains in the bird, and the testicle grows again. The cause of the bursting of the testicle is, that the front part of it, is more delicate and tender than the string which attaches it to the back bone—this presents the chief difficulty of the operation, for if the least force is used, while giving a sawing motion to the loop, in separating the testicle from the back bone, it bursts in front, and the bird will prove a red head.

Birds of five or six months are less liable to have the testicles burst in the operation than younger fowls, but they are more apt to bleed to death than those of from 2 to 4 months old.

A skillful operator will always choose fowls of from two to three months; he will prefer also, to take off the lower testicle first, as then the blood will not prevent him from proceeding with the other; whereas, when the upper one is taken off the first, if there should be any bleeding, he has to wait before he can take off the lower testicle.

The large vein that supplies the entrails with blood passes in the neighborhood of the testicles; there is danger that a young beginner may pierce it with the pointed instrument in taking off the skin of the lower testicle, in which case the chicken would die instantly, for all the blood in its body would issue out. There are one or two smaller veins which must be avoided, which is very easy, as they are not difficult to see. If properly managed, no blood ever appears until a testicle is taken off; so that should any appear before that, the operator will know that he has done something wrong.

If a chicken die, during the operation, by bleeding, of course it is as proper for use as if it bled to death by having its throat cut; they very seldom die after, unless they have received some internal injury, or the flesh of the thigh has been cut through, from not being drawn back from off the last two ribs, where the incision is made; all of which are apt to be the case with young practitioners.

If the testicles be found to be large, the bamboo tube should be used, and it should have a strong cocoa-nut string in it, for small ones the silver tube with a horse hair in it, is best.

When a chicken has been cut, it is necessary before letting it run, to put a permanent mark upon it; otherwise it would be impossible to distinguish it from others not cut. I have been accustomed to cut off the outside or the inside toe of the left foot, by this means I can distinguish them at a distance. Another mode is to cut off the comb, then shave off the spurs close to the leg, and stick them upon the bleeding head, where they will grow and become ornamental in the shape of a pair of horns. This last mode is perhaps the best, but it is not so simple and ready as the first. Which ever mode is adopted, the fowl should be marked before performing the operation, because the loss of blood occasioned by cutting off the comb or a toe, makes the fowl less likely to bleed internally during the operation.

It is very common, soon after the operation, for the chicken to get wind in the side, when the wound is healing, between the flesh and the skin; it must be relieved by making a small incision in the skin, which will let the wind escape.

Those fowls make the finest capons which are hatched early in the spring; they can be cut before the hot weather comes, which is a great advantage.

Never attempt to cut a full grown cock; it is a useless and cruel piece of curiosity. I have never known one to live.

The first efforts at acquiring this art should be made on dead subjects; this will save the infliction of much cruelty.

Be not discouraged with the first difficulties; with practice they will disappear; every season you will find yourself more expert, until the cutting of a dozen fowls before breakfast will be a small matter. The best time for operating is early morning.

It may be well to give a warning against becoming dissatisfied with the tools. A raw hand, when he meets with difficulties, is apt to think the tools are in fault, and sets about to improve them and invent others; but it is only himself that lacks skill, which practice alone can give. I have spent money, besides wasting my time in this foolish notion, but have always found that the old, original tools, which came from China, and where this mode of operating was invented, are the best.

Take care that the tools are not abused by ignorant persons attempting to use them; they will last a person's life time if properly used; but if put out of order, none but a surgical instrument maker can repair them properly.

The object of giving publicity to this, is to have the markets of Philadelphia and the other cities of the Union, well supplied with Capons; "they have ever been esteemed one of the greatest delicacies, preserving the flavor and tenderness of the chicken, with the juicy maturity of age." In the Paris and London markets, double the price of common poultry is obtained for capons.

Considering the abundance and excellence of poultry in the United States, it seems surprising that the art of making capons should be almost entirely unknown—it is hoped that this deficiency will now be supplied.—J. G. WISSAHICON, near Philadelphia.

GUANO AT HOME.

THE anxiety felt in the public mind on the guano question, the discussion of probable substitutes at a cheap rate, and the temptation of "present prices," induce us to still pursue a subject so fraught with interest to the agriculturist. Though guano, at half its price, may not be obtained in illimitable quantities, there are many substitutes of a value nearly approaching it, which may be available at our very doors. Its economical qualities are extreme portability, high solubility, and cheapness, from its being useful only for the land, and therefore having no great competition from the manufacturing classes. For portability, we do not know its equal. Most manures contain vast masses of

inapplicable material. We hardly know any perfectly free from useless compounds or from water. They are bulky or heavy, for instance, in proportion to the fertilizing material. Chemistry has shown that on ordinary cultivated land, phosphoric acid and ammonia are amongst the principle means of obtaining a crop of almost any kind; and though it would not argue that either carbon or lime, or possibly potash, could for ever be dispensed with, still they are the leading features of all good manures. And there are few manures which can be purchased, which are holding their elements so free as to be directly assimilated—ammonia ready formed and bone earth very finely disintegrated; (but most of them have to change) and yet so safely held that ordinary preservation will prevent their dissipation and loss.

Though we are not sanguine as to any real substitute for guano, equal in fertilizing elements, illimitable in quantity and for one hundred shillings per ton, we say we still think we have home resources of vast agricultural value. We allude not here to the sewage of towns—immense as is the value which they possess—because we think we know not, at least as yet, sufficient to say which process shall be applied to every town in the kingdom with its black, stagnant, poisoning effluvia stagnating and destroying all around by fever and cholera, and a thousand other unsuspected and unseen diseases.

Attention has been directed to our internal resources in various ways, from cattle bones to locked-up coprolites; but an idea of the origin of guano will at once point out to us some sources of partial supply. The guano islands contain 27 millions of tons of guano, or 967,680 million ounces. Vast as is this quantity, it might be deposited by 409,899 birds, if each voided only one ounce of excrement per day, in say six thousand years. And this is all decomposed fish—first, with all the gelatine dissolved out to build up the bird structure; then the bone earth finely pulverized by the process of digestion, assisted by the waste; the urinary or ammoniacal discharge of the birds all incorporated in the dung, and this denuded of moisture and a little reduced by fermentation under a hot sun and in a rainless atmosphere. Rievera saw the dung itself, from being white, change color, during his survey of those islands by the process of fermentation.

And have we no cheap fish, no refuse? and have we no chemical agent which can imitate the sea-bird's gastric juice, to reduce the fish and refuse to some portable, some concentrated, and some cheap manure? Let it not be supposed we are puffing Pettitt's process of drying and rendering soluble in sulphuric acid, or Green's cheaper and more simple process of making fish manure; but we have vast amounts of cheap fish and of fish refuse and waste, which are of immense agricultural value. Every fishing town witnesses the most disagreeable of all sea-side scenes—heaps of fish entrails and dead dog-fish thrown sweltering on the sands, and offending the senses both of smell and taste, in a degree which it is surprising the "spawners" submit to for a moment.

For more than 40 years, fish have been used as manure. The sticklebacks, which abound in the slow streams or rivers in the marshes, are so numerous as to sell for as little as eight-pence per bushel; sprats have been successfully used in hop-grounds in Kent. The refuse of the pilchard fisheries in Cornwall have long ago proved an excellent manure. It was even calculated by Mr. William Young, of Inverurie, that the refuse of the herring fishery of Scotland alone, if preserved and made into compost—the bulky nature of making in his day—they would suffice to manure 3,600 acres of land.

Dr. Apjohn, in a recent paper before the Royal Agricultural Improvement Society of Ireland, and referred to at the English Society last week, shows the agricultural value of fish to be very great. He analyzed the haddock and the whiting, and found that the former contained 3.53 per cent., and the latter 3.43 per cent. of nitro-

gen, and that dried, they contained respectively 13.76 per cent., and 14.43 per cent.

He calculates that abstracting the oil, which is worth in some fish a considerable sum, drying the fish, and treating with sulphuric acid, the sprat and the herring, though worth £3 per ton, are more calculated to make fish guano than either the haddock or the whiting, which with refuse can be had at half that price.

He gives us the analysis of a specimen of the fish guano prepared according to Pettitt's plan, which he had analyzed, and the constituents are many of them of great agricultural value. They are as follows:

Water expelled by a heat of 212 degs...	8.06
Sand.....	0.33
Oil.....	2.40
Organic matter.....	50.72
Super-phosphate of lime.....	9.85
Sulphate of lime hydrated.....	19.62
Sulphate of magnesia.....	0.71
Sulphate of potash.....	2.05
Sulphate of soda.....	2.42
Chloride of sodium.....	1.12
Sulphate of ammonia.....	2.72

100.00

The per centage of sulphate of ammonia, or of ammonia in any form, will at once strike those acquainted with the valuable parts of guanos, but it is considerably understated when calculated as nitrogen; for though the saline ammonia is only about 0.67 per cent., the ammonia equivalent to nitrogen of organized matter amounts to 9.46 per cent., in all giving 10.13 per cent. of ammonia. The question occurs, does this stand equivalent to 10.13 per cent. of ready formed ammonia? This we must see experimentally tested; but we must also bear in mind that if decomposition is required to develop the ammoniacal contents of the fish guano, the phosphate is more soluble than it is in the natural guano. In the latter it is simply bone earth or finely comminuted phosphate of lime; in this it is the super-phosphate, arising from a small quantity of free sulphuric acid. Dr. Apjohn estimates the value of the constituents thus:

Ammonia.....	6.00 pence per lb.
Bone phosphate.....	0.75 "
Gypsum and accompanying sulphate....	0.16 "
Bi-phosphate.....	3.75 "

Giving the fish guano as worth £9 10s. 9d. per ton. It applies the same tests as to price to Peruvian guano, and it is worth £10 18s. 6d. per ton.

These facts alone, without either condemning or recommending Pettitt's, or Gautier's, or Green's process, show that we have the elements at home of making some not very despicable substitutes for guano.—*Mark Lane Express.*

ELASTIC STEEL DIGGING FORKS.

AN ENGLISHMAN CLAIMS THE HONOR OF THIS YANKEE INVENTION.

AT page 9 of our current volume, we recorded the fact that Mr. HENRY PARTRIDGE, of Midfield, Mass., was the first inventor and manufacturer of the "Elastic Steel Digging Forks." But it seems from the following article, that a Mr. PARKES, of England, now very modestly claims the improvement. We should be glad if Mr. P. would inform the public when he commenced these improvements. We opine it was soon after and not before the opening of the Crystal Palace in London, when the American Elastic Steel Fork, manufactured in Massachusetts, was first exhibited to the British public. These unquestionably were their first models to work from.

LONDON, Dec. 5, 1853.

MESSRS. BURGESS & KEY, Newgate street.

Agreeable to your request, I proceed to describe to you the origin of steel forks for digging manure and other purposes, and the ad-

vantages to the consumer which they possess over every other implement of the kind. I have for many years been tool-maker for the majority of the London market gardeners. My first effort to serve them was by improving their spades and hoes; the improvement in the spades consisted of plating the front side, or upper surface of the spade, with cast steel, so as to impart to the implement the property of wearing itself to a knife edge and to a peculiarly bright surface, which scarcely any soil would adhere to. My next effort to improve this article was to shape the iron and steel so as to produce a solid plate or blade, gradually increasing in strength from the edge to the center, and again wedge-like from the edge to the top or shank, which places the weight of the implement so near the hand, that, although it possesses great weight and force in its downward blow, to cut through roots or turf, it does not rise or lift heavily. And there is also a novelty in the mode of joining the wood and iron part of the handle, as you will see by the one which is now exhibited (No. 1.) Instead of the iron covering the wood, as in the usual mode of construction, the wood covers the iron; and wood being a non-conductor of heat, comparatively with iron, the implement is much pleasanter to handle during the cold of winter.

My next attempt was to improve the three-prong dung-fork then in use. Having made some to pattern supplied by Messrs. Fitch, of Fulham, good in shape, but the prongs formed of $\frac{1}{2}$ round iron, tapered a little and pointed, I was dissatisfied with them, as being cumbersome and heavy. I then conceived the idea of making one of steel, sufficiently light and well-tempered to be elastic; but being aware that the prong of a fork would be tested far more severely than sword blade, bayonet, rapier, or any thing of the kind, I determined upon selecting a good quality of cast steel, and tempering it as skillfully as my many years of experience would enable me to do, and to make the prongs of such a shape that the end section should be an oblong square, as shown by No. 2, now exhibited, thus offering the greatest resisting power to the strain occasioned by lifting a weight of dung or litter, and giving the more flexible elasticity in the direction that the fork was likely to become wedged or expanded, and was eminently successful—so much so, that Mr. W. Fitch subsequently told me that his man had then a fork in use which he had taken to London with the dung-cart every day for two years, and that it had never cost him one penny in repairs—in contradistinction to the iron forks, which, when in regular use, cost threepence every fortnight at the blacksmith's shop for pointing—and, to use the man's own expression, it was at that time the best fork that ever was stuck into a pit of dung. I next saw the desirability of making a four-prong fork, for decomposed dung, compost, short litter, and various other purposes. Here arose the difficulty. I had been substituting a fork made of $1\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of steel for one made of $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of iron; and, to make this good enough to stand its work at such a weight, I had seen the necessity of making the fork from one piece of steel, without incurring the risk and uncertainty of welding or joining prongs together. Now, in case of a three-prong, this was very simply and readily done, by cutting a piece of steel and partially dividing it into three parts, and then driving out the two outside parts, so as to form it into the shape of a crucifix. The three parts were then drawn out under a till hammer to the desired length and strength to form the prongs, and the outsides or arms of the cross bent down again in the required shape for a fork. But to form a four-prong fork was altogether a different matter. The difficulty was at length overcome in this way: A piece of steel was cut and divided up the middle, and then extended, and the ends partially divided; the two ends were then drawn out under a till hammer, extending the two prongs; the division was then completed, and the two inner prongs forced down into their place. When this difficulty was overcome, and

we were able to forge any number of prongs from one piece of steel, subsequent experience has proved to me that forks of any given number of prongs (as the nature of the land may require) are the most efficient digging instruments, and the most durable. Steel being a material susceptible of crystallization, is necessarily preëminently durable by crystallization; and such durability is impaired to a very trifling extent only by the subsequent tempering, which imparts elasticity. The elasticity of the fork proves to be singularly advantageous to the operation upon the soil. When the hardness or adhesiveness of the soil, or the intersection of roots, offer more than ordinary resistance, and more pressure has to be applied, as soon as the release takes place the prongs spring forward with sufficient force to disseminate the soil in thousands of particles; or when the workman strikes a clod with the fork in an oblique direction, the prongs—possessing all the vibrating power as seen in the tuning-fork—will disseminate the soil into the minutest particles. It will be obvious that the fine-pointed prongs (as No. 4) must penetrate the soil, under any circumstances, much easier than the edge of a spade, however sharp; and experience has proved to me that there is not any soil in this country—when ordinarily moist, as in the digging season—but will hold together sufficiently to be raised up and turned over by this implement. No. 5 is sufficiently strong for a most adhesive soil. No. 6 is adapted to sub-soil digging, and is capable of breaking up concrete. A fork of the same weight as No. 6, with flat prongs, or say these prongs reversed, is best adapted for a soil where boulders abound. A fork of the shape of No. 6 holds the boulders between the prongs too firmly when they happen to be forced in. No. 7, with either four or five prongs, is best shaped for digging potatoes; the fine-pointed prongs pass through the soil with such facility that it induces a quicker motion of the workman's hand, consequently has more opportunity of bringing all bulbs and fibres to the surface. The old-fashioned flat-pronged potato fork brings the soil forward too much, and buries the rubbish, and, I am quite sure, will soon go out of use. I had a laborer, three years ago, who dug one acre of potatoes in seven days—the land in a very foul state, which he left clean and apparently in fine tilth—with a fork of the precise shape and weight as No. 7. His mode of working was as follows: With the fork he flung the potatoes out all over the surface of the land, not stooping to put his hand to them at all, and with a dexterous movement of the fork he places the haulm and couch grass on one side. He had two children to collect the potatoes into baskets; and in the evening of each day he would collect the rubbish together, passing his many pronged fork over the entire surface, and left his land as neat as a well-worked garden. No. 8 is a solid bright cast steel draining or bottoming tool, a little more than half the weight of other tools made for the purpose. This tool is used in a four foot drain, at a time when the cutting is already three feet four inches deep; and the workman has only room to stand with one foot placed behind the other, and has to lift the earth frequently above the level of his own head. Hence the necessity of a light tool, combined with the greatest amount of strength; and the demand made upon you by the public for these implements will show how they are appreciated.

FRANCIS PARKES.

Birmingham.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 21, 1854.

GRAIN AND GRASS HARVESTERS.—Henry Green, of Ottawa, Ill. Ante-dated Sept. 21, 1853: I claim, first, the V-shaped space or zig-zag shape of the rear of the sickle teeth, or the equivalent thereof, the angles of which press the substances back which collect upon the fingers, and prevent them from clogging the sickle.

Second, extending the rear ends of the sickle teeth back behind the sickle bar whether made

as represented or broader, or extended back at a point.

Also sharpening said rear-ends so as to cut off any stalks, grass, etc., which may collect upon the fingers between the sickle and stock.

Third, terminating the sickle stock at the inside of the rail, and fastening them together, as described, thereby permitting the sickle and stock to travel near the ground and parallel with it, while the rear end of the carriage is carried so high as to clear the grass or grain cut at the previous swath.

HARVESTERS.—P. H. Kells, of Hudson, N. Y.: I claim laying the bar which carries the cutting teeth, ranging with the guide roller and perpendicular to its side face, when the axis of said roller is parallel to the axis of the driving wheel, for causing the cutter bar to conform to the surface of the ground passed over and for the prevention of accidents to the cutting teeth as set forth, said bar being on the gearing side of the machine.

CONCAVES OF CLOVER HULLERS.—Thomas Carpenter, of Manlius, N. Y.: I claim the manner, as set forth, of threshing or clearing the hull from the berry of clover seed, viz., by passing the seed between two cards, as described, one of the cards being attached to the surface of a cylinder, and the other attached to a concave surface, so that the wires of the cards are in contact. The cylinder being revolved while the concave is stationary, the hulls are rubbed off without danger of cracking the seed, the whole constructed as described.

DEVICES FOR PRESERVING HEN'S EGGS IN THE NEST.—C. V. Ament, of Dansville, N. Y.: I claim constructing a hen's nest with two peculiarly constructed and arranged chambers, which communicate with each other through a hole in the center of the nest, and self-adjusting false bottom under the same, the upper chamber being provided with a suitable nest and a number of false eggs for the hen to set upon; and the lower one is provided with a soft-cushioned surface for the eggs to fall upon, which is made of such shape that the real eggs, as they escape through the false bottom, are caused to roll gradually towards the edge of the bottom, and remain there until removed. The whole being constructed and arranged as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS.—David Wolf, and Herman Wolf, of Lebanon, Pa.: We claim the combination of annular, revolving, perforated plates with curved grooves on the under side thereof constructed as described.

GRAIN THRESHERS.—J. L. Garlington, of Snapping Shoals, Ga.: I claim the employment of a vertical revolving adjustable and springing disk, made elastic by means of a spring bearing against the end of its shaft, and adjustable by set screws which pass through the ends of the spring, and throw it into action to a greater or less extent, according as they are turned, and having a series of beaters set tangentially to its axis around its face, and another series placed radially round its periphery, in combination with a stationary concave, having a series of stationary strippers arranged tangentially to the axis of the revolving disk on the inner face of one of its sides directly under the passage where the grain is fed in, and another series of stationary strippers placed radially for a short distance round its inner periphery; the whole being constructed, arranged, and operating as set forth, for the purpose of effecting the objects specified.

MACHINE FOR DISTRIBUTING TYPES.—Victor Beaumont, of New-York city: I claim, first, the combination called distributing channel of the channel sides, the levers and slide, with two springs, and the lever and rod, or their equivalent, as described.

Second, the combination of distributing and receiving channels, with disk and ring, and eccentric shaft, or their equivalents, by which the distributing and receiving channels are brought into contact along a curve, the last element of which curve is perpendicular to their faces of contact, as described.

Horticultural Department.

THE LADIES' FLOWER GARDEN.

WE wish it were possible to transfer every lover of flowers among our fair countrywomen, for a few moments to England, to gaze upon the exquisite gardens and *parterres* which adorn that beautifully cultivated land. They would find many of these to be exquisite pictures, whose tone and coloring were kept up from the beginning to the end of the season; for as fast as one flower fades and gets out of season, in their lovely *parterres*, another is transplanted from an open pot in a garden out of sight, to take its place; and thus they are kept perfect and blooming during the whole season. But we have not yet arrived at this high state of art and luxury in this country, so we will forbear further remarks on things of such high finish, and proceed to notice such flowers as are within our reach, and which are easy of cultivation.

A few years since we passed some pleasant hours with Mr. A. J. DOWNING, at his charming home on the Hudson, and we noticed that his finely-laid-out grounds were interspersed with little patches of brilliant flowers, with scarcely an annual among them. He told us he had mostly discarded these, and in place of them substituted a few bedding plants, which he obtained every spring from the florists, such as a half dozen each of verbenas and petunias, with a smaller number of geraneums, salvias, and heliotropes, and some nice beds of portulaccas in variety. We have since learned the wisdom of this plan, and have found that a good selection would afford a succession of flowers during the season.

It is difficult to tell which names to take from the long lists, but we have found each of the following to give satisfaction, viz.:

Verbenas—The Defiance Heroine, Satellite, Magnificent, America, Rein de Jour, and the Madame de Gournay.

Petunias—Prince of Wales, Enchantress, Eclipse, Yorkville Beauty or Smithie, and Hebe.

Geraneums—Scarlet Defiance, and Princess Alice.

Salvias—Splendens Major, and Speciosa.

Heliotropes—Souvenir de Liege, and Corymbosom.

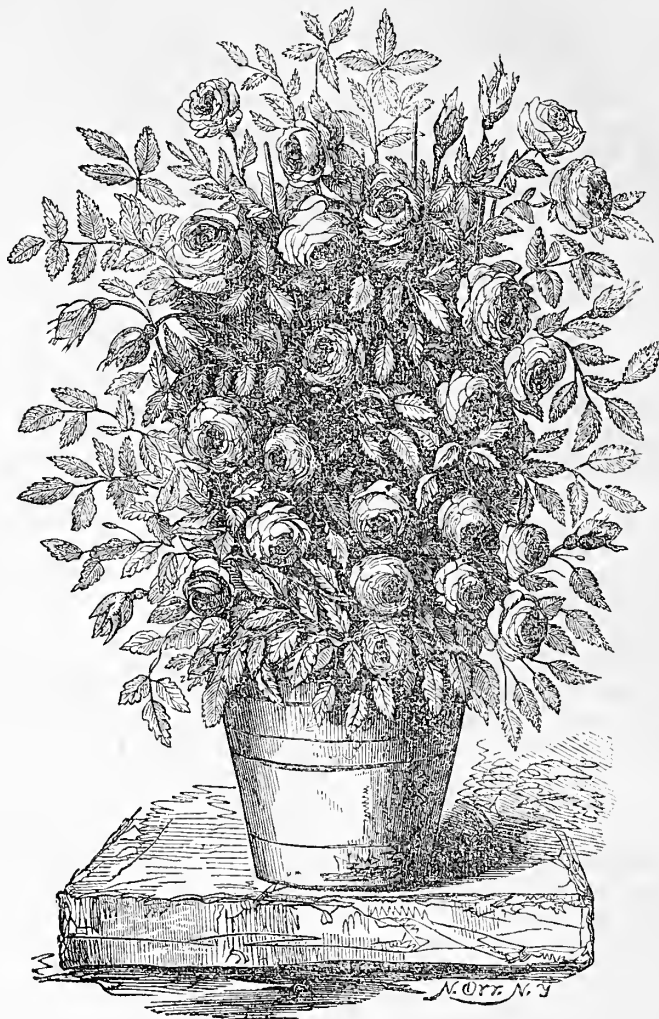
Double Fever few.

Climbers—the Canary-bird flower, and Cobea Scandens.

We love flowers so well, we should add all the varieties of Portulaccas, a few of the choicest German Asters and Paris Balsams, and a few Dahlias, such as Belle de Paris, Elizabeth, Sir F. Bathurst, Liebliche Von Elstenthall, Toison D'or, and Indispensable White. Also Lantana Ewingi, and Madam Sontag or Pearl of England, Fuschias, and perhaps others.

We have but one piece of advice to give about flowers, and that is cultivate no more than you will cultivate well. There is no sadder sight in a garden than neglected, half-starved flowers, while it gladdens the sight of the old as well as the young, to see them healthy and well developed.

A weak solution of guano (or even of poultry manure) is an excellent preparation for watering the roots of plants, either in pots or beds.



THE POT ROSE.

WE present above an engraving of this beautiful rose, which we have had engraved at considerable expense for the pleasure of our Horticultural readers. The original drawing is found in the *London Florist*, which paper has given us five articles describing the method of culture under the head of "Autobiography of a Pot Rose." Two of the more practical articles will be found on pages 114 and 184 of our last volume. The *Florist* informs us that the Prince of Gardeners at the great Chiswick Show, declared the specimen from which this drawing was made to be the finest he had ever seen. It received the gold medal of the London Horticultural Society.

We present it to our readers as a model of what good cultivation and skillful pruning can accomplish; and hope the time is not far distant when our floral friends will become so familiar with the whole process, as to approximate in the training of their plants to the specimen here presented.

A handsome shaped tree, or bush, or plant is always attractive, while the finest varieties if ill shaped are repulsive. A little knowledge and a little care will combine the excellent and the beautiful in the same plant, and thus afford a double source of pleasure.

A few months ago we were attracted to a florist's window by a very handsome Pomponé Chrysanthemum, which on account of its beautiful form readily sold for ten dollars, while an ordinary grown plant of the same variety could be easily obtained for fifty cents. This plant is

only an illustration of the idea we wish to impress, and that is, that whatever is worth doing at all, is worth doing intelligently and well; it pays best. This plant would sell for twenty-five dollars, while one of the same variety and age would not command more than half a dollar, and this difference mainly arises from good pruning. "Good pruning!" says a reader, "we do not know how to do that, neither can we learn from the directions we receive from books. We are told to cut off and pinch back the shoots, until the tree or shrub assumes a handsome, conical form, but never having seen or learned the process, our attempts would only result in failure."

True it is that so simple an art as pruning is not often learned even by an amateur, except he is favored with a practical demonstration by a florist in the garden, with a knife in hand.

Yet if it makes a fifty cent plant worth from ten to twenty-five dollars in the market, it is well worth making a special effort to learn, particularly when this whole process of pruning is to the amateur one of the most agreeable things connected with the care he bestows on his plants.

We hope our readers will take in hand some young roses and other plants, and by a courageous and thorough system of pruning, and pinching back the ends of the too vigorous shoots, check their growth until the feeble parts gain strength as well as beauty; we hope, we say, our readers will thus succeed in approximating if they cannot rival this beautiful Pot Rose.

WESTERN APPLES.

In an article referring to *local* fruits a short time since, we recommended their adoption in preference to others not so well known, by all who are about to plant new orchards. Our opinions were strongly confirmed a few weeks since while in the Miami and White-water Valley of Ohio, and Indiana. The wide reach of land embraced in these vallies; or rather the tract of champaign country through which the waters of those rivers flow, is a rich limestone soil, intermixed more or less with a friable clay, and underlaid with a coarse limestone gravel, easy to till, and of wonderful fertility. In the early days of March, a basket of several different varieties of apples were presented us for inspection and taste. They were in good keeping, and the following are the notes which we made at the time:

Yellow Bellflower.—We have never seen this fine apple in such high perfection of size, beauty, and flavor as in this region. It is decidedly the late autumn and winter apple of all that broad region, both for the table and cooking. It is slightly sub-acid in flavor, crisp, and juicy in flesh. The color is a golden ground, with a beautiful carmine cheek, which, with its large size, makes it the perfection of an apple in appearance.

Raules Jennet, or Never Fail.—This is peculiarly a Western apple. Medium in size, with a greenish, yellow ground, and broad, broken red stripes plashed over it. The flesh is white, juicy, crisp, slightly sub-acid, yet mild, and very agreeable in flavor. It is pippin shaped, and a good keeper.

Wine Sap.—In size, medium; deep red all over in color; pearmain shape; flesh yellow, sub-acid; juicy, mild, and pleasant in flavor. Stem short and thick; good keeper.

Black Apple.—Deep red in color, with small gray dots, full at the stem, and blossom ends; yellow, rich, and rather dry flesh; mild and sub-acid. Hardly equal to the Wine Sap.

Newtown Pippin.—This is a truly magnificent apple, double the size of the Long Island Pippin, in some instances quite equal to the Fall Pippin about New-York. It thrives successfully in that region, and is the highest flavored of either of the apples we tasted, maintaining the prominent characteristics of its parent at home in its peculiar ribbed shape, crisped flesh, and sprightly, juicy, delicious flavor; but these latter qualities somewhat *diluted*. This last characteristic somewhat appertains to all high flavored Eastern fruits which succeed at the West, owing probably to their larger growth and longer season.

Coarseness, and sometimes sponginess, or want of solidity, is a characteristic which the northern and eastern pomologist readily detects in western fruits, most usually accompanied by a dilution of flavor, particularly in such apples as he is accustomed to at home. We cannot too strongly recommend to our western friends, in all their fruit plantations, to hold on to the well established fruits of their own region for their main purposes, instead of experimenting to any extent on fruits from abroad, let their reputation be ever so inviting, provided, meantime, that their own fruits possess the qualities for which they are required.

THE CRANBERRY.

Concluded from page 38.

SINCE these varieties are not permanent, it follows that there is no certainty that the seed will produce a plant which will be similar to that from which the seed was taken. We cannot depend upon having a Baldwin apple from the seed of the Baldwin. The product may, indeed, be superior to its parent, or it may be inferior, but it will seldom be precisely similar to it. The seed of the black cranberry might produce the black, as it sometimes does. The same circumstances which gave such peculiar characteristics to the fruit from which the seed was taken, would probably give it the same. It is always safe and wise to select the best seed of the best fruit, of every description, to plant.

The question has often been asked, whether the two varieties, when brought together, would injure each other, or in other words, whether, if the black and the common oblong cranberry of the country, were transplanted into the same piece, and placed in the immediate vicinity of each other, the fruit of each would have all its original distinctive characteristics? If both varieties of vines ran together, as they naturally would, so that the dust or pollen of one would fall on and fructify the other, it is very probable that the fruit would have some of the characteristics of each variety. The inferior cranberry would, perhaps, be improved, and it is possible that the fruit so produced might be better than either alone would have been. Such is, to a great extent, the case with all accidental varieties of fruit; as when a variety of Indian corn, for example, is so situated that its pollen falls upon other varieties of the same grain, the effects are invariably seen in the different character given to the fruit of that on which it falls.

But, if our common American cranberry were intermixed with the small, or European cranberry, in the manner above described, the same amalgamation probably would not take place, from the fact that the species is different. There might possibly be an intermixture, but it would be very unlikely to occur.

The Cranberry Worm.—There is an insect which attacks the cranberry. Its history and habits are not yet fully known, though the subject is now studied so closely that they will probably soon be determined. The egg is supposed to be deposited in the blossom. From this egg proceeds a small caterpillar, which works its way through the fruit, eating the pulp and causing the green fruit to turn red prematurely and decay. It bears a striking resemblance to the apple-worm, and seems to be very much like it in its habits. This similarity has been observed by Dr. T. W. Harris, as appears by a letter from which the following extract is taken:

"Within the past two or three years, some complaint has been made of injury done to cranberries by insects. A sample of the injured fruit was put into my hands by the editor of one of our agricultural newspapers. The insects found therein were small, naked caterpillars, strikingly like those called apple-worms, or core-worms. Their habits seemed to be identical with those of these common predators. Each of the affected cranberries had been tenanted by a single worm, which had entered, when very small, and had devoured more or less of the pulp, filling its path with its blackish excrements. Not having traced this insect to its final state, I cannot positively assert that it is the same species as that which affects the apple; but if not the same, it is probably congenial or closely allied thereto. I am not acquainted with any other insect attacking the cranberry."

Others have observed a striking resemblance of the appearance and sensitive nature of this insect to the Palmer worm.

Two different remedies have been adopted for this evil. One is to flow the cranberry ground one whole year, thus losing the crop of one season, and the other is to sow salt upon the cranberry bed, at the rate of about five or six

bushels to the acre. On plantations which cannot be flowed, the latter will probably be found to be the only effectual remedy. If what has been observed be true, that cranberries growing on or near a salt marsh are superior to any others, it is also natural to suppose this application of salt would be beneficial to the cranberries, even if it did not destroy, or prevent the ravages of this insect.

Mode of Gathering.—In this country, the cranberry is generally gathered with a rake made for the purpose, with which twenty or thirty bushels a day can be taken from the vines. But on newly planted beds, or loose sand, there may be danger that this method will injure the roots, and it will not be found expedient, in such cases, to use the rake till the plants are very firmly rooted, and have covered the ground. But raking, in the majority of cases, so far from injuring the vines, is probably a benefit to them, when no other cultivation is practicable. In Germany, the small cranberry is gathered by means of wooden combs. In England and Scotland, where they are not found in so great abundance, they are generally picked by hand.

If I have dwelt longer on this subject than its comparative importance would seem to justify, it need only be stated that the cultivation of cranberries is fast becoming an important branch of our agriculture, more than one hundred thousand bushels of this valuable fruit having been gathered during the past season, from land which, for all other purposes, would have been comparatively worthless, while the demand for it here and in England is sufficiently large to absorb all that can be thrown into the market;—that the information on this subject was much scattered and inaccessible to many, and that great facilities were at my command for extensive and accurate observation of experiments, many of which had been tried so long that I could state conclusions resting on them, with some degree of confidence.

But, as I have before intimated, some questions relating to the culture of this plant, are still to be settled by experiment, and it is possible that time and future observation may require some modification of the opinions which have been advanced above.—*C. L. Flint's First Annual Report to Massachusetts Board of Agriculture.*

THE JEFFERSON PLUM.

Turner's Florist of London for February, 1854, says of this Plum:

This exquisite new American Plum, which came into notice a short time ago, proves to be a great acquisition; it is decidedly the best of its class, and fully merits the high character which accompanied its introduction. It has the advantage of large size with beauty and excellence combined, together with a fruitful habit, and all the hardness of our common kind.

GOD HATH A VOICE.

BY ELIZA COOK.

God hath a voice that is ever heard,
In the peal of the thunder, the chirp of the bird;
It comes in the torrent, all rapid and strong,
In the streamlet's soft gush as it ripples along;
It breathes in the zephyr, just kissing the bloom;
It lives in the rush of the sweeping simoom;
Let the hurricane whistle, or warblers rejoice,
What do they tell thee, but God hath a voice!

God hath a presence, and that ye may see
In the fold of the flower, the leaf of the tree;
In the sun of the noon-day, the star of the night;
In the storm-cloud of darkness, the rainbow of light;
In the waves of the ocean, the furrows of land;
In the mountain of granite, the atom of sand;
Turn where ye may, from the sky to the sod,
Where can ye gaze that ye see not a God!

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, April 5, 1854.

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

DIFFERENT KINDS IN THE MARKET—HOW MADE—
THE BEST KIND TO BUY, &c.

In answer to frequent inquiries, we will give a few general statements on this subject.

Super-phosphate of lime, as most are probably aware, is made by dissolving phosphate of lime in sulphuric acid (oil of vitriol.)

There are three methods of making this:

1st. Dissolving *unburned* bones, ground or unground.

2d. Dissolving *burned* bones.

3d. Dissolving a native mineral phosphate of lime, called *apatite*.

Since *unburned* bones contain considerable animal matter, the super-phosphate made from these is the most valuable fertilizer, unless for land already abounding in organic matter.

The second kind, from *burned* bones, is generally better than the third, because the mineral phosphate usually contains more or less of foreign substances.

A greater portion, if not all, of the super-phosphate sold in the market, is made from *burned* bones. The manufacturers do not prepare bones for this purpose, but procure them ready *burned* from the sugar houses, where they have been used for refining sugar. The sugar refiners burn the bones away from the air, so as to preserve the animal charcoal formed from the organic part, and grind them to a powder. The sugar syrups are passed through this substance to purify them. After the substance thus prepared, (called *bone-black* or *bone-earth*,) has been used awhile, it is again *burned*, and again used. Sometimes it is re-*burned* and used *four or five times*, and then thrown out into a heap, or placed in the empty sugar hogsheads, and sold for a small sum to the super-phosphate manufacturers.

At these factories the *bone-earth* is mixed intimately with a portion of sulphuric acid, (oil of vitriol,) which changes the phosphate of lime in the bones (which has not been altered by the burning) into super-phosphate of lime. Sometimes the *bone earth* and acid are mixed by putting them in a cask and stirring or shovelling them well together. Others do the mixing with machinery. This last method is preferable, since the mixing is more thorough and uniform. The heat produced by the action of the acid upon the bone, is sufficient to expel the water and leave the mass dry. This substance, thus simply made, is the commercial super-phosphate of lime. It is of a dark color, almost like powdered charcoal.

Several manufacturers claim to improve this by mixing other substances with it, such as guano, sulphate of ammonia, &c. The addition of ammonia in some form is doubtless an improvement for grain and grass crops, and on poor lands, for root crops, though on most soils, if not all, we should prefer to buy the simple super phosphate, and add manure from the farm-yard or the compost heap. But a word about these extra substances added by the manufacturers.

Some claim to add sulphate of ammonia. Now this article is expensive, and we think we are

entirely safe in saying that five tons of sulphate of ammonia have never been purchased in this country, by all the manufacturers of super-phosphate of lime put together.

Others claim to supply ammonia from the gas works. In some recent inquiries, instituted for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were around the gas works of the city any materials that might be profitably used by our farmers as fertilizers, we could not learn that any of the ammoniacal liquors were saved by any person. We have been informed that in an adjoining city (Williamsburgh) there is a manufactory of sulphate of ammonia, but this probably does not at best supply more than enough for one manufacturer of super-phosphate. If there are other sources of the ammonia claimed to be used for this purpose, we shall be glad to be informed of, and chronicle the fact. There is, then, we believe, but one further source from which ammonia is obtained to add to the super-phosphate, and that is guano.

Several manufacturers do add more or less guano. This gives to the super-phosphate a lighter color and a peculiar odor. We shall be glad to know of a certainty, that no other substances, such as yellow earth, &c., is added to change the color and cheapen the manufacture. As far as guano is added, the article is certainly not made worse; for at the same price per ton we prefer guano to super-phosphate for all crops, except perhaps the root crops and old grass lands. As we have before stated, for some crops a mixture of guano and super-phosphate is doubtless better than either alone. But as we said in a former number, we advise farmers to buy the guano and super-phosphate *separately*, and make the mixture themselves, by thoroughly mixing the two together upon a floor.

What we recommend then is, that manufacturers should confine themselves to putting up the *simple* super-phosphate. This we advise farmers to buy for their old grass lands, for root crops especially, and in small quantities for *experiment* upon other crops, and upon gardens, trees, &c.

Notwithstanding all that has been written on this subject, we consider it yet an unsettled question, whether an indiscriminate use of super-phosphate of lime on other crops than turnips is profitable. We advise every farmer to try it carefully as an *experiment*. It can seldom do harm, it will generally do some good. *Will it pay?* We have heard of several instances where it has paid, but as a Connecticut correspondent justly remarked in our last number, "nobody is interested to chronicle the failures."

Fellow-farmers let us have both sides of the question. We do not want puffs or condemnations of this or that man's manufacture. *Honestly* made, super-phosphate is *essentially* the same thing, no matter by whom manufactured. We put no confidence in this or that professed addition of other materials. We want to know the effect of *super-phosphate of lime* alone.

If any one makes the article from *unburned* bones, let him frankly and openly so advertise it. If he adds other substances let him as frankly and openly state *what* and *how much* he adds, and allow farmers to see his daily process; and we advise him to tear down all suspicious "no admittance" signs from over the door of his factory. We are no friend to secret medicines for a sick body, or for sick land. If

the physician offers us a secret pill we eschew it, and so we treat secret manures, of whatever kind.

WHAT WE ARE DOING.—We think *our* readers capable of appreciating a good paper, and we do not deem it necessary to imitate some of our cotemporaries—in telling them from week to week how much we are doing. It is agreeable, however, to know that our labors are valued, and it is with no little pleasure that we daily meet such expressions as those contained in the following extract from a letter, sent us by an old farmer, to whom we are indebted for several subscribers:

" * * * * I have just received and read your *Agriculturist* of March 29; and allow me to say that I think you are not only going ahead of all other agricultural papers, (of which I take the best six,) but you are even excelling yourselves. In the number before me, I find some *thirty-five* columns of instructive, common-sense agricultural matter, almost all of which I see was written for your paper—I mean *our* paper—by its editors and correspondents. * * * I like to show my neighbors such a paper as you weekly send me, and let them see what a treat they can have for less than four cents a week. Please send me two or three extra copies as specimens." * * *

GUANO—HOW TO APPLY TO CORN.

A "FARMER" in *Windham Co. (Ct.) Telegraph*, thinks us wrong in our objections to putting guano into the hill with seed corn. He says, "cover it two inches with soil, and drop on the seed, and he will warrant not more than one kernel in a hundred will fail to come up."

With two inches of soil over the guano, the corn may "come up," but he may be pretty sure it will not "grow up" very high or thrifty. Every little root that penetrates to the guano will be destroyed. There may be side roots enough to keep the corn alive and support a partial growth. Guano is so caustic in its nature, that it needs to be *incorporated* with the soil thoroughly before it comes in contact with the roots. If applied at planting or hoeing, it should be placed at least four inches distance from the stalks in the hill, so that the corn will only receive the dilute washings of the guano.

We repeat, that experience has shown, the best course generally speaking to be, mixing the guano thoroughly with the whole soil, some time before sowing or planting. It will remain in the soil; the first roots will find but little of it, not enough to destroy them, but enough to supply their present demands; and as the roots extend farther and deeper, they will continually find new portions to supply the successive wants of the stalk and grain.

WHO KEEPS FOWLS FOR SALE?—Since the recent Poultry Shows, we have had, and are constantly receiving, numerous inquiries for all sorts of fowls. We cannot privately answer all such letters, and we suggest that to meet these wants, it will be for the interest of breeders of fowls and other animals, to advertise and particularly describe what they have to sell, giving the price, how they can be forwarded, and also stating the purity of the breed, &c. This course will bring breeders and purchasers into direct

contact, and save commissions and a variety of other expenses. —•••—

THE POULTRY CHRONICLE is a weekly periodical of 24 pages, small quarto, published in London. It is very prettily edited by a lady—Mrs. ELIZABETH WATTS. We are happy to comply with her request to exchange, and judging from the number before us, we doubt not we shall find many interesting and instructive articles to copy for our readers. —•••—

TO KILL LICE ON CATTLE.

EVERY man having any considerable number of cattle, cannot prevent more or less of them from occasionally getting lousy—particularly calves; but there is no apology for permitting the lice to stay upon them. As soon as discovered, take some grease of almost any kind—stale butter, hog's lard, pot skimmings, neat's foot or whale oil, and mix it with common brown or Scotch snuff—say an ounce of snuff to a pound of grease, and warm it so that it will work freely with a brush or the hand. Then open the hair of the creature where the vermin are thickest, and rub or brush the mixture thoroughly in and around wherever a louse or a nit can be found. This process will kill them effectually, as in numerous trials we have never known it to fail. If snuff be not at hand, the grease alone will answer; but the snuff renders the application more *prompt*, if not more effectual.

Young cattle should be examined frequently, to see if lice be upon them, particularly about the head, back of the ears and horns, on the brisket, down the twist, and just above the root of the tail. These are the places where they first congregate, and if early found will be easily exterminated by applications of the grease on those places alone.

Mercury, in any shape, should never be used. It frequently salivates animals when applied, and is sometimes fatal to them. Tobacco juice is not more effectual—hardly so much so, indeed, as grease—and if applied strong, and in quantity, is apt to sicken the animal; whereas grease, with the small quantity of snuff in it, prescribed as above, thoroughly destroys the vermin without injuriously affecting the beast. The only objection we have ever heard against the application of grease or oil, is that it occasionally causes the animal to shed its hair sooner than it otherwise would, and in spots; but this is nothing like so injurious as to let the poor creature remain lousy, or sicken with tobacco water. —•••—

WILD CHERRY BARK SYRUP,

SAID TO BE AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR FEVER AND AGUE.

THE following recipe was handed us by a subscriber, who says it is very highly valued both by himself and friends.

We give the recipe as we received it, neither approving nor condemning. We have studied little into the causes or cures of ague. By carefully protecting our feet from dampness, by *avoiding exposure to cold currents while warm, or to damp night airs when not exercising*, and by adapting our clothing to the changes of the season without regard to the demand of fashion, we have thus far escaped the attack of ague and fever, though often very much exposed,

and we expect our bones will not be shaken asunder for some time to come, if we continue this same care. But some may want a "cure," and here is one said "never to fail."

Take $\frac{3}{4}$ of a pound of the inner bark of the wild cherry—fresh from the tree—and boil it an hour in two quarts of water. Strain off the liquor, add to it $\frac{3}{4}$ lb of sugar, and boil or gently simmer it down to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pints.

A dose of half a wine glass to be taken an hour before each meal. If commenced as soon as the premonitory symptoms of ague appear, or when only one chill has occurred, and pursued for a few days, it will break up the ague. After the ague is broken, take it twice a day, and then once a day for a week after the chill has elapsed, and about two weeks after take a dose daily for two or three days. —•••—

ERIE RAILROAD.

WE recently made a trip to Canandaigua, N. Y., going over the northern route and returning by the Erie R. R. Some of the notes we made may be interesting to our readers in Western New York, who will have occasion to visit this city the coming summer, for various purposes, and especially to visit the Crystal Palace—which by the way, notwithstanding the animadversions of some newspaper writers, gives fair promise of being open in all its former attractiveness, if not in additional splendor.

By the northern route we reached Canandaigua in thirteen hours and a half, at an expense of \$6.96. Returning by the southern route we reached the city in twelve hours and three quarters, at an expense of \$6.44, the latter route being thus both quicker and cheaper.

Another point more important still, is the greater comfort enjoyed on the southern route.

We chanced on the northern route from Albany to get stowed away in a narrow, poorly-ventilated, over-crowded, and over-heated car; and our first approach to the noxious atmosphere betokened something akin to suffocation, reminding us of the remark of one of our city dailies, that "the seeds of death are thus planted in several human systems every night." On the other hand, the wide, spacious, well-ventilated cars on the New-York and Erie must gladden every traveler.

The scenery on this route, even in mid winter, can scarcely be equaled in our whole country.

Our attention was particularly directed to the ride from Penn Yan to Jefferson, on the Elmira branch. At an elevation of from one to two hundred feet, we glided along on the banks of the beautiful Seneca; a lake unsurpassed for its loveliness and purity by any similar collection of fresh water in the world. It bids defiance to frost, so that in the memory of the oldest inhabitant, no day of our coldest northern winters has blocked it with ice, or obstructed for an hour the steamers on its waters. When the noble Hudson lies enchained with ice, the Seneca lake preserves its clear waters as limpid as mid-summer.

This lake, forty miles long, and from two to six miles wide, is surrounded with high sloping banks of the finest land, affording more desirable locations for beautiful country-seats, which gentlemen of fortune would naturally select, than any other place we have seen.

At one point, a small but handsome promon-

tory projects into the lake, and we wondered that some rural cottage did not already adorn the spot.

At times we were plunging through dense forests and over deep narrow ravines, but for the most part through highly-cultivated fields, in full view of the premium farms of Seneca County, lying on the opposite side of the lake.

We will not now refer to the growing villages of Elmira, Owego, Binghampton, Middletown, &c., nor to the romantic views presented at every leap of our iron horse, neither will we lengthen this article to speak of the striking evidences every where presented of the rapid agricultural and horticultural advancement, made since we visited this region, but a short time since. We propose to make a special visit, or visits, for this purpose after Spring has put on her gay attire, and the enterprise of 1854 has begun to develop itself in these departments.

It is hardly necessary to wander off to the Notch among the White Mountains, or elsewhere, when the citizens of New York have such a variety of wild, combined with highly-cultivated scenery, within a dozen hours' ride, on one of the noblest and best-managed railroads of which any country can boast. —•••—

For the American Agriculturist.

DEEDING LAND—A LAW QUESTION.

NOTWITHSTANDING the thousand and one ex-parte interrogations with which you are favored (?) from week to week, I take the liberty of troubling you with still another, which from your experience in agricultural matters, I judge you as capable as I know you will be willing, to answer.

A and B purchase a farm—set forth by the deed of (the seller) to contain 71 59-100 acres *more or less*. A and B proceed to divide the land, find it contains only 64 acres and some fraction of an acre. The seeming ambiguity, *more or less*, does it apply to, or mean the *fraction of an acre* more or less than 71, or does it mean in law, the 7 acres actually deficient.

Your answer will much oblige a constant
READER.

We are not lawyers, and with legal technicalities we have had—as we still desire to have—very little acquaintance. When a question of this kind comes up, our custom is to call in our common-sense-notions of the principles of justice, and we have generally found that, with these as our guide, the law has borne out our own decision. There are, however, some technicalities which can be twisted almost any way, depending for their decision upon the comparative skill of the pettifoggers who have them in hand. We will give our own common-sense-view of how the "law" would settle a question like the above.

If the seller purchased the land in *mass*, and sold it in *mass*, for a given price for the whole—71 59-100 acres more or less—and no intentional fraud could be shown, we suppose he would not be responsible for the deficiency. But if the land was sold for so much per acre—71 51-100 acres more or less—or if there could be shown any intentional fraud, or that he had at any time had the land measured, and might thus be supposed to know its extent, he would in that case, be liable for damages, and also be open to a direct charge of fraud.

The general supposition, however, is that the "more or less" applies to the fractional part of

an acre, and thus every one would understand it. So we think the *common law*, or a jury would decide. If the seller has been deceived, he recovers for damages upon the person from whom he purchased. The fact that the number of acres is stated, seems to cut off the idea of its being sold as a plot "more or less."

Since writing the above, we have received from a legal friend a few quotations from the highest authorities, and as this is a question of some interest we give extracts here. Kent's Commentaries, Vol. IV. at page 506, says:

The mention of quantity of acres, after a certain description of the subject by meter and bounds is but matter of description, and does not amount to any covenant, or afford ground for breach of covenant, though the quantity should fall short of the given amount. "Whenever it appears by definite boundaries or by words of qualification, as "more or less," that the statement of the quantity of acres is mere matter of description and not of the essence of the contract, the buyer takes the risk of the quantity, *if there be no intermixture of fraud.*

BARBER'S Report of Sup Court of New-York, says:—Where a specified tract of land is sold for a sum in gross, the boundaries of the tract control the description of the quantity it contains and neither party can have a remedy against the other for an excess or deficiency in the quantity, unless such excess or deficiency is so great as to furnish evidence of *fraud or misrepresentation.*

JOHNSON, says:—A deed was delivered to Mr. S. describing a lot, and as "containing 600 acres be the same more or less." On actual survey the lot was found to contain only 421 acres and $\frac{1}{2}$." The court held that the quantity was at the risk of the vendee, and that he could not require the deficiency to be made up.

DORR'S Law of Vendors at page 307, says:—Where the estate is professedly bought by the acre and the words "more or less" have been used, they have been held to cover a deficiency of upwards of five out of forty-one acres.

MONSON, Vol. 4, page 414 says:—A farm was sold without measurement, and represented to contain 47 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres, "more or less." The quantity turned out upon subsequent measurement to contain only 40 $\frac{1}{2}$. Mr. JUSTICE STORY held, that as the vendor was not guilty of any fraud, the vendee was not entitled to relief in equity.

A Cow bought for \$10, whose milk but just pays her keeping, affords less profit than one at \$30, giving twice the quantity of milk afforded by the former. Try it and see.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE FARMER.

Who is the independent man?
The farmer, he is one;
The changes and the cares of trade,
He's wise enough to shun.
Oh! what cares he for stock on 'change,
His farm is all his own;
Or what for creditors' loud dun,
He reaps what he has sown.

And who is rich, if 'tis not he?
With harvest yet in store;
It matters not what the extent
Of acres, less or more.
For his investment's safer far,
Than if in ships at sea,
Or funds in banks, with which now a'days,
Defaulters often flee.

And he is happy, though he toil,
For labor bringeth rest;
A blessing 'tis, when not o'ertasked,
And gives to all a zest.
He joys to see the fruits and grain
Perfected by his skill,
And harvest rich, all gathered up,
His bins and barns to fill.

Or who has health, if 'tis not he
Who rises with the sun?
With cheerfulness, and temperance too,
His daily task is done;
He loves the breath of scented fields,
Enjoys his own fire-side—
True pleasure rural life attends,
Till comes its closing tide.

Of his profession he may boast,
The first on earth we trace,
For the first man it was ordained
To culture earth's broad face.
Never look back, when to the plow
Once you have set your hand,
For many thus have rued the day,
They left their farm and land.

Boys' Corner.

A BOY'S LETTER ABOUT HIS TROUBLES.

WELL boys, here is something for you, written by one of your own number, and by one no older than yourselves, if you are not more than eleven years of age. We generally correct letters before putting them in type; but we are going to print this just as it is written, with all the spelling, capitals, punctuation marks, and good and bad grammar, exactly as it came to us. We do this, so that the writer, and all other boys, may be able to see the errors themselves.

They can also see how badly a wrongly-spelled word looks, and then we hope they will all try hard to learn to spell well. We will make an offer here. The boy, not more than twelve years old, who will write out this letter in a plain hand, and send it to us with all the mistakes corrected, and not get any one to help him in the least, shall have a copy of the *Agriculturist* sent to his name *free* for three months. Be careful to get no help from any one, and tell us that you have not.

We will put the letter in here, and say more about it next week, after you have read it. Be careful and keep this paper till then.

To the Editor of the American Agriculturist.

DEAR SIR:—I have been looking over the pages of your paper to find some directions to kill an insect that annoys my mother very much by destroying her plum trees, I found it; I was thinking how good it was I did find, and I wished you had a boys corner in your paper, if you had I should write and thank you for giving us so many valuable receipts and would ask you some other questions which perhaps you would not object to telling a fellow, I am a school boy just entering my teens, I have a pretty hard lot of it, I am obliged to study more than is necessary I know—if you please sir, I should like to know about your boy hood and how you managed to find out so much if you will consent to tell me and give this letter a place in the N. E. corner of your paper I shall like it, I am determined if possible to find out some way of getting hold of all I want to know without this everlasting studying, I do not wish to be a very great man what I mean by this is, I do not care one fig for going to Congress or writing poetry or the like of it; my father wishes me to become an honest upright business man—I have some taste for the fine arts but my father look upon these things as belonging to the feminine gender and does not wish me to give them any of my attention, my mother's taste is very different; although I say it myself I am not ashamed to own that I think my mother is a lady of good taste she would like me to understand all the fine arts and is grieved if my clothes or manners are out of order; she wishes me to see that my boots are well polished my nails and teeth in order at all times—my father pays attention to the solids, wishes me to have

good strong shoes my feet warm and dry pay for all I have and waste nothing, when I go to and from school carry one end of my trunk &c. I think you can guess out the rest of it, how I shall come out it is hard telling, my father has given me the offer of going to college if I choose but I don't think I shall choose to go I think I shall try to get on without it; if I do decide to go I shall have to get ready and if to get ready I must study more than I do now in all conscience I will not try it; I am sure it would kill me by inches and from all I can find out a college is only another name for a boarding school as far as study is concerned six of one and a half dozen of the other. I do not know sir how long a space I am taking up in your paper I can not tell in writing how much printing it will make for I never have seen any thing of mine in print and I can not guess how it will look but, I long to have it out—perhaps you will not put it the paper there will be so many mistakes about it, I generally have my compositions corrected, bad grammar spelling; orthography I believe they call it but this must go as it is as I shall not show it to one of the teachers, I would not let any one know that I had made an attempt of this kind for no money they would call an orthor or newspaper writer this I could not stand no how neither will I let you know my name, if my father and mother should find me out putting their caracer in print, I recon they would give me an additional chapter in Familiar Science a coat of many colors not very much like good old Joseph's but one of quite a different texture, as I am sure they would not like to have their caracters in any paper even the New-York Observer the ministers paper.

But now I must stop how to come to a *stopping* place I do not know I have never written to any one but my father and mother and then I wind up by saying your son I am not particularly fond of writing especially when they are to be inspected by the teachers and sometimes have two or three lines cut off because the Grammar is not good or something of the kind—please do not cut off any of this; let me have mistakes and all, and be sure and put an article in that the teachers will read about long lessons keeping a fellow studying to much and how your father managed you? and how old you were when you commenced getting up newspapers. I will see how it takes here and perhaps I will write you again. One of the teachers here says he has seen you and you are pretty good looking and good sized if so I think you did not have to study as much as we do, to be sure we look pretty well but it is owing to good air and *buck wheat cakes* these we have every morning when we are not tardy at prayers many is the time I have started for the chapel buttoning on my coat as I was going down stairs fearing I should have to breakfast on bread. The old cook who has served the establishment several years by sitting before a good coal fire and showing her science by browning cakes shows her ebony when she sees our zeal to be at prayers in time she likes punctuality in every thing, some how or rather I have got up some respect for her and have no doubt that the browning of the cakes have something to do with it.

A BOY FROM DOWN EAST.

A PRECOCIOUS YANKEE.—A lad was subpoenaed as witness in one of the American ports. The judge said, "Put the boy upon evidence." Upon hearing which Young America exclaimed, "Who are you calling boy?—I've chewed baccy these two years."

Youth, respect age, if you would in turn be respected.

Virtuous actions, sooner or later, will find their reward.

The best mode of revcnge, is not to imitate the injury.

Zealously strive to do good for the sake of the good.

Miscellaneous.

"LET ME SLEEP."

"Let me sleep," said my companion once, half pettishly turning from my touch. "Let me sleep." The words haunted my memory for hours afterwards. How often has the wish been breathed in this weary world, "O let me sleep."

The Man whose conscience lashes him for his misdeeds—evils committed and unrepented of, cries as he drops his head on his thorny pillow. "Let me sleep! with sleep comes oblivion." The mourner who has seen some bright and beautiful one fade from his embrace, like a summer flower nipped by a too early frost, bows his head over the prostrate form below him, and sighs in the agony of his soul, "Let me sleep—sleep with the loved ones whose smile shall never welcome my footsteps more."

"Let me sleep," says the traveller, who footsore and weary, has toiled long in this world, and seen hopes perished, unfulfilled joys wither ere they were tasted; friendship which he thought unduring changing in hue like the chameleon, and fading and melting into colorless air. "O let me sleep, for I am weary." The rosy-cheeked child, the bright-eyed maiden, the thoughtful matron, those for whom life puts on its finest aspects, its most endearing smiles all have periods in which they long for sleep, for the oblivion of all care; hours in which the waters of Lethe may flow darkly and deeply over them.

There cometh a sleep to all! a sleep deep, hushed, and breathless. The roar of the cannon, the deep-toned thunderbolt, the shock of an earthquake, or the rush of ten thousand armies cannot break up its still repose. With mute lips and folded arms, one after another take their places in the chambers of those palid slumberers; one after another, the ephemeral of earth, sink down into the grave and into the darkness of nothingness. No intruding footsteps shall jar upon their rest—no disturbing touch shall wring from them there the exclamation, "Let me sleep!"—*Exchange.*

LAUGHING.—Commend us to good, hearty laughter—one that explodes the vowels without "let or hindrance"—that rings the changes on the a, e, i, o, u, and y, and wakes the echoes if there be any asleep.

This may not be exactly according to D'Orsay; it may be decidedly vulgar; if so, it'll not be the first time diamonds have been found in the dust.

We just heard one of those good, wholesome laughs, and a hod-carrier was the author of it. Ten to one, he is an honest, generous fellow, who carries, besides, his heart about him, week-days and Sundays. It was no hollow, ghostly laugh, but a round, full, human explosion, with a body and soul to it; that one cannot help liking, whether he will or not.

A man may "smile and smile, and be a villain;" not so with your hearty laughter. But a simper, that diffuses a sickly moonlight over the face, and a chuckle that lodges in the throat and reddens the face, and shuts the eyes, are our abomination. We can abide a regular *Leather Stocking* laugh, that shakes the frame like an ague, and is only indulged in on special occasions. It is like a dinner for one—not social, to be sure, but then comfortable and enduring. It is contagious, withal, and altogether a luxury of a laugh, if one only knows how to enjoy it.

But the most musical of all things is the free, ringing laughter of childhood. No frost in it, no guile in it, it should be classed with the song of birds and the murmur of brooks. It "speaks the vacant mind"—not the thoughtless, but the care-free mind, before the heavy strings of this harp of life, are wound over and over for the graver, sadder notes of time.—*Exchange.*

POLITICIANS.—In his discourse upon *Polly-Tishuns*, Mr. Julius Cæsar Hannibal of the *N. Y. Picayune*, is very plain-spoken. He handles the subject without gloves, if his hands are black:

A polly-tishun hab no opinions ob his own; he am like a straw; hold him up, an' he'll p'int w'ich ebber way de wind ob pop'lar 'pinions blows him. Ef a platform breaks down, it don't hurt him, for he am like a cat dat allers lites on its feet; an' he runs rite up on anudder wun, an' hoorays as if he allers belong dere. 'Tween 'leshun times, he is quiet 'nuff, like an ole coon asleep in de top ob a holler tree, libin' on his fat; but, wen 'leshun kums, he gets lively, like frogs in spring. Den he gits a bank-note changed into sixpenses, purpus to spend for treats wid ebbery body. He wares an old hat, to look like a wurkin' man, an' he puts patches on his 'nees. He makes his arms sore, shakin' hands wid ebbery body, an' 'tends to be 'tickler anxious 'bout de helf ob your wife and children. He is as sly as a possum; see him wid a 'ligious man, an' he'll look an' talk like a minister in a camp-meetin'; meet him haf an 'our after, talkin' to sum wild feller, an' you'll hear wurds dat, ef dey ain't swearin', soun' very much like cussin'.

His natral home am de top ob a stump, an' he keeps to it so long sumtimes, dat he looks as ef he growed dar; and no doubt it would be a good t'ing ef he did. But he hates to get off it, 'kase w'en he cums down, he's no bigger dan odder pepil, and not a bit better, nuther. On it, he gits as noisy as a wind-mill, an' he's driv' by the same power—wind. W'en he tauks an' 'rites, he allers picks de longest words out ob de dick-shun-ary, to kiver up his ideas like wid a blanket; an' it 'pears as dough he was at pances to tuck de words in, under, an' all 'round his thoughts, so dat no wun can sec 'em, ef he's got enny, w'ich menny pepil dout—an' with good reason. Or, if ever he lets any idee 'pear, it's allers in sich a dress dat it may be 'splained to mean jist the contrary t'ing.

'Bout religion he never sez much, 'ceptin' dat men should be liberal in dere 'pinions, which he is hissef, for he goes to ebbery church in his neighborhood regular, and belices in 'em all alike.

W'en 'leshun's ober, he grows smarter in his 'pearance, don't ware ole hats enny more, an' puts on whole trowserloons. He berry offen gets uncommon short-sited after dis ewent, and can't see de frens dat was most useful in getting him offic. To be sure, dey deserve it, for 'sociatin' wid polly-tishuns, an' I don't pity 'em ef dey is forgot. Sumtimes, he can't eben 'member de promises he made 'fore 'leshun, an' ef he do, why 'suckumstances makes it impossible to kumply.

SERENADING.—*The Last Serenade*, from our friend Henry P. Leland, Esq., is a capital sketch; and will remind the reader of the old Quaker, who addressed the leader of a party that had been long serenading his handsome daughter, one pleasant night, without the slightest response from the dwelling, in these words: "Friend, thee has been singing of thy home, thy sweet home; now, if thee has so desirable a place, why doesn't thee go to thy home?" This argument was a clincher, and the serenading party departed.—*Knickerbocker.*

PHONOGRAPHIC.—Our S— (Jim) ought to go abroad and set up 'ritin' school. One day, Jim sent the teamster to O—, with an order for loading for his team, and directed him to return home the same day. The teamster was back in half the time allotted for the journey, and bolting into Jim's store, pushed the order in his face, and bawled out:

"What is that?"

"S—: (Taking the order and trying to read.) 'What's this? Why, that's your order.' (Holding it toward the teamster.)

"Wall, what on airth do'st say?"

"S—: (Reads, and spells, and studies, but

't is no go.) 'Henry, (the clerk in the store,) what was't I sent for?"

"Henry: 'Why, you sent for salt.'"

"Yes; there it is, as plain as day: (spells,)

"C-o-l-t—salt!"

"The teamster, being an uneducated man, sloped."—*Knickerbocker.*

"LITTLE BENNY."—So the simple headstone said. Why did my eyes fill? I never saw the little creature. I never looked in his laughing eye, or heard his merry shout, or listened for his tripping tread; I never pillowed his little head, or bore his little form, or smoothed his silky locks, or laved his dimpled limbs, or fed his cherry lips with dainty bits, or kissed his rosy cheek as he lay sleeping.

I did not see his eye grow dim, or his little hand drop powerless, or the dew of agony gather on his pale forehead; I stood not, with clasped hands and suspended breath, and watched the look that comes but once, flit over his cherub face. And yet, "Little Benny," my tears are falling; for somewhere I know there's an empty crib, a vacant chair, useless robes and toys, a desolate hearthstone, and a weeping mother.

"Little Benny."

It was all her full heart could utter; and it was enough. It tells the whole story.—*Fanny Fern.*

AGES OF EUROPEAN SOVEREIGNS.—The following are the ages of the principal reigning sovereigns:—Her Majesty Queen Victoria, 34; the King of Wurtemberg, 71; the King of the Belgians, 62; the King of Prussia, 57; the Emperor of Russia, 56; the King of Sweden and Norway, 53; the King of Denmark, 44; Louis Napoleon, 44; the King of the Two Sicilies and the King of Bavaria, 42; the King of Hanover, 33; the Sultan, 30; the Emperor of Austria, 23; the Pope, 60.

THE English Language is composed of 15,734 words, of which 6,732 are from the Latin, 4,312 from the French, 1,665 from the Saxon, 168 from the Greek, 691 from the Dutch, 211 from the Italian, 106 from the German, (not including verbs,) 90 from the Welsh, 75 from the Danish, 56 from the Spanish, 50 from the Icelandic, 34 from the Swedish, 31 from the Gothic, 16 from the Hebrew, 15 from the Teutonic, and the remainder from the Arabic, Syriae, Turkish, Portuguese, Irish, Scotch, and other languages.

NOTHING sets so wide a mark between a vulgar and a noble soul, as the respect and reverential love of the woman-kind. A man who is always sneering at woman is generally a coarse profligate or a coarser bigot.

RECIPES.

"BIRD'S NEST" PUDDING.—Take eight or ten pleasant apples, and dig out the cores, leaving them whole. Prepare a custard, six eggs to a quart, flavor with lemon, orange, or nutmeg, and a little salt, and when the apples are laid in a pudding-dish, pour the custard over them, and bake half an hour.

A BOILED APPLE PUDDING.—Boil dried apples nearly done. Save a tea-cup of the juice of the apple, for a sauce. Chop them, and mix with soaked bread, and boil in a bag. Make a sauce of melted butter, sugar, and flour, with enough of the apple juice to give it the flavor of wine, and spice with nutmeg. It is excellent.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.—To one pint of water, add a tea-cup of tapioca, and soak over night. In the morning add two beaten eggs, three pints of milk, and bake as any other. Another. Half a pint of tapioca dissolved in a quart of milk, while boiling. Add six eggs when nearly cold, with nutmeg, or cinnamon. Bake ten or fifteen minutes.

In the early period of New-York, innkeepers were fined if an Indian was seen leaving their houses drunk; and the whole street was fined, if the right house could not be ascertained.

Rash oaths, kept or broken, often produce guilt.

HAVE you a lazy servant? Send him on an errand just before dinner if you want to see him move.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

WE find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

Markets.

REMARKS.—The decline in Flour the past week, was from 25 to 37½ cts. per bbl.; Wheat has not fallen in the same proportion, owing to the scarcity of good samples. Corn has declined about 6 cts. per bushel. Pork is 50 cts. per bbl. less, Beef no change, Lard a little lower, Wool is steady.

Cotton has fallen from ⅔ to ½ cent per lb. the past week; no change in other southern products.

Money grows tighter and tighter. Most outsiders have had to pay since our last, from 12 to 20 per cent. We see no chance of a relief, till people stop their foolish speculations and large importations. No legitimate business can long stand such ruinous rates of interest. Stocks are lower of course.

The weather still continues extraordinarily cold for the season. Thermometer ranging from 20 to 24. Last year the willows and some small shrubs began to leave out on the 24th of March; we cannot tell when they will begin this year—certainly not till the weather moderates. From 200 to 300 miles north of us, we understand the snow is still deep upon the ground. This in a measure accounts for the severe cold, as the prevailing winds here for the past sixteen days have been northerly.

From the Mark Lane Express, March 13th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THOUGH war has not been actually declared, matters are fast progressing to a point to render this inevitable; and we appear to be on the eve of events calculated to produce great effects on the corn trade. The mere probability of supplies from the Black Sea being interfered with was, some months ago, looked upon as a serious affair; but, now that it has become known that further shipments from thence have been prohibited little or no excitement is produced thereby. Has the effect been anticipated? or is the existing apathy caused by the belief that the Emperor of Russia will when he finds England and France in earnest, give in? The dullness may perhaps be attributed partly to the high rates already current, and partly to the expectations still cherished that the war (if it should be entered upon) will prove of short duration. Speculation is thus kept in check; and, as supplies continue to reach us on a sufficiently extensive scale to satisfy the consumptive demand, the possible future is for the present lost sight of. Another circumstance—viz., the probability of money becoming tighter—is not without considerable influence; there is a decided unwillingness to encourage speculative investments, and, though there cannot be said to be any immediate pressure, we hear from time to time of forced sales. These have perhaps been more frequent and on a larger scale at Liverpool than elsewhere, owing to the arrivals from America having been heavier there, and importers having been enabled to realize without incurring actual loss, the goods having been purchased on the other of the Atlantic before the last rise.

After a careful consideration of our present position, we feel inclined to think that, however unwilling buyers may be to act, there is little prospect of any material reduction in quotations; and we should certainly not be surprised to witness a rally earlier than the existing state of things appears to promise.

The millers have for a considerable time past been working out of stock; the bakers have done the same, and the trade generally may be said to have confined themselves strictly to the hand-to-mouth system. This may do very well so long as all goes on smoothly; but, should circumstances occur of a nature to create the least uneasiness, there would be an immediate anxiety to provide for future contingencies; and who can say that—with this country on the eve of war with Russia, with such a deficient harvest as the last, and with consumption as great, if not greater, than was ever before known—uneasiness for the future may not arise?

The weather continues very favorable; the temperature has within the last few days undergone a considerable rise, and showers have fallen in different parts of the country. Rarely has a more auspicious season been experienced than the present for spring sowing; and the Lent corn has been committed in the soil in a highly satisfactory manner. The work is now drawing to a close, and warm showers would therefore prove of the utmost benefit.

In regard to the autumn-sown Wheat, the reports are rather contradictory. In some districts the plant is described as very healthy, whilst in others its aspect is badly spoken of; and we have heard of instances in which it has been deemed advisable to plow up the land, and re-sow the same with spring corn. It must, however, be recollected that a larger breadth than usual is under this crop; and a partial failure of the plant may, therefore, prove of little consequence.

The advices from Scotland and Ireland speak favorably of the progress made with all kinds of field labor, as well as in reference to the generally promising appearance of the Wheat plant. Potatoes seem to have held out much better in the sister isle than anticipated; and, though there can be no doubt that the Wheat crop was quite as unsatisfactory there as on this side of the channel, the superior yield of Potatoes and

Oats has enabled Ireland to manage thus far with very little assistance.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

April 1, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, ⅔ bbl., \$2 25; Mercers, \$3 25; Junes, \$2 75; Carters, \$3 50; Merinos, \$2; Pinkeyes, \$2 12½; Turnips, white, ⅔ bbl., \$2; yellow, \$1 75; Onions white, ⅔ bbl., \$3; yellow, \$2 50; red, \$1 75; Carrots, ⅔ bbl., \$2; Parsneps, ⅔ bbl., \$1 75; Celery, ⅔ doz. bunches, \$1@2; Lettuce, ⅔ doz., 25c.@\$1; Beets, ⅔ bbl., \$1 75; Cabbage, ⅔ hundred, \$8@10; Spinach ⅔ bbl., \$4.

FRUITS.—Apples, Greenings, ⅔ bbl., \$3 50; Spitzenburgs, ⅔ bbl., \$3 50; Russets, ⅔ bbl., \$3 50; Northern Spy, (very few in market), ⅔ bbl., \$4. Second quality of the kinds above mentioned are worth from \$2@2 50; Cranberries, ⅔ bbl., \$9@10, and very scarce; Maple Sugar, per lb. 12½c. Eggs per doz., 16c.; butter, 15c. and 20c. per pound.

There is large quantities of ordinary butter in market, and the sales are rather dull, though a prime article is in demand.

The markets are generally dull at present, and but little of the first quality of produce on hand. The cold weather of the past week injured large quantities of produce coming to market.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 3, 1854.

WE notice considerable increase in numbers above last week's reports; and the cattle average much better than they have for a long time before. On this account the prices do not range as high as they were last week. The market opened this morning quite brisk, but commenced falling off shortly after noon.

Lowest price, 7c.; Middling, 8c.; Beet, 9c. Some very extra sold for 11c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,978	2,790
Cows, 44	
Sheep, 738	
Swine, 1,171	
Veals, 635	

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 156; cows, 44; sheep, 544; calves, 635.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 1,650; sheep, 194.

By the Erie railroad, beeves, 1,100; swine, 1,171.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 232.

Ohio, by cars, 1,169; on foot, 145.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 299.

Kentucky, by cars, 486.

Illinois, by cars, 84.

Mr. ALLERTON reports the following prices: Swine, corn fed, 5½c., and those not fed on corn 5¼c. per pound; Sheep, \$4@57 per head. By the pound, live weight, gross 6c.; dead, 11c.; Cows, \$30@50, according to quality.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 212	
Cows and Calves, 25	19
Sheep, 2,000	600
Veals, 25	

BROWNING'S, Sixth etreet.

Beeves, 363	
Cows, 93	
Sheep, 1,748	600

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth etreet.

Beeves, 40	
Cows, 100	

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports the following prices at Robinson Street Market: Cattle \$7 50@11 per hundred; Cows \$25 @35@50; Sheep, per head, \$3 50@5@7; Extra, \$10; Veals, per pound, 5@6 and 7c. He reports the markets as quite brisk and their numbers all sold.

SHEEP.—Sales of sheep at CHAMBERLIN'S, Hudson River, Bull's Head, Robinson Street, for the week ending April 3, by JOHN MORTIMORE.

Sheep.	Average per head.	Per pound.
153	\$4 87½	17c.
77	5 00	12c.
108	6 25	12c.
148	5 37½	12½c.
170	6 12½	13c.
296	5 25½	12½c.

The supply this week has been less than any week of the season, and consequently the advance in price, which is from 1½ to 2 cents above last week's quotations, and the demand still good.

The week closes with but few sheep on hand, and the demand good. Mutton is selling at Washington Market by the carcass from 7 to 9½ cents per pound. Pork 6½ cents per pound. Beef 8 cents per pound.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.			
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs.	5 93	@ 6
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....		6 62	@
Beeswax.			
American Yellow.....	lb.	28	@ 29
Bristles.			
American, Gray and White.....		40	@ 45
Coal.			
Liverpool Orrel.....	chaldron, 10	50	@ 14
Scotch.....			@
Sidney.....		7 75	@ 50
Pictou.....		8 50	@
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb.	6 50	@ 7
Cotton.			
	Atlantic	Florida.	Other Gulf
	Ports.	Ports.	Ports.
Inferior.....			@
Low to good ord.....	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Low to good mid.....	9 1/2 @ 10 1/2	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Mid. fair to fair.....	10 @ 11	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Fully fr. to good fr.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Good and fine.....			@
Cotton Bagging.			
Gunny Cloth.....	yard.	11 1/2	@ 11 1/2
American Kentucky.....			@
Dundee.....			@
Coffee.			
Java, White.....	lb.	14	@ 14 1/2
Mocha.....		13 1/2	@ 14
Brazil.....		10 1/2	@ 12
Maracibo.....		12	@ 12 1/2
St. Domingo..... (cash).		9 1/2	@ 10 1/2
Cordage.			
Bale Rope.....	lb.	7	@ 10
Rail Rope.....			@ 16
Corks.			
Velvet, Quarts.....	gro.	35	@ 45
Velvet, Pints.....		20	@ 28
Phials.....		4	@ 12
Feathers.			
Live Geese, prime.....	lb.	46	@ 49
Flax.			
Jersey.....	lb.	8	@ 9
Flour and Meal.			
Sour.....	bbl.	6 50	@ 6 75
Superfine No. 2.....		6 75	@ 6 87 1/2
State, common brands.....		7	@ 7 12 1/2
State, Straight brand.....		7 18 1/2	@
State, favorite brands.....		7 38	@ 7 50
Western, mixed do.....		7 37 1/2	@ 7 43 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....		7 75	@ 7 87 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands.....		7 87 1/2	@ 8
Ohio, common to good brands.....		7 62 1/2	@ 7 87 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common.....		7 62 1/2	@
Ohio, fancy brands.....		8	@ 8 12 1/2
Ohio, extra brands.....		8 12 1/2	@ 8 87
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....		6 62 1/2	@ 8 37
Genesee, fancy brands.....		8	@ 8 25
Genesee, extra brands.....		8 50	@ 9 75
Canada, (in bond).....		7 37 1/2	@ 7 43 1/2
Brandywine.....		7 75	@ 7 87 1/2
Georgetown.....		7 75	@ 7 87 1/2
Petersburgh City.....		7 75	@ 7 87 1/2
Richmond Country.....		7 62 1/2	@ 7 75
Alexandria.....		7 62 1/2	@ 7 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....		7 62 1/2	@ 7 75
Rye Flour.....		4 02 1/2	@ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....			@ 3 62 1/2
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....		4	@ 5
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	punch.	19	@
Grain.			
Wheat, White Genesee.....	bush.	1 95	@ 2 03
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....		2	@ 2
Wheat, Southern, White.....		1 75	@ 1 85
Wheat, Ohio, White.....		1 70	@ 1 85
Wheat, Michigan, White.....		1 80	@ 1 92
Wheat, Mixed Western.....		1 70	@ 1 80
Wheat, Western Red.....		1 70	@ 1 75
Rye, Northern.....		1	@
Corn, Unsound.....			@ 85
Corn, Round Yellow.....		81	@ 82
Corn, Round White.....		81	@ 82
Corn, Southern White.....		82	@ 83
Corn, Southern Yellow.....		82	@ 83
Corn, Southern Mixed.....		81	@
Corn, Western Mixed.....		86	@ 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....			@
Barley.....		95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....		48	@ 50
Oats, New-Jersey.....		44	@ 46
Oats, Western.....		53	@ 54
Oats, Penna.....		46	@ 47
Oats, Southern.....		42	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush.	2 75	@ 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada.....	bush.	1 18 1/2	@
Beans, White.....		1 50	@ 1 62 1/2
Hair.			
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	lb.	23	@ 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....		21	@ 23
Hay, for shipping:			
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs.	87 1/2	@ 90
Hemp.			
Russia, clean.....	ton.	285	@ 320
Russia, Outshot.....			@
Manilla.....	lb.	13 1/2	@
Sisal.....		10	@
Sunn.....		5 1/2	@
Italian.....	ton.	240	@
Jute.....		120	@ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....		195	@ 200
American, do. Dressed.....		210	@ 260
American, Water-rotted.....			@
Hops.			
1853.....	lb.	40	@ 44

1852.....		38	@	40
Lime.				
Rockland, Common.....	bbl.		@	1 13
Lumber.				
Timber, White Pine.....	cubic ft.	18	@	22
Timber, Oak.....		25	@	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....		35	@	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo)		18	@	22
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	M. ft. 30		@	40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....		17 50	@	18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....		20	@	25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....		20	@	25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....		37 50	@	40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....		30	@	35
Boards, North River, Box.....		16	@	17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	pc.	16	@	22
Boards, City Worked.....		22	@	24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....		25	@	
Plank, do. narrow, clear flooring.....		25	@	
Plank, Albany Pine.....		26	@	32
Plank, City Worked.....		26	@	32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....		18	@	20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....		22	@	24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	bunch.	2 25	@	50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....		2 75	@	3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	M. 24		@	28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....		22	@	25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....		19	@	21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....		17	@	18
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....		32	@	
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....			@	16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....			@	22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....		65	@	
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....		52	@	
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....		40	@	
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....		38	@	35
Heading, White Oak.....		60	@	
Molasses.				
New-Orleans.....	gall.	27	@	
Porto Rico.....		23	@	30
Cuba Muscovado.....		25	@	27
Trinidad Cuba.....		25	@	27
Cardenas, &c.....		23 1/2	@	24
Nails.				
Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	lb.	4 1/2	@	5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....			@	
Naval Stores.				
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb.		@	5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....			@	5 50
Tar.....	bbl.	3	@	50
Pitch, City.....		2 75	@	
Resin, Common, (delivered).....		1 75	@	1 87 1/2
Resin, White.....	280 lb.	2 50	@	4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	gall.	66	@	68
Oil Cake.				
Thin Oblong, City.....	ton.		@	
Thick, Round, Country.....			@	28
Thin Oblong Country.....			@	33
Provisions.				
Beef, Mess, Country.....	bbl.	9 50	@	11
Beef, Prime, Country.....		6 50	@	7
Beef, Mess, City.....		13 50	@	14
Beef, Mess, extra.....		15 50	@	16
Beef, Prime, City.....		7 25	@	8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....			@	14
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	tee.	21	@	24
Pork, Mess, Western.....	bbl.	15 75	@	16
Pork, Prime, Western.....		13 50	@	
Pork, Prime, Mess.....		14 88	@	16
Pork, Clear, Western.....			@	17 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	lb.	10 1/2	@	
Hams, Pickled.....		8 1/2	@	9
Hams, Dry Salted.....			@	8 1/2
Shoulders, Pickled.....		6 1/2	@	
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....			@	6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	bbl.	13	@	16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	lb.	9	@	9 1/2
Butter, Orange County.....		21	@	24
Butter, Ohio.....		12	@	16
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....		15	@	20
Butter, Canada.....		12	@	15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....			@	
Cheese, fair to prime.....		10	@	12
Plaster Paris.				
Blue Nova Scotia.....	ton.	3 50	@	3 75
White Nova Scotia.....		3 50	@	3 62 1/2
Salt.				
Turks Island.....	bush.		@	48
St. Martin's.....			@	
Liverpool, Ground.....	sack.	1 10	@	1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....		1 45	@	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....		1 72 1/2	@	1 75
Saltpetre.				
Refined.....		6 1/2	@	8
Crude, East India.....		7	@	7 1/2
Nitrate Soda.....		5	@	5 1/2
Seeds.				
Clover.....	lb.	10	@	11 1/2
Timothy, Mowed.....	tee.	14	@	17
Timothy, Reaped.....		17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	bush.		@	
Linsced, Calcutta.....			@	
Sugar.				
St. Croix.....	lb.		@	
New-Orleans.....		4	@	6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....		4 1/2	@	6
Porto Rico.....		4 1/2	@	6 1/2
Havana, White.....		7 1/2	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....		5	@	7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....		9 1/2	@	
do. do. do. Crushed.....		9 1/2	@	
do. do. do. Ground.....		8 1/2	@	
do. (A) Crushed.....		9	@	
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....		none.	@	

Manilla.....		5 1/2	@	
Brazil White.....		6 1/2	@	7
Brazil, Brown.....		5	@	
Tallow.				
American, Prime.....	lb.	11 1/2	@	12 1/2
Tobacco.				
Virginia.....	lb.		@	
Kentucky.....		7	@	10
Mason County.....		6 1/2	@	11
Maryland.....			@	
St. Domingo.....		12	@	18
Cuba.....		18 1/2	@	23 1/2
Yara.....		40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....		25	@	1
Florida Wrappers.....		15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....		6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....		5 1/2	@	15
Wool.				
American, Saxony Fleece.....	lb.	50	@	55
American, Full-blood Merino.....		46	@	48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....		42	@	45
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....		36	@	48
Extra, Pulled.....		42	@	48
Superfine, Pulled.....		39	@	41
No. 1, Pulled.....		33	@	37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for in advance.

NEW AND CHOICE FRUITS.

Hovey & Co., No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston
 have the pleasure of offering to amateur cultivators and the trade generally, the following superior new fruits, of which they possess the entire stock, and are now first offered for sale:

BOSTON PEAR.

A new native summer variety, ripening from the middle to last of August, just before the Bartlett, of large size, with a beautiful waxen yellow skin, and a red cheek, superior to any variety of its season.

This fine pear was first exhibited by Messrs. Hovey & Co. before the Mass. Hort. Soc. in 1849, and repeatedly since that time, obtaining the highest commendation of the Fruit Committee, who have spoken of it as follows:

"From Hovey & Co. a new native pear, of good size, fair and handsome, of a brisk vinous flavor, fully equal to an Urbaniste in its best condition, and one of the finest early pears."—Report of Aug. 1850.

"The Messrs. H. & Co. have also presented this season a native variety of great beauty and of fine quality, which promises to rank among the best of our early pears."—Hon. M. P. Wilder, in the Horticulturist, 1851.

In 1850, the Mass. Hort. Soc. awarded Messrs. H. & Co. the premium to the variety, as the best summer pear.

In 1853, the Mass. Hort. Soc. awarded Messrs. H. & Co. a gratuity of \$20 for the introduction of this variety.

Fine trees of large size, 5 feet high, will be ready for sale on the 1st of April next, at \$5 each. A few trees of very large size, full of flower-buds, \$10 each.

HOVEY CHERRY.

This new and superb Cherry was raised from seed by Messrs. H. & Co., and is one of the largest and most beautiful cherries known. It measures more than an inch in diameter, and is produced in clusters of twenty or thirty cherries each. The color is amber, beautifully shaded with deep coral red. The flesh is firm, sweet and rich, ripening the last of July and beginning of August. It is beautifully figured in the Fruits of America. It first fruited in 1848, and has obtained the following commendatory notice:

"One of the best, if not the very best new cherries tasted the past season, 1851, was a seedling of Messrs. Hovey. It was of the largest size, sweet, high flavored, and very fine. The present indications are that it will take a high rank, and become an established favorite."—Mr. Cabot's Report, 1851.

"On the 17th July, Messrs. H. & Co. produced their Seedling Cherry, mentioned in the preceding report. This, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, fully maintained the high character then awarded to it."—Report of Fruit Committee, 1853.

The committee awarded Messrs. Hovey & Co. the APPLETON GOLD MEDAL for this variety, it having proved, for five consecutive years, a new and superior cherry.

Young and handsome trees of this superior cherry will be ready for sale the 1st of April next, at \$3 each.

CONCORD GRAPE.

MR. BULL'S NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING.

This remarkably fine American variety is the greatest acquisition which has ever yet been made to our hardy grapes, and supplies the desideratum so long wanted, of a superior table grape, sufficiently hardy to withstand the coldest climate, and early enough to ripen its fruit in any part of the Northern or New-England States. It is four weeks earlier than the Isabella, and two weeks earlier than the Diana. It was fully ripe the last season (1853) on the 2d of September, when Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited specimens from Mr. Bull's original vine before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

It is a most vigorous growing vine, perfectly hardy, with bunches of large size, handsomely shouldered, often weighing a pound, and with large roundish oval berries, frequently measuring an inch in diameter; color very dark, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh free from all pulp; flavor very rich and luscious, with a fine sprightly aroma. The foliage is large, broad, and thick, and the berries have never been known to mildew, rot, or drop off under any circumstances, during the five years since it has borne fruit. All good judges who have tasted it pronounce it far superior to the Isabella in its ripest conditions.

Opinions of the Fruit Committee of the Mass. Hort. Soc. 1852, Sept. "Seedling grape from E. W. Bull; large, handsome, and excellent."

1853, Sept. "Fully equal to specimens last year, and proves to be a remarkably early, handsome, and very superior grape."

Fine strong one-year old vines will be ready for sale April 1, at \$5 each, and to the trade, at \$40 per doz. All orders will be attended to in the rotation in which they are received.

PREMIUM SWINE.—SUFFOLKS FROM MORTON'S PIG-
 gery have taken the highest premiums, as may be seen by the published Transactions of the Massachusetts State and Norfolk County Agricultural Societies. The stock now for sale is large and well assorted, embracing the purest and best blood of this unequalled breed. Pairs properly paired for breeding, \$30 a pair. For prices of Boars and Sows, see catalogue, which will be sent by mail on application. Animals purchased forwarded by Express

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Russian, Fairbairn's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticulturalist, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORCOLE or KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CAULIFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren.

CELERY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Pickle, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerklin or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BETTS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.

ONION.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURKISH.—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled Shlesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green, Roman Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RAMISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Leaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB.—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-31

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

C. M. SEXTON, AGRICULTURAL BOOK PUBLISHER,
152 Fulton street, (up stairs,) New-York.

BOOKS FOR THE COUNTRY.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
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- III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- IV. The American Rose Cultivator. Price 25 cents.
- V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.
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- VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
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- X. The Hog—their Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.
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- XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
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- XVII. Storkhart's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
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- XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1.25.
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- XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
- XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1.25.
- XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
- XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
- XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1.25.
- XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
- XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
- XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
- XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1.25.
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- XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
- XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
- XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.
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THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25.

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Everybody His Own Flower Gardener 25
American Rose Cultivator 25
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Breck's Book of Flowers 75
Buist's Kitchen Gardener 75
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Will be ready in a few days—Browne's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage. 29-30

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER CO., NEW-YORK, ELEVEN MILES FROM CITY HALL, N. Y. By Harlan Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals, AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough will be in Calf to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALCO" (9018) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (11789), winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYTHOLAND, (2236), and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (2789). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

L. G. MORRIS.

TERMS, Cash on delivery. 29-37

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grange, and Exotic Plants, &c. Catalogues can be obtained No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

SHEPHERD DOGS.—WANTED ONE OF THE ABOVE Dogs of the Scotch Collie breed. He should be under one year old, and partially trained. Name lowest price at once, which must be moderate. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

FIELD SEEDS.

POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.

SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.

SEED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.

GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucrea, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-47] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

LOP-EARED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10 per pair), for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I. 28-34

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING AT HIS WORKS IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up substantially in bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, Bone Dust of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

March 13, 1854. [29-40.] MIDDLETOWN, Ct.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents. 21-47.

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y. 27-47

3000 QUINCE TREES FOR SALE.

APPLE AND ORANGE QUINCE TREES OF LAST YEAR'S cuttings, and two, three or four years old. For sale by JAS. J. SCOFFIELD. Inquire of THOMAS BURKE, March 17, 1854. [28-31] Morristown, N. J.

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA- Pootras and Malay fowl; 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Brahma, Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at \$5 per dozen; Black and Buff Shanghai Eggs, \$3 per doz. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y. 27-35

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,

NO. 3 PARK ROW, AND NO. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE RE- cently published new editions of the following books:
NORTON'S SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE.
Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Price Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. Y. State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton.
CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.
By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton. 26-29—31-33

CHARTER OAK GRAPES.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO DIRECT particular attention to these magnificent grapes, which he has propagated with such success, that they are beyond comparison the largest grapes known. He has many one and a half inches in diameter. The grape is perfectly hardy, and will endure the winter, and ripen 2 or 3 weeks sooner than the Isabella or Catawba. The Charter Oak Grape is unsurpassed for preserving and for wine, and a delicious table fruit. Orders up to 1st May received by subscriber, at 5 Seammel street, New-York city. After that date at Frankfort, N.Y. [27] JOHN P. WILSON.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-41

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, FLOWER ROOTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGEMAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 875 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York. [28] Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I. 26-38

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders 26-77

VALUABLE PLANTS

FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts. 200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers,) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SCIONS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow,) \$1. Deutzia gracilis, (new,) \$1. Spirea Callosa, (new,) \$1.50. Prunus umbellata, roses, \$1.

300,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, SILVER FIR, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from \$10 to \$20 per 1000.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 31.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

THE PROPER SELECTION OF SHADE TREES.

THE last, and one of the best, rural essays from the pen of the late A. J. DOWNING, was on the subject of "shade trees in cities." We do not agree in all things with Mr. DOWNING—that is to say, he indulged in some fancies regarding rural improvement, from which we occasionally dissent; but in the main, no man of our country has done more—if as much—to awaken the attention of the people to the importance of erecting their buildings in good taste, and properly laying out and planting their grounds, than he. Wielding a facile, free, and occasionally dashing pen, he impressed his sentiments readily and forcibly on the minds of his readers; and although we think his models for dwellings were as a series, faulty in some of their most important requirements; and that, in the numerous structures which were copied from them, many in their occupation will prove unsatisfactory. Yet, to his taste and general good judgment in the selection and disposition of shade and ornamental trees, DOWNING had no superior. His thoughts, while discoursing of trees, were always glowing, and, like their own shadows, always refreshing. "Down with the Ailanthus!" was the sudden and vehement expression of DOWNING in the essay to which we have alluded, after having for years been praising and recommending it in his books. Now, this poor, denounced Ailanthus is called, in the nursery catalogues, the "Tree of Heaven," by way of pre-eminence! It has been planted, perhaps, more than any other *foreign* tree ever brought into America. It has been petted and propagated in large towns, amidst brick walls, and beneath stony pavements, more than any other tree whatever. In some of our large cities—the upper wards of New-York, in Brooklyn, and all over Cincinnati, for instance—from the last of May, through June, and into July—with its upright, stag-headed branches, and numerous lobed leaves, at flowering time, "it stinks and shines like rotten mackerel by moonlight," as the cynical JOHN RANDOLPH, once said of a distinguished orator and politician, whom he hated. We agree, that in close contiguity to the dwelling, or on the borders of streets, the Ailanthus has no fitness; but in the proper place, as a tree to make one of an agreeable variety, its peculiarity of head, its clean stem, and striking contrast to our American trees, make it desirable to a limited extent; and in a large collection, where a variety is sought, we would always, as with the Lombardy Poplar, sparingly adopted it.

Another tree, unoffending, save in one or two particulars, is embraced in the sweeping anathema of DOWNING—the Abele or Silver Poplar. This is a tree of large growth, and in the silvery color of its leaves, as they lift and wave in the breeze, makes another contrast to our deep-shaded forest trees. Like the Ailanthus, we would distribute it occasionally among our plantations. The chief objections to both these trees are their proneness to throw up suckers—a bad habit, we admit; but in grounds laid in grass, and particularly where cropped by cattle, or sheep, which eat them down as fast as the young shoots appear, this propensity proves no forbidding objection.

We have been disposed to remark more pointedly in relation to these trees, because this article of Mr. DOWNING—probably from the fact that it was the last which he wrote—has been extensively copied in the periodicals of the day, throughout the country; and also from the fact that he proposed and highly recommended another tree in their place, to which, unless extraordinary pains be taken in its early preparation for transplanting, objections equally strong exist, but of entirely different character—the uncertainty of its growth—or rather, the certainty of its failure—in a great majority of instances, where it may be introduced by transplanting.

This tree is the *Tulipifera Liriodendron* of the Botanists, or common white-wood, or Tulip tree of our forests. This is a truly grand and beautiful tree. It throws up a straight, clean shaft, sixty to eighty feet high, and three to six feet in diameter, on strong soil in its native forests. Its leaves are deep green, broad, and obtusely lobed, and its flower conspicuous, tulip-shaped, and bronzed yellow in color. It is a sweet, clean, beautiful, stately tree, cone-like in shape, and these are great qualities to be combined in any one American forest tree. Its objections, as a tree for common planting, are its spreading, fibreless roots, which run far out from the body, in addition to a pertinacious tap-root, running directly down into the sub-soil and rendering it uncommonly refractory in transplanting—particularly when self-grown, in its native grounds. The only way to remedy this difficulty is to grow them in nurseries, with frequent transplanting and cutting off the tap-root, in order to give them, so far as they are susceptible of it, a fibrous *habit* or *tuftiness* of roots, until they are of sufficient size for permanent plantations. To this should be added a rich, warm, friable soil. With these qualifications we commend them to planters at large; without the anticipation, however, that they will ever become common for shade or the arbor, for the reason that such truly fine trees as the elms

and maples exist, free from these objections, and are so much more easily propagated and grown.

These last-named trees, the elms and the maples, in all their varieties—both hard and soft—we cannot too highly recommend to the planter in every sort of soil and position where they will grow. It is poorly worth while to enumerate their good qualities, as every one of the slightest observation knows them. We would also suggest the attention of our tree planter, and nurserymen to the planting and propagation of the varieties of the native oak, so abundant in American forests. The oak is an emblem of strength and endurance. It is a noble, stalwart tree, stretching its brawny arms out far and wide, and towering as loftily as its more rapidly-growing companions of the forests. No one who has seen those fine specimens of native oak in the public squares of Philadelphia, but must have admired their vigorous forms, and strong, spreading branches. They are striking specimens of successful growth. Yet the same objection exists to the oak as to the white-wood—its wide-spreading, lateral, and deep-deseending tap-roots; and for successful planting like the latter, they should be nursery grown. Of all the varieties, the upland white, the common oak of the ship-builders, and swamp, or lowland white, and the over-cup oaks, are the grandest in their growth and stature. The latter throws up antler-like branches, which, when denuded of their leaves, have a bold, striking appearance, with less of spray than the others, but a deeper colored, larger, and longer leaf. The red, yellow, gray, and black oaks, as they are severally called, but which in reality differ little in size and appearance, are also noble trees, and grand objects when standing apart, or in groups in the park, or on the lawn.

The hickory, in all its varieties, is a graceful and well-grown tree; but more than the oaks, even obnoxious to the tap, and spreading, fibreless roots. They seldom live when transplanted from their native grounds; although taken young, we have known successful instances of the kind. To make success in any way certain, nursery growth is necessary, more so, if possible, than with oaks and white-woods.

It is hardly worth while at this present writing, to speak of the elm and maple, with which, in all their varieties, our streets, lawns, and avenues are so commonly embellished. They are always in place, and always appropriate; the noblest of shades and majestic objects to the eye. They are free from the objections named in the other trees. So it is with the white ash, yielding little in pretension to the elms and maples; but leaving out later, and casting its foliage earlier in the season. The sycamore or buttonwood, was once a tree that scarce had its

compeer in brawny strength and stateliness; but for the last twenty years a fell disease has so afflicted it, that unless it soon recovers, it is wasting time to plant it.

After all that has been said, we advise the planter of shade and ornamental trees, desiring the full attainment of success, as a general rule, to watch the trees in the forests near to him, and in his selections to plant those kinds mainly, which appear the most vigorous, healthy, and flourishing in the soils like those into which he is about to transplant them. When selected from the forest, it is better to take very young trees, not over three to five feet high, otherwise they are very liable to die, especially when set out in exposed situations; and in any event, in five to seven years, the smaller tree will have overtaken the larger one, and after that rapidly pass it.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENTS.

WE welcome to our columns the author of the following, which is one of that class of well-written articles—containing food for the thought—with which we delight to store our columns from week to week. We do not recognize the writer by his initials, and we hope that he will favor us with his name and further acquaintance.

For the American Agriculturist.

Knowledge is an accumulation of facts; from these are deduced principles, which, formed into a system, become a science. Experience, that teacher of age and celebrity, is simply an observation of occurrences, extending over a greater or less period of time, and depending for value upon the skill and accuracy with which the observations have been conducted, and upon the extensiveness of application of which their deductions are capable. From the earliest periods of civilization to the present, all arts and sciences have been greatly indebted to experiments, conducted for the express purpose of ascertaining some fact by which to establish a principle.

It is true, that many of the arts have derived much valuable aid from accident, or rather from observation made upon accidental occurrences, and that the truths and principles derived therefrom have rendered large service to the cause of progress. Yet ere the crude suggestions furnished by accident could be matured into principles of value, there has been required in every case, much of laborious research and patient investigation, by which to determine the true value of the suggestion, and to bring it into a state of the greatest utility.

Agricultural science is preëminently a science of fact; its ramifications are as extensive as the earth, with its fruits and the influence which affect their production—its animals, and the causes which may injure or benefit them. Here, then, is a field for experiment, for careful and thorough experiment. Theory in this science is worthless, unless it be sustained by an array of convincing facts, and the manner in which these are to be procured is by investigation.

Farmers, as a class, possess excellent facilities for the prosecution of experiments, and there is assuredly ample room and verge enough, in the matter of choosing a subject, for the same. There are many valuable discoveries in natural science yet remaining to be made. There are many "mooted points" in the economies of agriculture, concerning which the men of theory

will never form a harmonious conclusion, and even if they succeed in so doing, their determination will be of small value, if not supported by the testimony of facts, deduced from careful observations.

The season of life, growth, and activity, is opening upon us, and even now is passing the last "day of grace" in which the cultivator of the soil may chalk out the plans for the coming campaign. To let each and every one who would add to the knowledge of his time, benefit his fellows, and lend a legacy to the future, select some point upon which he desires additional information, and proceed to make it the subject of thorough study, and careful experiment, conducted with all the skill and intelligence, of which he is master.

In choosing a subject upon which to expend thought and labor, each farmer should be guided by the desire to render the results of his work of the greatest possible utility, hence he should select some point, for the elucidation of which, he has the most extensive natural facilities, and with which he is most competent to grapple.

I counsel none to attempt any thing which will subject them to loss or inconvenience, but let each act according to his means and ability. If these are large, he can take up some point of the greatest interest, and be able to expend means and labor upon it without injury to himself, and with much benefit to society.

The man of smaller means can choose a task, requiring in its prosecution less of time and labor, with no other expense, and yet produce, by thought and care, a result which will benefit himself, not only by the fact arrived at, but also by the very labor and thought required in the process itself.

True it is, that the results of experiment are not infallible, not always valuable, even, yet if they be conducted with care and skill, they can scarcely fail to add something to the fund of useful knowledge. Suppose that the foregoing suggestions be carried into practice, and at the close of the experiment, the results be written out and furnished to our friends—the agricultural editors—who doubts that something useful may result therefrom. I, at least, do not, and hence throw out these few crude suggestions, in the hope that some person may be spurred to action.

J. G. R.

Dryden, N. Y.

For the American Agriculturist.

HOVEN IN CATTLE.

A REMEDY WHICH HAS BEEN TRIED AND FOUND EFFECTUAL.

BEING in "the cars" a day or two since, I was compelled to play the eaves-dropper to the conversation of a couple of intelligent-looking farmers. They were talking of the cause and cure of "Hoven" in neat cattle. I was really in hopes to learn something new; but not so, for after discussing the merits of many exploded remedies, they came to the conclusion that "sticking" the dumb sufferer—as they called it—was the best cure, which was explained by a description, as near as I can remember, "to stick a knife between two of the animal's short ribs, a little way from the back bone, deep enough to reach the paunch, and he'll get well at once."

Now, without a word in condemnation of this barbarous practice, it is plain that the cause still remains, although the effects may be in some measure removed. Recent conversations with those who have the care of neat cattle, convince me that there are many people that are

ignorant as to some of the causes, effects, and of a single humane cure, for the dumb sufferers.

Although I am no veterinarian, yet I have in years past seen many valuable animals suffer and some die of nothing but "wind hoven," as it was then called; and by numerous inquiries and observation, I found that hoven was produced by several causes, such as gorging large quantities of green clover, green corn, cabbage, and such like vegetables, apples, potatoes, new corn, oats, or other grain; and occasionally by violent exercise, such as jumping a fence, running after eating heartily, and by drinking while very warm.

When an animal gluts on any food, imperfect mastication is the result, and if the quantity thus eaten is large, the temperature of the stomach is lowered to such a degree that fermentation is favored, which generates carbonic acid gas, and unless it finds an exit, the animal is at once "hoven." I remember to have seen one animal opened that had died of hoven, and it was found to have originated from the stoppage of the orifice leading from the large to the small stomach, by a small wad of corn husks.

I opened one that died of hoven produced by leaping a fence, and found that about one foot of the intestine that leads from the small stomach was completely closed by inflammation.

But from whatever cause hoven is produced, the effect sometimes is a swelling of the entire chest of the animal, often to such a degree as to stop the breath, at others a rupture of some one of the intestines, or if not a rupture an inflammation sets in, drowsy ensues, and too often death is the final result. After I had learned the above facts, I thought that a remedy might be administered that would remove the cause without injury to the dumb sufferer, and my first trial was attended with a happy result, nor have I known it to fail, though it would do so unless given in proper season, which is as soon as the animal is found to be hoven.

The remedy is simply to give to a common sized cow, a quart of white-wash, larger cattle more, and smaller ones less. Repeat the dose when relief does not follow, in thirty minutes. It would be well to move the animal so as to mix the medicine well in the stomach, and thus bring the lime in contact with the gases, which it readily absorbs, reducing the bulk, and leaving not over half a pint of powered lime to occupy the space of gallons of the gas. Every chemist knows just how the whole acts, but lest some one may not know how to prepare the white-wash, I will give the best method, or what I have found to be so:

Take a lump not larger than a hen's egg of fresh burned lime, such as is commonly used for white-wash, slack it in warm water, adding enough to make the wash not quite as thick as cream. Administer it cold. In the whole of the above, I have tried to avoid any technicalities by using the common language of our farmers.

J. H. D.

Morristown, March.

We once had a herd of cows break into a field of corn while the grain was in the milk. They gorged themselves, but all got over it except one, which died the third day. The usual remedies were resorted to, in order to effect a passage, together with injection—administered through an unbreeched gun-barrel, instead of a syringe which was not at hand—but all without effect. On opening her, the upper and lower stomach, together with the intestines, were filled with stalks and husks of green corn, all as dry as if they had been lying in the sun. The white-wash would scarcely have effected a cure in this case.

A COW WORTH HAVING.—John W. Wilson writes to the *Hampshire Gazette*: "I have a cow from whose milk sixty pounds and five ounces of butter were made in twenty-eight days, in the month of December, 1853. This

same cow, in one week, ending the 26th ult., made seventeen and a half pounds of butter. The daily average of milk was fifty-one and one-half pounds. Her feed was six quarts of equal parts Indian and broom corn meal, and one pumpkin per day. I have no doubt she will average fifty pounds of milk per day for four months to come."

MANAGEMENT OF EWES.

TREATMENT AT THE LAMBING SEASON, &c.

At this particular season, I know of few subjects more appropriate, or more worthy a place in your valuable columns, than a few remarks on the treatment and management of ewes before and after parturition. It cannot fail to be fresh in the memories of most—the unusual amount of fatalities that occurred to ewes during the last lambing season; many farmers in this locality being losers to the tune of from 5 to 20 per cent. of their whole flocks. To account for such an unusual occurrence, seems to me perfectly explicable, as I am inclined to believe, that by proper treatment it never would have taken place; and no more mysterious a panacea for its total prevention would have been required than a liberal supply of nutritive food, combined with proper shelter during the protracted snow storms.

In cold, stormy weather, animals of all grades require more food, in order that the body, suffering from the lowness of the temperature, may have an increased supply of carbon, by the conversion of which into carbonic acid the body is kept up to its natural warmth. If such a supply is not forthcoming, the consequences are emaciation of body, deterioration of wool, a host of diseases; and death itself is a concomitant usually attendant on such neglect. It is a mistake common among farmers that any refuse food will suffice for brood ewes during the winter months, such as turning them into a field noted for the coarseness of its herbage, and possessing so little nutrition that it will scarce fatten a sheep per acre during the summer months. Indeed, they seem to be of the same opinion as the Scotchman, who cared little for the quality or cleanliness of his food, provided he had plenty of it. Now, I dissent entirely from this way of treating them; and I maintain that, if it pays to keep ewes at all, it pays to keep them well. From the greatly increased and increasing consumption of animal food in this country, it is a duty incumbent on the farmer, for the general as well as his own individual interest, to produce the greatest amount of meat from the least quantity of food, and in the least possible time. For the furtherance of such an object, nothing is of so much importance as liberal treatment and care of the animal during the early stages of its existence. Unless a brood ewe is kept in an even, good condition, it is quite impossible she can either be healthy herself, or give milk to rear a healthful lamb. It certainly is not absolutely necessary that a ewe should be so fat as to be what is called "cloven above the tail;" but the nearer she approaches that state, the better.

I beg to give a short account of the way in which my flock, consisting of 100 ewes, are managed. The tups are put to in the first week of October, two being quite sufficient to serve 100 ewes. Before and during the time the tups are among them, they are liberally supplied with turnips, in addition to their grass. It is of the highest importance to have them in a mending condition at that time; and the increased fall of lambs well pays for all extra food given.

When all are served, and by which time the grass begins to fail, they have a supply of tops and small turnips daily, to keep them in their good condition, until within a short time of lambing, when a more liberal supply is given.

During the snow storm last year, they had a feed of swedes daily, care being taken not to give more at once than was consumed in one day; a supply of hay, and one pint of bruised oats, to each sheep, per diem; a supply of salt

(which they have all the year round,) *ad libitum*. By such treatment they were kept in a healthy, thriving condition; and not the death of one ewe occurred in the flock. For 100 ewes, I have at this date 131 yearlings now fattening on turnips, cut and put in troughs. Some of them are fat now. I expect they will be so by the beginning of May, at which time they will average 72 lbs. of mutton each sheep. They are the Bakewell Leicester breed. I consider, if a little of the Cheviot blood could be introduced, they would be all the better for it.

Now, when I contrast some of the statements made by my neighbors, I am fully convinced that my exemption from the fatality was wholly and entirely owing to the liberal way in which my flock was fed.—*M., in Mark Lane Express.*

For the American Agriculturist.

ORNAMENTAL SHADE TREES—TRANSPLANTING.

IN a former communication, I confined my observations more particularly to our native shade trees, and the views were not advanced without an object. I was willing to show that class of your readers who are novices in the matter, the difference between expending labor and capital in an intelligent manner, and *vice versa*.

With evergreens, comparatively few have been successful. I have myself witnessed constant and repeated failures. Owing to the fact that many of our native evergreens are usually found growing in wet places, and without a corresponding dampness of soil after transplanting, they seldom thrive. There are other causes of failure, but this is the more prominent one. I have seen beautiful evergreens growing on upland in Pennsylvania, and I believe they succeed very well in their removal.

One great reason why nursery plants will generally succeed better, and much more likely to grow, is that they are grown from the seed, in open cultivated situations, and transplanted two or three times in the nursery, so that they have become accustomed to it; and being deprived of their tap-root when very young, they have had every inducement to shoot out numerous branching fibrous roots—the soul and life of the tree. They may be said to have become habituated to a change of location. The soil of nurseries generally is, or should be, mellow and fine, which is favorable to the development of these small fibrous feeding roots, the absence of which, would be unfavorable to a successful removal. I consider this alone, a sufficient reason to explain why nursery plants are more successful in their removal, and consequently a much more satisfactory investment. The Sugar, Norway, Scarlet, and Silver Maple; the Horse Chestnut, the Mountain Ash, the Linden, the English and American Elm, comprise a few of the most desirable ornamental trees to be found in the nursery.

Before repeating the briefest directions possible for setting out—which will be only to reiterate what has been a thousand times written—let me urge a fact of the utmost importance for consideration. It is this; no care that *will be likely to be taken* with plants, can compensate for the loss that will follow, if the proprietor of the soil spares or withholds an intelligent interest in their success.

Transplanting.—I dare not premise, that I shall advance any thing new on this point, but only hope to make the impression take fast hold upon the people, that it is the worst of economy, or rather no economy at all, to do it in a cheap, quick, and slovenly manner. Dig out and thoroughly pulverize the soil, from a hole from 4 to 6 feet in diameter, and 2 feet deep; fill in to the required depth with the best soil within reach. Use the top soil taken out of the hole, if it is good, for this. Place the roots in a horizontal, spreading manner, and see to it that no tree is set out more than *two inches* deeper than it stood in the nursery. Then fill in with *good rich soil*, made fine and mellow with the spade. And now remember, that though your tree is

well set out, your work is just half done. Well, says one, what next? Just exactly what I see in half the cases through the country neglected, viz., staking each tree if within an enclosure, and tying it firmly, to keep the wind from shaking it to and fro, and keeping the roots from taking a good hold of the soil at once, and if outside of an enclosure, of ten-fold more importance is it that you protect your trees with a durable and substantial frame, against horses, cattle, boys, &c. W. DAY.

Morristown, N. J.

STUD FARM AT DUDDING HILL.

WE hope the day will come when the United States can show breeding studs like the following:

The general interest connected with the important subject of breeding horses, prompted me to obtain permission to visit the stud farm at Dudding Hill, the property of Messrs. Henry and Cheslyn Hall. Favored by a friend with an introduction to those gentlemen, I was received with the greatest courtesy, and, attended by the stud-groom, inspected that admirably-conducted and truly surprising establishment. The first impulse was astonishment at finding such a thoroughly rural tract of country within five miles of London. Agriculture also, directed on the most approved and scientific principles, forms an interesting portion of the active engagements to which the proprietors of Dudding Hill stud devote their capital and attention. Having arrived at the appointed place, looking upon the grass lands by which I was surrounded, I could not avoid pausing for a moment to assure myself that I had not been conveyed by some talismanic agency to the pasture fields of Leicestershire—an imagination all but confirmed when I heard the harriers at a short distance, merrily chasing their game.

The buildings which are appropriated to the accommodation of the stud are as complete as judgment can devise, and may be taken as a model by those who desire to construct new ones for a similar purpose. To describe them in detail would be superfluous; but there is one which demands especial notice, being unique and better arranged than any thing of the kind I have hitherto seen. It is a circular arca, enclosed by lofty palings for exercising the stallions; the bottom is littered with straw, and the sides are securely defended to the height of five feet with the same material. The doors being closed, the horses are perfectly free from danger or excitement. It is also a suitable place for mares to receive the addresses of the stallions. A portion of the land has only been in the possession of the Messrs. Hall a short time; and there is a marked distinction between that and the land they have had a longer period, where the masterly hand of superior cultivation is visible. As I was informed the necessary improvements were in progress, it will at no distant period be brought to an equal state of excellence and accommodation.

The selection of the stallions has been made with great care and circumspection; indeed, it would be very difficult to find any department on the estate, connected with the stock, over which the presiding judgment has not been exercised with consummate skill, whether it be the horses, the Short-horns, or the pigs.

The writer then names the stallions with their pedigrees now in use at this stud, most of which are the best horses of the day. Among these we find Epirus, Harkaway, Libel, Kremlin, Retriever, and Cleveland Short-legs.

I saw also a great number of useful brood mares, foals, yearlings, and two-year-old, amounting to about one hundred and fifty. To particularize them all would occupy too much space. I must therefore content myself with stating that they looked in excellent condition, and do justice to the care of the stud-groom. The

accommodations provided for them are excellent.

From such an admirable selection of stallions, breeders cannot fail to find those which are suitable for all kinds of mares adapted to produce horses of the most valuable class. Those who do not feel confident in their own judgment may rely on that of the proprietors of this establishment; for it is quite evident they would not have an animal of inferior kind on the premises. The same discrimination is manifest in every department. In breeding horses, three essential subjects should be most scrupulously observed; the choice of proper parents, providing them and their offspring with suitable food, and judicious treatment of the legs and feet.

If these points were thoroughly respected in their various details, the progeny would be of a superior kind; weak, infirm animals would be exceptions. Unfortunately, however, one of the first sources from whence success can be reasonably expected is disregarded, that is, the superior and valuable foal will be the issue of an inferior mare is an anomaly difficult to reconcile. It is a theory dangerous to circulate; for too many persons are inclined, when they have mares which are worthless for other purposes, to consign them to the stud, upon the chance of their producing good foals. Loss and disappointment are almost invariably the result.

Opinions vary whether foals partake most of the good or bad qualities of the sire or dam. Many examples may be brought forward to maintain an argument on both sides; but the safest plan, and the only one to be adopted as a rule, is to avoid breeding from inferior animals of either sex. Being in possession of a good mare the next consideration is, which stallion is most suitable? and in this selection much discrimination is necessary. It is an established fact, that animals do not invariably partake of the nature and property of their immediate parents; but they take after their grandsires and grandams, and even more remote generations. This is very palpable with reference to color.

Nothing can be more likely to entail disappointment than expecting to obtain symmetry and perfections by the combination of great extremes. In hope of breeding a weight-carrying hunter, it is useless to put a cart-mare to a thorough-bred horse. Fancy the produce, with head and body resembling the dam; neck, shoulders, and legs like those of the sire; and a precious specimen of deformity it would be. But this is not an imaginary problem. Much as I admire Cleveland Short-legs, I should more contemplate his being the sire of a hunter from a thorough bred mare. It is the adaptation of every horse to the purpose for which he is best calculated that renders him of the utmost value he is capable of attaining, and success is mainly dependent on the judgment of the owner in making a suitable distinction. If he is intended to breed carriage-horses from good-shaped, powerful mares, and something of the same stamp as the horse just named, a better kind of animal cannot be desired.

As we require horses for various purposes, it is very important to cultivate those which are most perfect in their respective properties, and this can only be accomplished by keeping the different classes very nearly distinct, otherwise we obtain a mongrel breed, scarcely fit for any thing, certainly not fit for breeding hereafter. This remark is particularly applicable to mares which are not thorough-bred; unless their lineage is known, and the properties of their progenitors, breeding from them is quite a matter of chance. Such a mare may have the appearance of being well-bred, though her grandsire may have been a cart-horse; and she may requite her owner, whose hopes are concentrated in the prospective of breeding a hunter with the prototype of her grandsire. These and similar coincidences have led so many persons to regard the subject of breeding horses with distaste. They or their neighbors have been disappointed, while others who have devoted more attention to the subject have been suc-

cessful. Thus it is often declared that breeding is dependent upon chance; but that is a mistaken opinion. Many circumstances may occur, the causes of which at the first glance we cannot account for, but investigation will generally elucidate the mystery. Nature's mandates will be obeyed; and persons who will take the trouble to investigate her laws, will take advantage of precepts for their future guidance.

Breeders of racing stock have in many respects fewer difficulties to contend with than those who breed for other purposes. They have the Stud Book and Racing Calendar to refer to, by which they can determine what crosses of blood have been most successful. By this they are enabled to avoid incestuous strains. On that account, mares by Touchstone would not be suitable to Harkaway, as the grandsires of each, Whalebone and Whisker, were own brothers. Epirus would be the selection, and for this we have examples. Pyrrhus the First, one of his sons, was out of Fortress by Defence; Defence by Whalebone; Lamar-tine, another, out of Grace Darling, also by Defence. Upon the same principle, mares by Sir Hercules would be admirably adapted to Epirus, and most others which are descended from Whalebone or Whisker. Mares by Venison would be suitable either to Epirus or Harkaway; and as there is such a well-selected diversity of blood among the stallions at Dudding Hill, there can be no difficulty in procuring that which is most eligible.

It has been frequently noticed that the best foals have not been brought forth till one of the parents have become advanced in years; but this more often applies to stallions than mares. There is certainly an objection to breeding from very old mares, because their offspring is generally smaller than those which are foaled during the most vigorous period of their lives. Many celebrated breeders appear to have a great predilection for very young mares; but I believe both extremes should be avoided. It may be remarked that some of our best horses were first foals; Doctor Syntax, Filho da Puta, Touchstone, and Sir Hercules. Several others might be enumerated, but they do not occur to me at the present moment. Paynator was twenty years old when Doctor Syntax was foaled; Whalebone, the sire of Sir Hercules, was the same age; Haphazard was fifteen, and Camel nine years old when their respective sons came into life. These examples are in favor of patriarchal sires and somewhat juvenile matrons. The age of Doctor Syntax's dam is not known, but the others were six, five, and four years old respectively.

An attempt is very frequently made, when a mare is undersized, to endeavor to compensate for that defect by putting her to the largest horse that can be found. I believe it to be a most erroneous practice; because the offspring, taking after each of its parents, is commonly disproportioned. Unless the anatomical proportions are accurate, perfect action cannot exist; and without that, a horse cannot be gifted with either speed or endurance. If a mare be undersized, it is far more probable that success will follow in the event of her being put to a moderate-sized horse, relying on good keep to bring her offspring to the required standard, than to attempt to force nature by any means that are opposed to her principles. Whatever foals are reared on the Dudding Hill stud-farm will not be deficient in their growth from want of proper food or attention.—*London Sporting Magazine*.

PRODUCE AT KENOSHA.—The *Kenosha Tribune* has obtained from the different warehouses, the amount of grain in store at that point, whence it sums up the following: Wheat, 56,564 bushels; oats, 71,187 bushels; barley, 6,307 bushels.

We understand from good authority, that there is now in store at Sheboygan, awaiting shipment to the Eastern markets, about 100,000 bushels of grain, besides other freight. Captains and vessel owners may find it to their ad-

vantage to inquire there for freight.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A HORSE BIOGRAPHY.

"THERE goes 'old Dandy,' and a noble old fellow he is too," said some one just now. We looked out and saw this famous horse, and could not help thinking how bravely he had done his duty in his day and generation. "Old Dandy" was of highly respectable parentage, and is a native of this country. He was raised by Harry Olmsted, of Greece, and is about 25 years of age. He was first put in livery in 1835, and has remained in that harness ever since, without losing a day. He was first owned by Mr. Christopher, and ate his oats in the old yellow stable that occupied the ground upon which Mr. Hamilton's fine block now stands. He has been owned at three different times by Mr. George Charles, whose property he is now, and once by Mr. George Walbridge. He has always been owned on State street.

"Horse-men" think that "Dandy" is one of the most remarkable quadrupeds that ever trotted in harness. He has always had thews of iron and muscles of steel, with the "constitution of a horse," an eye of fire, and a way of getting himself up that astonishes all who see him. He is a "Dandy" of an animal, gay, showy, impetuous, strong-bitted, and unlike other dandies, useful. Even now, with all his years upon him, he is one of the best, if not the best "driver" in town. His muscles have lost none of their elasticity, and his eye none of its fire. He is a dark chestnut horse, of good average size, and with a loftiness of bearing, as if conscious of his own noble traits.

In these days "Dandy" confines his journeyings to short drives about town and brief ramblings in the country. In former years he has done his 75 miles before a wagon, between breakfast and tea, time and again, and rather liked it. Some years since he was driven 68 miles a day five days in succession, and was ready for a drive to the lake or out on the ridge, as soon as he had taken a bite.

"Dandy" was never sick a day in his life. He ignores doctors. He was never at grass. He has lost all natural fondness for green fields and the like. He admires oats and such like substantial fare, but he despises fresh croppings in the country. He has often been sent to grass 4, 6, and 8 miles in the country, but he leaped the fence and was in the stable before the man returned who took him out.

"Dandy" runs away. He likes thus to terrify young men unskilled in horses, particularly if they are inclined to show off to the lady whom they may have at their side. Then "Dandy" laughs at their feeble strength, he contemns feminine shrines and screams, and rushes off headlong, with no thought except of his familiar stall. Facetious Dandy! When a lady loses confidence in her driving cavalier the ride is apt to be short, and you, with your tricks should be held responsible for it. But Dandy does not always choose to run away from unskilled hands. He sometimes indulges this propensity even when a master hand is at the ribbons. He wishes to show the vanity of human pride, and how much stronger his hard mouth is, than the strong muscles which try to control him.

"Dandy" loves an inn, a country tavern he smelleth afar off, and always hauls up before it just long enough for the mixing and imbibing of a beverage, and then he proceeds. Drive him out to George Wimble's, and see if he can be driven by any tavern where there is a bar. Not unless he has in his old age taken up for the "Maine Law." "Dandy" was always a fast horse, and even now he can out trot the majority of horses that compete with him. Still it is not so much his speed, as his bottom and his tremendous endurance that give him notoriety here, and make him a marvel among "horse-men" every where.

"Dandy" has been in livery 19 years, or about 6900 days. More than that number of

times has he been harnessed up, put before a "wagon" and put through at the top of his speed. Not less than \$10,000 has he earned in these 19 years for his several owners. He has seen a vast number of "awful good times," as they phrase it, in those 19 years. But he was never tight. He has stood under the tavern shed, or munched his hay in the tavern barn, while the sound of the dance or the revel came to his ears, and he thought of the fierce drive that was before him. What hosts of young men has he "seen through," and in how many delightful scrapes has he participated. Yet the old fellow is just as ripe for fun as he was in the hay-day of his youth. He does not grow old. Time, which sets its seal on every thing else, has spared "old Dandy" and left him as frolicsome and spirited as if he had not reached his teens. May he live a thousand years.

We have tried to immortalize our friend "Dandy," but we confess to only a general acquaintance with his career. Those who have known him best are loudest in his praise. He is worthy of even a longer article than this. He knows as well as we, that when he trots along over the pavement, every body is saying, "Look at old Dandy."—*Rochester Daily American*.

For the American Agriculturist.

STANCHIONS FOR CATTLE.

NOTICING an inquiry in the *Agriculturist* as to the best method of building a stable for cattle, whether with stanchions or stalls, allow me to say that I have tried both, and think stanchions preferable for many reasons, the two chief of which are, that cattle thus put up occupy less room, and they will keep much cleaner than in stalls, unless much care is taken to keep them bedded. Perhaps it may not be amiss to state my method of building stanchions, because many who wish to build them have no rule by which to be guided, and are under the necessity of guessing at the dimension. Take a long piece of timber, the length of the stable, place it where you wish your stanchion to come. Mortice your timber so that your cattle will each occupy a space of 2 feet 8 inches. The standard part should be wide at the bottom, in order to keep the hay in, and the cattle from putting their heads through in putting them up. Take a log the right length, that will make plank from 18 to 20 inches wide, and have it sawed into 2 inch plank the whole width. Then split these slanting, so as to make them about 4 inches wide at one end and 14 to 16 inches at the other. Place the large end down, to keep the hay from working out. The latches should be from 5 to 6 inches wide. The standards being narrow at the top gives them plenty of room to play back and forth. When crowded up they may be fastened with pins or latches. I use for the top, two pieces of scantling, pinned to the sleepers overhead, for them to play between and to fasten them up. I find that the space required for cows or common cattle is 8 inches, which gives them plenty of room, and also fastens them beyond a doubt. For oxen it is necessary to make them wider. Any person wishing to build stanchions need not fear a failure if he follow this rule. In building stalls I use swing gates made of an upright scantling for a standard, with a hard wood board from 10 to 12 inches wide, morticed in and fixed so as to swing, or I place upright poles in the edge of the manger, with chain ties which slip up and down on these poles. These by many are considered equal to stanchions. S. A. COLLINS.

"Pleasant Ridge Farm", Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y., }
March 31, 1854.

P. S.—Enclosed you will find a few seeds of the Sweet Potato Squash, a variety much prized with us. S. A. C.

[These seeds we will give a trial in our garden.—Ed.]

The fewer our wants; the nearer we resemble the gods.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 2, 1854.

SMUT MACHINES.—Seymour Ketchum, of Lancaster, O.: I do not claim of itself building the concave of staves with vertical openings between or in them, for the dust &c. to pass through.

But I claim the concave constructed as described, that is to say, of loose staves, so fitted to or connected with the heads of the concave, as to be capable of circular adjustment with facility and dispatch, as specified, for the purpose of varying the number and widths of the escape openings between the staves, the said staves being formed on their inner face with a longitudinal step or steps inclining outwards backwardly in relation to the travel of the runner, whereby the width of the openings between the staves may be made large, so as to form a ready escape for the smut, dust, and other extraneous matter without letting out the grain or wheat there through, and whereby the clogging of the escape openings by damp smut is avoided, as set forth.

MACHINES FOR FORMING CULTIVATORS' TEETH.—David B. Rogers, of Pittsburgh, Pa.: I claim the arrangement of the cutter or knife and swaging dies, when constructed and operated as described, whereby I am enabled to swage the sheet blank into shape, and to give to the foot of the tooth by the cutter its shape and edge, after it has been swaged into form, and when it is held firmly between the dies.

CHURNS.—R. H. Harrison (assignor to R. H. Harrison & J. S. Gallagher, Jr.) of Washington, D. C.: I claim, first, the construction of a churn vessel with hollow or solid double concave adjustable detachable side gatherers, as shown.

Second, I claim the construction of a churn reservoir dasher having curved or deflective radial chambers of a concave-convex form, with direct radial wings or flanges, as shown, and using the same combined with the double concave gatherers.

Thirdly, I claim also the double application of warm and cold water or ice, in combination with the dasher and the double concave gatherers, as set forth. I do not however claim the application of hot or cold water solely, in the process of butter making, as the same have been employed separately or distinctly heretofore, as is well known.

DISCHARGING APPARATUS OF HARVESTERS.—A. J. Cook, of Enon, O.: I claim the device for forcing the unbound grain from the table, in combination with the arm at the end of the reel and the apron, by means whereof the grain is carried from the platform to the receiving table, and thence deposited upon the stubble in convenient quantities for binding.

HARVESTERS.—Wm. H. Seymour, of Brockport, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the shaft, E, for rotating the pinion, the shaft, I, for turning and carrying the rake and connecting the mechanism constructed and arranged as described, whereby the rake is turned up and down, and firmly held in either position in a simple and convenient manner, without producing an undue strain upon any part of the driving gear.

I also claim the adjustment of the rake at varying heights from the platform in its elevated and depressed positions, by means of the device described, or its equivalent.

HARVESTERS OF GRAIN.—B. G. Fitzhugh, of Frederick, Md.: I make no claim to the removable blade in itself.

I claim, first, the movable blade in the fingers, arranged and secured as described.

Second, the combination of a curved reciprocating knife with a curved row of fingers and a curved platform, as described.

Third, constructing the reel with curved beaters as set forth.

Fourth, the combination of a continuously revolving sweep rake with a revolving reel, which disposes the grain upon the platform with

its stalks converging to the axis of the rake, as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS.—L. B. Fisher, of Coldwater, Mich.: I do not claim the form of the frame or the method of operating the slides. But I claim the combination of the rod, lever, clevis, and pin, when the latter is movable in a longitudinal slot for raising the teeth from the ground, as set forth.

I also claim the attachment of the rods, operating the slides to the hook, as described, so that the slides will remain at rest during the turning of the implement, as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

DANGER OF PAINTED PAIS.

I WOULD desire to direct the attention of every readers of your paper to the danger of using pails which are painted inside, for containing water, for domestic purposes. The oxide of lead with which they are painted, is a dangerous poison, and I know that it is productive of evil in many cases. Last week, having occasion to take a drink of water from a painted pail, which had been in use for some months, I was convinced, from the taste of the water, that it had taken up a portion of the paint, and having analysed the water, I found it to contain a very minute quantity of it, sufficient, however, if a large quantity of the water were taken, to produce those fearful diseases peculiar to lead poisonings. JAMES MANLEY, New York.

We advise all persons to avoid using painted wooden pails. A coat of varnish, on the outside is all the embellishment we ever desire to see on a water pail.—*Scientific American*.

CORN IN THE UNITED STATES.—The *Toledo Blade* estimates the Indian corn to be shipped from Toledo the coming season at 6,000,000 bushels. The largest quantity ever shipped from that port in any previous season was 3,878,047 bushels.

LAND OWNERS IN FRANCE.—The tax-books for France for the year 1854, show that 12,000,000 of the inhabitants, or 1 out of 3, own land, with or without building upon it.

FIGHTING BEES.—To stop bees from fighting, breaking the comb of the robbers is said to be sufficient, by giving them plenty of business in taking care of their wasting honey at home. It is said to have succeeded completely.—*New-Haven Register*.

A FARMER, says Cole, dismissed a hand because in his absence, he set only nine trees in a day. The farmer set out the remaining ninety-one of the hundred himself the next day. The result was that the nine bore more fruit the first year of bearing than all the others.

A LARGE LEG OF MUTTON.—About fifteen years ago, a large sheep was sold in Fulton market, New York, by Mr. Jenkins, butcher, one leg of which weighed 37 pounds! It was bought by the late Charles Henry Hall, of Harlem, at a dollar a pound, and sent by him to England.

A KNOWING DOG.—Nelson, of the *Northern Gazette*, says: "A gentleman in Ansonia, Conn, sends his dog, on the arrival of the mail by the railroad train, for his *Daily Times*, and the dog returns to his master with the paper in his mouth. The other day a New-York *Herald* was handed him by mistake. The dog dropped the paper and springing upon the counter, picked out a *Times*, and wagging his tail in a can't-come-it sort of manner, departed."

Use the means and trust God for the blessing.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

DISCUSSION OF VEGETABLE GARDEN, &c.

THE regular meeting of this Society, was held at their room, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening April 3. SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., the President, occupied the chair.

Mr. PETER B. MEAD, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for the Spring Exhibition, reported progress, referring to the list of premiums and regulations annexed, with the bills on the table. Mr. PARSONS made a report in part on the finances of the Society.

Mr. MEAD reported to the Society, that Mr. RITTICK made them the very liberal offer of the use of six lots of ground in the vicinity of Stuyvesant Square and Second Avenue, for the term of nine years, for the nominal sum of One Dollar.

The offer was accepted, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. RITTICK, and a committee of five, consisting of P. B. MEAD, JOHN GROSHON, THOS. HOGG, Mr. PARSONS, and Mr. KNAPP, were appointed to examine and report appropriate action with reference to the subject.

Mr. GEORGE S. ROE, AUGUSTUS HEP, and JOHN HEWITT, were elected members of the Society.

The meeting was then resolved into a conversational one.

An Essay by WM. CHORLTON, was read by Mr. SCOTT, defining a good vegetable, and the necessity of a standard of judging them as well as fine animals. 1st. The vegetable should not possess a superabundance of water. 2d. A good color. 3d. Size and flavor. 4th. Even surface. 5th. Solid texture. Critical remarks then followed on the Artichoke, Potato, Turnip, Celery, Cucumber, Tomato; and a committee, consisting of Mr. CRANSTON, Mr. REED, and Mr. MEAD, were appointed to examine the essay, and report on the expediency of adopting it as a standard of judgment.

Mr. PETER B. MEAD read a very instructive Essay on the vegetable and fruit garden, designed especially for the amateur. If any one thing more than any other, added to the poor man's cottage or the rich man's palace it was a well-kept garden. The fruit and vegetable garden ought not to be separated. Where the garden could only be fifty feet by one hundred, care should be taken not to allow the walks to engross too much of the ground.

Direction was then minutely given for a constant succession of vegetables throughout the season, in which care should be taken to avoid two seed crops following each other. A good

garden need cost but little expense or labor. In conclusion, he remarked that the best advice he could give to the novice was, first learn what was to be done, and then do it.

Mr. REED remarked we had listened to two good essays—one on the marks of a good vegetable, and the other on the best manner of raising them. In England, the vegetable establishment was very attractive, but not so in this country. Why was this? A vegetable garden in Europe, was invariably accompanied with fruits, and the effect was very pleasing.

Mr. SCOTT said, in answer to Mr. REED's question, that the difference in capital, climate, and culture was all to be taken into consideration. The old establishments in England, were more permanent in their arrangements, than were the market gardeners in this country, but the question was too extensive to discuss at present. Every vegetable garden should be kept clean and and orderly; but beauty was not to be subordinated to utility.

Mr. MEAD remarked that without doubt, utility and beauty could be more frequently combined than they are now usually in this country. Without any great expense, with a little more taste and a little more care, much might be accomplished. Many do not consider the great benefit to a place pecuniarily. A friend of his expended judiciously six hundred dollars, and then sold his place for fifteen hundred more than he could do before the improvements. He spoke of dwarf trees, particularly Pears, as being well adapted to small gardens.

He thought these fruits, vegetables and plants, had an important moral influence on the family. That man who had not brought his children into intimate acquaintance with these works of nature, had not yet half done his duty towards educating them. Those who live secluded in the city, grow up to be very selfish, and this selfishness would be greatly relieved by a pleasant introduction to the vegetable, fruit, and flower garden.

It was resolved that the subject for discussion at the next meeting should be the Laying out of Suburban Villas. The meeting then adjourned.

The tables were very handsomely adorned with fine flowers. Mr. D. BOLL made a splendid exhibition of fifteen varieties of the Camelia, of which thirteen were very handsome seedling varieties, of his own production.

Mr. LENOIR presented twelve fine varieties of Pansies, almost every one would come up to the standard size—covering a silver dollar—and for color and form equal any we have seen in this country.

Mr. SUTTLE exhibited a fine pot plant of the Azalea Indica—Inveryana, and a large specimen of the Queen Victoria Rose.

Mr. HOGG also exhibited an equally fine specimen of Azalea Williamoni. Neither of the above Azaleas were more than about one foot high, and yet each had about fifty large blossoms.

Mr. SCOTT also presented fine specimens of Hovey's Seedling Strawberries, and Tomatoes, both ripe, from the green-houses of WILLIAM CHORLTON, Staten Island.

ORANGE WATERMELON.—Mr. Peabody, editor of the *Soil of the South*, mentions a new kind of watermelon, which he calls the orange watermelon, and pronounces it a very singular, beau-

tiful, and excellent melon. By cutting into the rind, as you peel an orange, the entire skin peels off, leaving the whole pulp unbroken, which, with care, may be divided into quarters, just as you divide an orange.

THREE BEST KINDS OF LATE KEEPING APPLES.

M. HURLBERT, of Arkport, Steuben Co., N.Y., asks: "Will you give me a list of the *three best and longest keeping apples*, that you think will do well on a bed of loose gravel soil, from 10 to 30 feet deep, and which was originally covered with a heavy growth of white pine. It is a bench of land 10 or 12 feet above the river bottom, and in the center of our beautiful valley, 1194 feet above tide water. The hills gradually rise from 500 to 800 feet higher."

In answer to the above, we lay it down as an indispensable requisite, that the soil named by our correspondent is strong enough to grow good apple trees; and that the locality is sufficiently free from frosts, and the seasons long enough to permit the fruit to come to full maturity. These conceded, we name the Roxbury Russet, the Poughkeepsie Russet, and the Pomme Grise, which is also a Russet. All agree that these three kinds are the longest reliable keepers of any good apples grown here at the north. The Golden Russet, to our taste, is more delicate and delicious than either of the other Russets named, but by some it is not considered so late a keeper.

Tastes differ greatly in apples; and we wish it understood, that those most generally considered the *best* flavored, are not the *longest* keepers. The Swaar, Spitzenburgh, Baldwin, Northern Spy, Newtown Pippin, and Rhode Island Greening, are preferable to those we have named; but they are not so long keepers as the Russets, and are therefore precluded from the list required by our correspondent.

ON PRESERVING SEEDS FROM BIRDS.

As the time of year has now arrived for sowing seeds, it may be of some importance to know how to preserve them from being destroyed by chaffinches, greenfinches, and many other birds, as soon as they make their appearance above ground.

All gardeners know the difficulty of keeping these little intruders at a respectful distance from their seed-beds in spring. My plan of doing so is simple but effectual; with me it is no new discovery, having practised it with the greatest success for these last six years. I have tried it with vegetable seeds of all kinds that birds will attack. I prepare my seeds before sowing, and when that is done, I can follow any other part of my business without any further care, as far as birds are concerned. My plan is this: I have a flower-pan, a new painter's brush that has never been used for any other purpose, a bottle of turpentine, and a quantity of red lead; these are all kept together in a small basket, ready for use at any time when they are required. The seed-beds being ready, as much seed is put in the flower-pan as is required to be sown on each separate bed; a little turpentine is then poured on, and the red lead added; it is then well worked round the pan with the painter's brush until every seed has become thoroughly coated. Care should be taken in the first instance not to use too much turpentine, as it takes more lead than is necessary to dry it up again, in order to get the seeds well separated before they are sown. When seeds are well coated as above, the rain never washes it off, and it does not destroy the

vitality of the seeds in the least. I know that red lead was recommended for the same purpose some years ago; but used with water alone, I found it could not be depended upon. I have long known that birds do not like the smell of turpentine, but to test this knowledge I used two sorts of sawdust for the same purpose; one sort was from foreign deals which contained a large portion of turpentine, the other was from elm, and of course contained none; the birds did not at all like the former, but the last-named was not the least protection, as I have often seen them basking in it on a sunny day. This is the third year I have tried it with autumn-sown peas as a protection against mice; they have once or twice tried a row, but that trial, in all probability, cost them their lives. Of the peas I sowed last autumn not one has been touched, though I know that there are mice in the garden.—J. HOLLAND, in *London Florist*.

If the above process for protecting seeds is adopted, care should be taken to keep domestic fowls from access to the garden, lest they should be killed or injured by devouring any of the seeds so prepared.—EDS. AGRICULTURIST.

CULTURE OF THE CHRYSANTHEMUM.

PRACTICAL DIRECTIONS.

THE following practical directions for cultivating this beautiful flowering plant, are from Mr. J. SHEPARD, foreman in the gardens of Bath, (Eng.), and are found in the *Floricultural Cabinet*. The writer says:

I need scarcely advance any thing in favor of this beautiful autumn-flowering plant, as I feel confident those who are fortunate enough to have become acquainted with it, will not easily relinquish its culture; and those not already possessed of a collection, will find this an excellent time to make their purchase; for what can be a more salutary employment than cultivating the beautiful and bounteous gifts of our Creator? It is apt to lead a contemplative mind, in the language of Shakspeare, to

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks,
Sermons in stones, and good in every thing."

We are principally indebted to our brethren on the continent for the many improvements made; likewise to our principal nurserymen for bringing them before us. Could we but get them to seed in this country, we should undoubtedly have a more numerous variety, and very likely possessing what in England are considered perfection in form. Their culture is so simple, that those of the humblest pretensions may indulge in it; a common garden frame being all that is requisite, in the way of glass, providing it is of sufficient depth for head-room.

The cuttings should be taken off about the first week in April; they may be either inserted in cutting-pans or thumb-pots. Preference should, however, be given to the latter mode, as they receive no check after re-potting. They should be partially filled with a nice rich mold, adding a little coarse sand on the surface, slightly damp them, and insert a cutting in each pot, plunging them in a nice bottom heat, keeping close till fairly rooted; after which give air gradually, till they become a little hardened. They may then receive a shift into pots known as large sixties; and if convenience will admit, they may again receive the benefit of a slight bottom heat; if not, keep them close for a few days, after which give air on all favorable opportunities. As soon as they have taken well hold of the soil, stop them to within a few joints of the bottom; this will be found to keep them bushy; shift them on as they become rooted into forty-eight sized pots, using *three* parts of a good strong fibrous loam, three parts to *one* part of well decomposed cow manure and a little sand. After potting, let them be plunged nearly to the rim of the pot, either in coal ashes or in the open ground, duly attending to them

with water; for if *once* permitted to become *dry*, their leaves will *turn yellow* (for want of this necessary attention how often do we see plants with long *naked* stems?) and eventually fall off. They must be shifted again, as soon as well rooted, into thirty-twos, or if *wanted large*, twenty-fours, using the same kind of compost; and if the *large flowered varieties* are grown, larger pots must be used. Let them be again plunged, after which little more will remain to be done, beyond supplying them with *manure-water* twice weekly, and clear water as they require it. Neatly stake them out, to prevent their being broken.

Very large plants may be obtained by planting them out early in the open ground, and taking them up *after setting their flower buds*. Care must be exercised in this operation, otherwise they will flag. Dull showery weather should be taken advantage of for this; pot in a good rich soil, and place them in the shade of a north aspect wall; and if not showery, frequently syringe them. I have grown the large-flowered varieties in this way without losing a leaf, and they were admired by all who saw them. If wanted for decorative purposes, in small pots, I recommend the Pompons (or Minimas,) propagated as late as August. They will form little gems for the drawing-room; and if a few pots of Mignonette are added, it will impart to the whole a charming fragrance, at once exhilarating and delightful.

The following descriptive list of kinds comprises what will give a striking variety, as well as containing most of the *best* out.

Pompons.—Drine-Drine, fine soft yellow; Bijou de Horticulture, creamy white; Atropos, crimson; Atala, fine rose; La Fiancée, white; La Lapajou, deep yellow center, edged with red; Sacramento, orange-yellow; Lais, crimson-purple; Graziella, rosy-blush; Madame Jules de Gory, white shaded with yellow; Perfecta, lilac; Adonis, rosy-purple. *Large flowered varieties*.—Temple de Solomon, fine yellow; Madame Poggi, crimson-chestnut; Nancy de Sermet, white; Queen of England, blush-white, fine; Princess Maria, rosy-lilas; Annie, canary-yellow; Pio Nono, mixed red or scarlet; Dupont de l'Eure, carmine orange; Jenny Lind, rosy-buff; Duke, blush; Campestro, plum-colored; Gluck, golden-yellow, fine.

DESTRUCTION OF PEACH TREE BLOSSOMS.—The *Portsmouth* (N. H.) *Journal* of April 1st, says that the cold of the past winter has been extremely destructive to the peach blossoms in that vicinity. Mr. D. H. Spinney, who has a large nursery, informs the editor that he cannot find a single bud which indicates a live blossom.

Mr. B. F. Butler, of Pelham, says that he examined his peach trees on the 22d of February, and was not able to find a single living bud. They were alive on the 16th of January.

JUDGMENT NECESSARY IN COOKING.

A PERSON devoid of judgment and palatal taste, cannot serve a savory meal, however abundant the material may be, or of whatever richness. A well-prepared dish will recommend itself to fastidious appetites, though plain in its ingredients, when one of luxury may be set aside from mismanagement in cooking. All the "cook-books" ever written, of themselves, never made a good cook; and these, joined with the requisite articles, in the hands of inexperience cannot produce a good dinner, the first, and most often overlooked requisite for which is, that the food be healthy.

As a community we have a horror of consulting physiological demands in regard to what and when we shall eat; and the consequences are that health, sound, robust, vigorous health, is rarely to be met with. When grains, fruits, vegetables or meats are used, let them be of good quality, neatly prepared, cooked the proper length of time; the intensity of heat being of great importance, and served when "just

right;" on these points there will be but little variation among good cooks, however, much they may differ in regard to seasoning. Many dishes are rendered indigestible and unpalatable by cooking too slowly, or by being overdone, or being kept warm when ready for the table, in consequence of too early preparation.

The importance of having each dish ready in season is known to all in the habit of serving good meals. Many things are equally palatable, whether eaten warm or cold; in fact, this depends almost wholly on habit, whereas there are few articles but what are greatly injured in the fineness of their flavor by being "kept warm." *Were more food eaten cold, more brains at least might have an occasional meal.*

A full view into the culinary arrangements of our homes, would in a measure solve the problem of the apparent famishing condition of the female intellect. When the palate is the worshipped idol, the mind must bow subservient to it, and soon becomes a degraded, famished slave. Not only the female intellect suffers, man's does scarcely less; he must first labor uselessly hard to procure dainty articles, and he then over-eats, which produces mental stupefaction by the demand the stomach makes on the vitality to enable it to discharge its heavy burthen.

As a relish among farmers, where it is usually to be found, I know of nothing more pleasant than sweet cream; and in the vast array of dishes to which it is adapted, I place it at the head. In use with sugar it forms a more dainty dressing for puddings, "short cakes," fruits of various descriptions, and various forms of prepared farina, than any or all other combination of sauces, and as a seasoning for vegetables it is almost indispensable. In the preparation of fish it is equally good. It is far more healthy than butter, into which it is rendered after much fatiguing labor, and therefore much cheaper. Remember I am writing for farmers, else I might feel guilty in holding a tempting bait to those who cannot reach it. For pies and cakes I would never use lard, and seldom butter, could cream be obtained, not strong cream, but fresh sweet cream—*sweet & sour* cream when necessary.—*Correspondent Michigan Farmer.*

SWEET.—Kissing a pretty girl (down south,) a young gentleman asked her "what made her so sweet?" "Oh," she replied, in utter ignorance, "my father is a sugar planter."

PERVENTIVE BETTER THAN CURE.—It is better to throw a guard about the baby's cradle than to sing a psalm at the bad man's death-bed; better to have a care while the bud is bursting to the sun than when the heat has scorched the heart of the unguarded bosom.

A MUSICAL VOICE.—A young man at a social party was urged to sing a song. He replied that he would first tell a story, and then, if they persisted in their demands he would try and execute a song. When a boy, he said, he took lessons in singing, and on Sunday morning he went into his father's garden to practise by himself. When in full play, he was suddenly sent for by the old gentleman.

"This is pretty conduct," said his father, "pretty employment for a son of pious parents to be *sawing boards on Sabbath morning*, loud enough to be heard by the neighbors. Sit down and take your book." The young man was excused from singing the proposed song.—*Del. Co. Republican.*

EVERY school-boy knows that a kite would not fly until it had a string tying it down. It is just so in life. The man who is tied down by half a dozen blooming responsibilities and their mother, will make a stronger and higher flight than the old bachelor, who having nothing to keep him steady, is always floundering in the mud. If you want to ascend in the world, tie yourself to somebody.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, April 12, 1854.

OUR PAPER of this week contains nearly *thirty* agricultural articles, about a dozen of which are editorials. It will also be seen that the greater portion of these are adapted to the season. The present number is a fair sample of what may be expected weekly. This is only the fifth number of the present volume, and we believe many of our readers think, as some have already said to us, "that they have received a dollar's worth in the first four numbers." Please, then do a little favor for your neighbor as well as for us, by acting as a voluntary agent in extending the circulation. Our friends have done nobly for us thus far, but we hope they will not cease their efforts. We are expending a very large sum annually on the *Agriculturist*, and it is to the little sums of one dollar and two dollars that we look for the means of meeting this outlay. We are quite sure we shall receive more than this, if you, and you, reader, will do what you conveniently can for us.

"PENNY WISE AND POUND FOOLISH."

NOT A FANCY SKETCH.

WE know a farmer who pays \$200 every spring for four tons of Peruvian guano, while he neglects an equal amount of fertilizing materials on his own farm, which he could gather for one-fourth of the money; and thus save annually at least \$150, by exercising a little thought.

We happened on his farm a short time since, and made the following notes:

Under his poultry roost lies full a ton of first-rate manure, dropped by sixty to eighty fowls, which he keeps the year round. There is a bed of this several inches in depth, which is nearly as valuable as the best accumulations upon the surface of the Chincha Islands.

The drain—into which goes all slops, including urine—opens out upon the road-side, at a distance from the house, where is a deep slough of odorous materials, of the very best character for applying to almost any crop, but which are allowed to go entirely to waste.

He burns hard coal, but uses several cords of wood during a year for kindling and hastening fires. All the ashes, because containing cinders, are thrown out into a corner of the garden, and we estimated the unsightly heap, which had accumulated for years, to contain several hundred bushels, one-fourth of which were wood ashes. Allowing only for the value of the latter, if unleached by rain, we would give \$25 to have that heap distributed over a small field of our own.

The privy is placed high, with no vault under it, but so that the excrements can be drawn out with a hoe in the rear, where they are washed away by rains and evaporate into the air during decay. A quantity of muck and plaster, occasionally thrown with these excrements, and the mixed mass gathered into a dry place, or applied directly to the soil where wanted, would give annually a dozen or more barrels of as good poudrette, as any sold in the market at a high price.

His barn-yard is so placed, that there is a constant washing out upon the lower side, of a rich, dark liquid; and the most valuable part of the manure from thirty head of cattle, thus runs into a low spot, where it sinks away into the soil, or evaporates into the air. A very few days' work with a plow and scraper, would change the bed of his yard, so that this waste would be entirely prevented, and this valuable fluid absorbed by the straw and a few loads of muck, which is easily procured, would be worth more than a hundred dollars per annum.

The manure of five horses, is thrown from the stable through a side opening, and lies for months steaming and evaporating, and exposed to the water from the eaves; and not till its virtue is three-fourths lost, is it drawn out and used upon the field. A small quantity of plaster and muck, or plaster alone, mixed with this heap, as new portions are daily added, and a few loose boards placed over it to shed off the rain, would have quadrupled its value.

At another time we will give additional notes from that same farm, which is not 20 miles from our office, and which is but a counterpart of thousands all over the country. The cost and cartage of a single ton of guano would have sufficed to save all the manure wasted in the ways we have indicated, which we could not estimate at less than \$200 or \$300 per annum.

PEA PLANTING.

THIS crop may be planted either in the fall or very early in the spring. But not much time is gained by the former process. The ground has been so constantly frozen throughout the northern portion of our country during the last half of March, that the vegetation of seeds was impossible. But now, that the birds begin to sing merrily, and the wild geese are wending their way to their summer quarters, no time is to be lost in putting in this crop.

The best four early peas that we have tried, are the Extra Early May, Early June, Prince Albert, and Early Emperor. About a week later is the Champion of England, which is the sweetest, and most prolific pea we have tested, either early or late.

The early peas do not have so strong vines as the Marrowfats, and need not be planted so far apart, and do not require so high brush. We usually plant them in double drilled rows, the drills ten inches apart, and the rows four feet. The pea is one of the lime plants, its straw showing a large per cent. of that constituent. Maximum crops can only be grown in common garden soils, by the application of lime, in some form. The best crop of peas we ever raised, was with home-made super-phosphate of lime. The growth of vines was large, the pods thick set, and well filled, and the peas of very fine flavor.

The comparative merits of deep and shallow planting is still a question among gardeners. Some plant a foot deep, especially in fall and early spring, and claim that the peas do not dry up so quick, and bear much longer. We never plant more than an inch deep, considering that the main advantage of deep planting is the loosening of the soil. We trench very thoroughly, and have never had reason to suspect that the roots of the pea did not penetrate downward, wherever they could find the way.

This is a very profitable crop in the vicinity of cities and villages. Immense quantities are brought to this city from the south, and distributed through the cities and villages of New-England, long after the season of peas in our climate. Tens of thousands of dollars, every summer, are paid for this article, withered and next to worthless, that might as well be paid to our neighbors for a fresh wholesome article.

GET SPRING CROPS IN EARLY.

THERE is a great advantage in sowing and planting early. Taking one season with another, there is less risk from frost than from dry weather in the latter part of spring, or the early part of summer. Some crops can be re-sown, if a chance cold, wet spring should destroy the first sowing.

We sowed a field of marrowfat peas three weeks sooner than usual, and they came forward so early that we sold them green in the pod, for more than fifty dollars an acre over the expense of picking and carrying to market, and in addition had a moderate crop come to maturity.

Early potatoes always bring a good price in any location. A plot of these planted as soon as the frost is out of the ground, will be quite likely to produce a little extra "change" just when it will be very convenient, to say nothing of the luxury of having early new potatoes for home use. Should the first planting happen to be destroyed, the use of the ground need not be lost.

TOP-DRESS YOUR WINTER WHEAT.

WE would recommend those who have fine manure on hand, to give a small coating of it to wheat at this season, especially on land that is not already rich. If the manure has been well rotted, most of it will wash into the soil, and give the wheat a good start, which is important at this season. Guano, if at hand, will be found valuable for this purpose. It is better to mix it well with muck or finely-composted manure. A good plan is, to sow it just before, or during a gentle rain; a very heavy rain would wash portions of it away.

We would especially urge farmers to try some experiments at this season. These will cost less than a *good* analysis of their soils, and furnish more conclusive and valuable information. Select a few lands of wheat, and scatter over one of them some guano, on another ashes, on a third salt, on a fourth super-phosphate, on a fifth plaster, on a sixth lime, on a seventh nitrate of soda, on an eighth bone dust, on a ninth compost manure, and on other plots put combinations of two or more of these. Leave undressed-lands between each of these; keep an account of the kind and amount of the fertilizers added to each plot; and note the apparent effects during the growth, the time of ripening, and also the plumpness and quality of the grain at harvest. Similar experiments could also be made in planting and sowing the various other crops.

A part, or the whole of these experiments, will cost but little time or expense, and will give the intelligent farmer much pleasure in observing the effects, to say nothing of the valuable information that may thus be gained, for the future guidance of himself and neighbors.

Numerous carefully-conducted experiments

by the best English agriculturists, indicate that where a pretty heavy top-dressing is to be added, it is better to divide it into two or three portions, and add them at successive periods of three or four weeks; say a part early in April, a part in the last week of April or first week in May, and the remainder about the latter part of May. By this course, the successive wants of the crops are provided for.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF BREEDING ANIMALS AT THIS SEASON.

It is very bad economy to neglect breeding animals at this season. It is too common a practice among farmers to neglect the care of brood mares for the last month or two before foaling. Their food is often of a very inferior quality; currying is neglected; they are turned loose in the yard to pick up hay and straw that has been trampled under the feet of cattle, or if kept in stalls, the manure is not thoroughly cleaned. Care of this kind is mainly bestowed upon the work horses. The same may be said of cows and ewes.

This is all wrong. Animals in this condition should be treated with special care instead of neglect. If well fed and well cared for, their young will be doubly valuable, and the dams will much more speedily recover their strength and vigor after parturition, and they will be worth far more during the entire summer. We have seen many dams become so reduced at this season for want of a little care, that they have hardly recovered before the following winter.

RENOVATING OLD MEADOWS.

Much land is suffered to lie almost dormant and unproductive, for the want of a little skill and expense. Especially is this the case with old meadows, which, for various considerations, have been allowed to remain in grass for a number of years without undergoing the usual rotation.

The most effectual method of treating these, is to drag them thoroughly with a fine-toothed harrow, *heavily weighted*; or what is very much better, a *scarifier* made exclusively for this purpose, consisting of a number of small sharp coulters, regularly arranged for penetrating the sod, at proper distances, and to a depth sufficient to break up the tangled mass of roots and stools, and let in the sun and air. This treatment of the meadows is frequently just as necessary, and just as beneficial, as trimming fruit trees; and the effects of this simple operation alone, has been found to double and quadruple the crop.

If to this, however, could be added at the same time, an application of lime, ashes, guano, phosphate of lime, or other fertilizers, with a small sprinkling of grass seed, such as were deficient in the crop, an additional and large benefit would be secured.

"KEEP OFF THE GRASS."

ALL around the walks of our city parks we see posted up in flaming capitals, "Keep off the grass." We should like to see one of these placards put near every farmer's cattle yard at this season, with a little alteration, so that it would read, "keep the cattle off the grass." It is a pretty sure sign of bad management, if animals

are seen roaming over the fields, before the grass is so forward as to furnish an abundance of food. So long as they are kept entirely away from tasting green food, animals will not lose their relish for the dry. But let them out for a few hours, or suffer them to crop by the wayside as they are driven to and from water, and for hours after they will scarcely touch their dry food.

Tramping upon the fields before the ground has been thoroughly settled, is very detrimental to the future growth of grass. The first shoots are tender and are easily killed, while they contain little nourishment compared with an equal weight or bulk of more advanced growth. It is economical to purchase dry food for a week or two longer, and let vegetation get a good start before an animal sets foot upon it.

FIELD BEANS A PROFITABLE CROP.

In our own experience we have found no crop more profitable, than the common white field bean. It requires little more care than corn; on the right kind of soil it is quite productive; and almost always finds a ready market at high prices. There is no product of the soil which contains as much nourishment, pound for pound, as this. The straw makes excellent winter feed for sheep. We have found the smaller kinds to be superior to those of a larger size.

Beans require a *dry, warm* soil. We have raised them where it was so dry and sandy that scarcely any thing else would grow. Our best bean crops have been upon a thin sandy soil, so filled with stones that it was exceedingly difficult to plow it at all; and where the earth over the limestone rocks was nowhere more than four to six inches deep. On one acre of such ground we planted the common white bean for ten years successively, and never failed of getting a remunerative crop, and often had a very profitable one. This plot was plowed, planted, and hoed, at odd spells, when it was so wet that no other ground could be worked.

A SPRING JOB FOR THE BOYS.

SCATTERED all over the pasture fields are small heaps of cattle droppings. Which should not be left to spoil the ground they cover. Fix out the boys with a small beetle, or long-handled mallet, and send them into the pastures, and they will have fine sport in knocking to pieces and scattering about these cow heaps. No labor of our boyhood days was more pleasant, than the week or two thus spent every spring.

A very convenient implement for this purpose can be made in less than half an hour. Saw off a piece of square scantling, 5 to 8 inches long, and bore a slanting auger hole in one side, and fit in a handle $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet long. The handle can be made of a broom stick, or broken hoe or rake handle. This should be set into the top of the block at such an angle, that when held in the hands of the boy standing upright, the bottom of the block will lie flat upon the ground, twenty or thirty inches from his feet.

A NUT FOR LAWYERS.—"Woe unto them that call evil good and good evil; that put darkness for light and light for darkness; that justify the wicked for reward."—Isaiah.

Boys' Corner.

EDITOR TO THE "BOY FROM DOWN EAST," AND OTHER BOYS.

In the letter we published last week, you have doubtless already found many mistakes. We shall leave you to find them out, but we will say a word or two about the sentiments expressed in that letter. We are very sorry the writer does not like to study. He would like to have a great mind, and we will tell him that a great mind is built up very much like a great building. The builder uses many kinds of materials. He puts in a brick here and a brick there; in one place he puts a piece of wood of one shape, and in another place a piece of another shape. Here he puts mortar, and there he drives nails. He works slowly and patiently till he gets the whole finished. Just so every one must *build* his own mind. He must study many things slowly and patiently, till he has piled up a mass of thoughts, when he will become learned and know a great deal.

The mind must be made *strong*. You have seen that little boy who is always kept in the house without exercise. How pale and sickly he appears. How *weak* he is. The boy that is always out working or exercising grows strong. When a boy first tries to hold a plow, he cannot keep it straight, but he does not give up. When the plow strikes a stone and throws him over, he hops up and tries again and again, till his arms acquire strength, and till he becomes so skilful that he can plow a straight, smooth furrow as well as his father.

Now thinking is just like plowing. The boy who tries to work out a problem, or learn any lesson, finds it hard work at first. The lesson bothers him, makes him tired, and he makes as awkward work at first, as the new plow-boy. But he must keep at it, and not be discouraged. It takes a good many years to learn to plow well, and just so it takes a good many years to learn to think well, and how much better to be a good than a poor thinker. It is the ability to think correctly and strongly, that makes the difference between great men and others.

We remember when we first tried to write a composition. We tried and tried two whole days, and only wrote two pages—and then those two pages had many more mistakes in them than the letter printed last week, which covered more than three pages of writing. We got tired many times in trying to write that first composition, and a good many others after it, and we would have given up, if our teacher had not *made* us write. We could not then see what use it would ever be to learn how to write down our thoughts, and we did not believe we ever could learn; but we did learn, and now we are very, very thankful to our teacher for compelling us to write.

We do not think teachers should give too long lessons, but we guess they do not always require boys to learn their lessons well enough. A short lesson learned well, is better than a longer one poorly learned. But boys, remember that the longer lessons you learn, the faster your minds will grow. Studying a long lesson is to the mind, what a large plate of buckwheat cakes is to the body, it makes it grow fast.—The boy that wrote that letter, did not ask us to

write to the cook to give him a small plate of tates, lest his body should grow too fast.

We advise him to go to college by all means, if his father will let him. The writer of this did not get a chance to go till he was more than twenty-one years old, but he is now very glad he did go. We can till a farm better now than we could if we had not been through college; for we learned to *think* a great deal better; and now we can think better how to cultivate the land, and how to take care of our crops, and cattle, &c. Sometime we may tell you how we became editor. We will now say that we began to learn when we were no older than "A Boy from Down East." On page 323 of volume Eleven of the *Agriculturist*, we told the boys a little about the way we learned to write at first, by keeping farm accounts.

And now, boys, we will close this chapter by saying that we should like to have you write for the *Agriculturist*. We will have a Boys' Corner, whenever you will have something to put into it. Read over the directions to correspondents in our paper, and also remember to write only on one side of the paper, when you write for a printer.

Miscellaneous.

For the American Agriculturist.

RECOLLECTIONS OF OUR FIRST EXPERIENCE IN FARMING.

BY LUCY GLENDON.

I HAVE read with pleasure and profit the articles of your fair correspondent, MINNIE MYRTLE, and have often wondered that more of the American ladies do not relate their various experiences through the columns of the *Agriculturist*. Next to wondering at the vacuum in this necessary department, came conjectures as to my own fitness for the task of filling it, and I finally arrived at the conclusion of at least making the trial. This idea was partly suggested by turning over the pages of an old diary, kept during a residence in one of the very fairest of all the sunny Southern States, which vividly brought back to memory the pleasant little chances and mischances that attended our first experiment in farming.

Yes! it was our first experiment and our last. Twelve years had we spent in a large city, confining our amateur agriculture to a garden. Small as it was, considered in square feet and inches, I believe no garden ever yet displayed such a multiplicity of talent. Melons, sweet corn, fruit trees, roses, dahlias, pinks—all the inhabitants of the vegetable world, were admitted, and so successfully did we wage war against insects, frosts, and all the ills that garden-flesh is heir to, that it inspired no small triumph, together with a certainty that we were born to figure in a larger area of ground.

Of course, all our dreams of a farm were composed of lowing herds, nightingales, strawberries and cream, and "neat-handed Phillises," and the lovely aspect of the Southern woods and fields, as they first met our eyes, clad in their gorgeous autumnal robes of gold and crimson, contributed to heighten this agreeable delusion.

Our first and last farm, consisted of a hundred goodly acres, only about two and a half of which were ever cultivated. The house itself was situated in one of the most perfect groves ever planned by the fertile brain of Nature. A noble old chestnut, that had probably waved for half a century, formed the apex, from which sloped down oaks, evergreens, and sturdy forest trees, in irreproachable symmetry.

Shall I ever forget the ludicrous misadventures that attended these two years. My father, the very beau-ideal of a *book-farmer*, (as the veteran farmers of the neighborhood, entirely guiltless of all modern innovations, regarded him,) piled his book-shelves with bound volumes of the *Agriculturist*, *Cultivator*, &c., and with these guides entered on a life of practical agriculture. Heaven help us! for all he knew about it! Request of him the derivation of a knotty Greek verb, or the translation of a passage in Virgil or Euripides—question him regarding the geological formation of a country, or seek an explanation of the metaphysical subtleties of Aristotle or Kant, and he was in his element. None could converse more clearly, or sustain an argument with more ability on these points, than he. But as to sowing and reaping, the veriest farm-boy in New-England, had the advantage of him. So out he went every morning and hoed a row or two of corn, and then returned to the shady verandah to read Wordsworth, or pore over the enchanted pages of Coleridge, while Cesar, the stout negro man, sowed potatoes, and told a long story to the children of the household, between every hill. Of course, this was all very pleasant, so far as the present was concerned; but the days and weeks rolled by, and the corn and potatoes didn't seem to thrive in spite of our scientific experiments. The pigs (Cesar's special protégés) escaped from their confinement, and galloped wildly around, to the manifest detriment of vegetation. So Cesar was told to fasten them up again, and in this visionary attempt every child in the house, scoured from pillar to post, until their delinquent pigships were safely ensconced within their proper dominions. Cesar tied up the refractory rails with a piece of string, (his never-failing expedient,) and went his way until the next onslaughts upon the young vegetables, called the children's hunting propensities, and Cesar's piece of string, again into requisition.

And now to relate our first experiment in butter-making. This article had become very expensive, and our cows yielding many quarts daily of rich milk, we saw no earthly reason why we, practical agriculturists that we were, should not manufacture our own butter. To be sure we had no churn, but necessity is the parent of invention, and our dear mother, whose command of expedients was truly surprising pressed a shallow earthen jar into the service. It was filled with cream, and Susan, the maid, was armed with a stout iron spoon, wherewith to agitate it briskly.

After about two hours' toil, Susan reported the cream as still obstinate. "Oh, you haven't stirred it enough," said my mother, and one of the juveniles was set to work at the rate of a penny an hour. I will not relate the exact order in which the whole domestic force succeeded one another. Suffice it to say, that the shades of night surprised us, but not—the *butter*.

At length our dear impracticable father, with

a bright idea, no doubt borrowed from the "Philosophy of Human Life," (the book then in hand,) suggested SALT! Oh, dawn of light on the darkness of our despair? To be sure! Was not butter always salt? and how were we, in our ignorance, to know at what stage of the operation it was applied? A table-spoonful of salt was incorporated with the nondescript mass under the hands of Susan, and we waited with breathless impatience to see the golden island emerge from the sea of buttermilk. All, however, was in vain. More salt—hot water—cold water, were applied in quick succession—the mass was whirled round with renewed vigor, but no butter made its appearance.

Just then, in walked a friend and neighbor, whose whole life had been spent under the shadow of a farm-house, and before her we laid all these troubles. I will not repeat the bursts of laughter with which our various schemes were greeted, nor the good-natured witticisms she indulged in at our expense, but I will say, for our own credit, that before we left that Southern home, we could make as good butter as any in the country—Latin and metaphysics to the contrary, notwithstanding.

All these little mishaps were certainly supremely ridiculous, and very vexatious at the time; but nevertheless, many were the happy hours we spent within the precincts of that farm. Petting the chickens and peacocks, and stroking the last new calves for the children—roaming through solemn pine avenues to the song of summer birds, book in hand, to the dear father; transplanting roses and shrubbery to our flower-loving mother, and the happy sunsets where we all sat together in the verandah, surrounded by beloved guests, who came from time to time to view our new domains—these made our lives pleasant. I shall never forget those summer twilights, with the heavy odor of blossoming, locusts floating on the air—the solemn stars ascending their thrones of light one by one, and the whip-poor-will chanting her melancholy refrain in the distant wood—*and as long as memory continues to weave her bright shadows amid the soft tints of the past, these reminiscences of our sweet Southern home, will hold a beloved place in the sanctuary of the heart.*

THE QUAKER'S SCRUPLES.—A Quaker said to a gunner, "Friend, I counsel no bloodshed; but if it be thy design to hit the little man in the blue jacket, point thine engine three inches lower."

The above reminds us of an anecdote we have heard or read somewhere, of an occurrence on board an American merchant vessel, which was attacked by a British privateer during the last war. A Friend on board had refused to assist in defending the vessel, as it was entirely against his peace principles to shed blood even in self-defence. The privateer's men had taken to their boats, and were attempting to board the vessel. The Friend stood looking calmly over the bulwarks as one of the attacking crew sprung from the boat and seizing a rope that chanced to hang down, commenced climbing up the ship's side. The Friend took up a hatchet lying near, and addressing the man, who was now suspended over the water, said: "Friend, if thee wants that rope, thee can have it;" and suiting the action to the word, he severed it just above his hands

TERRIBLE ENGINES OF DESTRUCTION.

TO BE USED BY THE ENGLISH FLEET SENT TO RUSSIA.

The following article is from the French correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazette*. If the terrible engines of war described by him, prove half as effectual as represented, it will be mere boy's play for the combined English and French fleets in the Baltic and Black Seas, to destroy all the Russian ships afloat. War is a dreadful evil, and terribly destructive to every thing good. How much better would it be for humanity, if the means employed for destruction, were turned to the advancement of agriculture, and the moral and intellectual culture of mankind.

The new invention for the more rapid destruction of human beings, which the war is bringing to light, especially in England, will surpass all expectations. The arsenals of England have for a long time been closed to visitors, even to the members of Parliament, while these new and terrible machines were being constructed and experimented upon, and no knowledge of their existence even was permitted until now called forth by actual service. Many years ago the English Government had a proposition before them to adopt Wagner's floating gun, and hesitated. A member of Parliament exclaimed: "He demands but £300,000, and yet you hesitate! Hasten to buy this machine, declare war against France, and you will destroy her marine in a few days time!" No attention was paid to this apostrophe at the time in France, and apparently none in England. But this terrible invention, of which the public has ceased to talk, and which was even ridiculed at the time, has been maturing in concealment in the arsenals of Woolwich, and is now ready to go out on its work of destruction.

The Count Lavalette, captain of military marine in France, who knew the construction of this gun, it is said made endeavors to have it adopted by the minister of marine under Louis Philippe. It is simply a long Congreve gun, which glides along on the water in a straight line till it strikes the vessel at which it is directed, when it thrusts into its sides its iron head, containing two pounds of fulminating powder of mercury. When the fire attains this reservoir, it explodes, blowing a hole in the vessel ten or twelve feet in diameter, which it is impossible for them to close up, as they do the round holes made by cannon balls.

In admitting that the Russian fleets shall retire under the inapproachable fortresses of Cronstadt and Sebastopol, they cannot be in safety from this terrible Congreve gun, which carries to almost any distance within reach of the aim, and far beyond the reach of any other gun. It cannot be prevented from passing through the most contracted straits where ships pass.

The submarine boats are so perfected at this moment, that they can reach and attach a burner to an enemy's ship without the least danger. Experiments are also being made with an asphyxiating ball, which does not kill, but which paralyzes an entire crew for several hours, or until they are made prisoners. They are embarking also a large number of burning explosive balls, which explode invariably when they strike, even in the body of a horse, for they inflame at the moment of discharge from the gun, and fly burning like small Congreves until the moment of explosion, when they may apply fire to the ammunition chests and other inflammable material, as easily and as surely as if they were to fall in a stubble-field.

They are furnishing also two small steam-boats of a singular appearance, which will carry only two enormous Paixhan guns, placed on the fore part of the vessel. The walls of these little vessels have a thickness of six feet, made of oak, standing upright, and this covered with a mattress of cotton substance, a foot and a half thick, which is impenetrable to a bullet, and this again covered with a sheeting of iron and

lead. Its prow has the angular form of a cuirass, intended to turn bullets; the roof or deck is covered in the same way, so as to allow the bombs to glide into the sea without doing damage.

The fire-ship—very heavy, and a bad sailer—will be towed and let loose at the proper moment, to approach near the enemy's vessel, either when at anchor or lying to, which it will attack fore and aft with bombs thrown between wind and water, and sprinkling the ship with a shower of Grecian fire. One of these burners, taking by surprise a fleet of vessels in a calm, could with ease destroy the whole fleet, and yet it only requires the labor of ten determined men to operate it.

The Peace Society have agitated the question in England of how far a nation is justified in employing other and more destructive methods in war than those employed by the enemy. Admiral Napier has replied to these propositions with irony: "If you fear to hurt the enemy, put into your guns balls of cotton, and into your cannon cakes of rice!"

The English fleet is largely provided with balloons, intended to carry inflammable materials to scatter over towns, villages, and fleets, when the wind favors such operations.

Another invention, still more terrible than all the rest, but of which the construction has not yet been made known, except to a very small number of persons, is about to be sent out to destroy the Russians. All these inventions are highly curious and interesting in the history of the war, but rather afflicting for humanity.

—♦♦♦—
GONE RIGHT OVER IT.—I have a friend, whose ready wit often enlivens the social circle, and sometimes, also, faithfully serves the cause of truth. One Sabbath morning, as he stepped from his house to go to church, he met a stranger driving a heavily-loaded wagon through the town. He turned upon him, stopped, lifted both hands, and stood in a tragic attitude, gazing upon the ground beneath the vehicle, and exclaimed, "There! there! you are going right over it! You have gone *right over it*!" The traveler hastily gathered up his reins, drew in his horses, came to a dead stand, and began looking under his wheels to see what little innocent child, or dog, or pig, might have been ground to jelly by their heavy weight. But seeing nothing, he looked anxiously up to the man who had so singularly arrested his progress, and said, "Over what?" "The fourth commandment," was the quick reply, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy." It was hard starting those wheels again, and hard hauling that load all the rest of the day.—*Norwich Examiner*.

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UNANIMITY.—"We must be unanimous," said Hancock, on the occasion of singing the Declaration of Independence; "there must be no pulling different ways." "Yes," answered Franklin, "we must all hang together, or most assuredly we shall all *hang separately*."

A GENTLEMAN who did not trust to his memory wrote in his pocket-book: "I must be married when I get to town."

THERE is a phrenologist in Philadelphia, who can tell the contents of a barrel, by examining its head.

DOGS vs. MINISTERS.—If we may believe the census, every fifth person in the United States owns a horse; and every tenth a dog. And it costs more to support the dogs than it does the ministers!

"I REMEMBER," says Lord Biden, "Mr. Justice Gould trying a case at York, and when he had proceeded for about two hours, he observed:

"Here are only eleven jurymen in the box; where is the twelfth?"

"Please you, my Lord," said one of the eleven "he has gone away about some other business, but *he has left his verdict with me!*"

GETTING ON TOO FAST.

A pious old slave had a wicked master. This master had much confidence, however, in the slave's piety. He believed he was a Christian. Sometimes the master would be serious and thoughtful about religion. One day he came to the old slave, with the New Testament in his hand, and asked if he could explain a passage to him. The slave was willing to try, and asked what it was.

"It is here in Romans," said the master.

"Have you done all it tells you to do in Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John?" inquired the slave seriously, fixing his eyes upon his master's.

"No, I haven't" said he.

"Then you're getting on too fast—too fast, master. Go back to the beginning of the book. Do all it tells you, till you get to Romans, and you will understand it easy enough then; for the good book says, 'If any man will do my will, he will know the doctrine.'"

If any of our readers ever heard any body arguing about a hard text in Romans, or somewhere else, and worrying to know what it means, just tell him this story about "getting on too fast."—*Juvenile Instructor*.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest *want of care* on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

THEY WERE NEVER CHILDREN.—A correspondent says: "We talk of Adam and Eve as having been, before the fall, in a very happy condition, but one thing they missed—they were never children."

True. We never thought of that. Adam never played marbles. He never played "hokey." He never drove a tandem of boys with a string. He never skated on a pond, or played "ball," or rode down hill on a hand-sleigh. And Eve, she never made a play-house; she never took tea with another little girl from the little tea-table set out with the toy tea things; she never rolled a hoop, or jumped a rope, or pieced a baby-quilt, or dressed a doll. They never played "blind man's bluff," or "pussy wants a corner," or "hurly burly," or any of the games with which childhood disports itself. How blank their age must have been, wherein no memories of early youth came welling up in their hearts, no visions of childhood floating back from the long past, no mother's voice chanting a lullaby to the ear of fancy in the still hours of the night, no father's words of kindness speaking from the church-yard where he sleeps. Adam and Eve, and they alone of all the countless millions of men and women that have ever lived, had no childhood.—*Albany Register*.

QUEER SHIRT BUTTONS.—"What on 'arth ails these ere shirt buttons, I wonder. Jest the minit I put the needle through 'em to sew 'em on, they splits and flies all to bits." "Why, Grandmother, them isn't shirt buttons, they's my peppermints, and you've been spilin' 'em."

NECESSITY is great for making things serve all round. In California a warning-pan is used as an umbrella, fruit-dish, bean-pot, and-contribution-box.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our advices from Europe are to the 25th March. Grain and Flour have fallen there considerably, but this decline has not affected our market in the least, owing to the small quantity on hand. At the opening of the canals, when large quantities will be continually coming to market, the prices will then be governed more by those prevailing in Europe. Flour remains nearly as per our last; Corn has fallen 3 to 4 cents per bushel.

Cotton has given way from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ cts. per lb., Sugar $\frac{1}{2}$ of a cent.

Money is just as high as ever, and Stocks a little lower.

The weather has now become quite mild and

spring like; but the season is at least twelve days later than that of last year.

From the Mark Lane Express, March 20th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE depression in the Wheat trade has in no degree abated since our last, and a further important decline has taken place in prices at most of the leading provincial markets. Holders appear to have been seized by a kind of panic; whilst buyers, finding it to their advantage to hold off, have refused to take beyond what they have needed for immediate use. In proportion as the anxiety to realize has increased, so has the caution of purchasers, and so far from any improvement in the demand having been caused by the fall which has taken place in prices, the effect has been just the reverse; for with each concession made by sellers, the millers have contracted their operations. How long this state of affairs may continue, no one can foresee; but it is an undoubted fact that stocks in the hands of the millers and bakers have been materially reduced, and, whenever the turn may come, the reaction is likely to be sudden. That the existing position of affairs has been in a great measure brought about by the increasing tightness in the money market, cannot be questioned; and, though there has been no great extent of speculation, still purchases were, it would now appear, made during the time that prices were on the advance, by parties not in a position to hold what they bought for any lengthened period; hence the late forced sales. Circumstances have, it must be confessed, been all against speculators for an advance. We have, in the first place, been favored with the most auspicious weather. The autumn seed-time was all that could be desired; the winter sharp, but not protracted; and the weather for getting in the Lent crops as propitious as possible. There has, consequently, been nothing to create uneasiness in respect to the future, and, though it may not be very rational to conclude that because the first step has been favorable the result must also be so, still it has encouraged hopes of future abundance.

The prospect of war with Russia, which greatly assisted the upward movement, has, now that it has become almost certain, had the opposite effect, inasmuch as it has caused the Baltic merchants to make unusual efforts to ship off all they could as early as possible; with this view vessels have been loaded over the ice, and the latter cut away, so as to allow the ships to proceed to sea before the winter broke up. The pressure for money, to which we have already alluded, may also be attributed to the extraordinary expenditure caused by the preparations of war; and though there can be no doubt that we shall hereafter feel the effect of the withholding of supplies from Russia, thus far the warlike aspect of affairs has been to depress, instead of raising, prices. Last, but not least in importance, has been the extent of the arrivals of breadstuffs from America. These had certainly exceeded what we were led to expect, from the character of the advices from thence; for we were told months ago that stocks at the ports on the sea-board had been reduced into a very narrow compass, and that the receipts from the interior would be comparatively unimportant. The question now is, will America continue to ship as largely as she has done; will the prohibition of exports from the Black Sea, and the interference with supplies from the Upper Baltic, have no effect; and will the consumption, which was certainly checked by the high prices which prevailed during the winter, undergo no increase after a fall of 10s. per qr. on Wheat? The answer we must leave to our readers. During the last month there has hardly been a day in which out-door labor could not be favorably prosecuted; farmers have, consequently, been enabled to make rapid progress, and the sowing of Lent Corn is now drawing to a close; indeed in many districts the work has been finished. Still the deliveries from the growers have not increased materially.

CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

We learn from the Baltic that the different rivers and harbors had been freed from ice, and that the greatest activity prevailed to ship off what had been bought during the winter for English account. The very dull reports from hence had had the effect of checking all inclination to enter into fresh engagements, and what was being done was in fulfillment of contracts previously entered into.

By the most recent advices from France, it appears that the pressure for money had not diminished, and the downward movement in prices of Wheat and Flour had consequently continued. The dull accounts from hence, and the favorable character of the season, had all assisted to discourage holders, and the anxiety to realise at almost any price had amounted to a panic. At Paris on Wednesday, sellers would have submitted to materially reduced rates; notwithstanding which, it was impossible to induce buyers to act. We have similar advices from Havre, but at Marseilles a rally seems to have taken place on receipt of the information of the prohibition of exports from Southern Russia; subsequently, however, business had again become dull.

From Odessa we learn that the time allowed for vessels to complete their loading had been extended to the 13th March. So soon as this had become known, a very active demand for Wheat had set in, and over 70,000 qrs. had been bought for immediate shipment.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

April 8, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 37 $\frac{1}{2}$; Junes, \$2 25; Merinos, \$2 25; Carters, \$3 50; Mercers, \$3 25; Onions, red, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 75; yellow, \$1 75; white, \$3; Parsneps, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 50; Beets, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 50; Carrots, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$2 50; Turnips, white, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$1 75; yellow, \$1 50; Spinach $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$4; Celery, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. bunches, \$2; Lettuce, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz., 25c.; $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., \$1; Vegetable Oysters, \$1 @ \$1 25; Cabbage, $\frac{3}{4}$ hundred, \$8 @ \$14.

FRUITS.—Apples, Greenings, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Spitzenburgs, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Russets, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$3 50; Northern Spy, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$4, a very few in market. Second quality of the kinds above mentioned are worth \$2 @ \$2 50; Cranberries, $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl., \$9 @ \$10; Maple Sugar, per lb., 10 @ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Eggs, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz., 15c.; Butter, 18 @ 22c. per pound.

The markets are poorly supplied, and produce is commanding good prices at present.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 10, 1854.

The number of cattle in market to-day is not as large as one week since, but they are of a superior quality, about equal to those of last week. The prices range about the same as last week.

Lowest price, 8c.; Middling, 9c.; Best, 10c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,187	2,187
Cows, 29	
Sheep, 476	
Swine, 1,095	
Veals, 907	

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 88; cows, 27; sheep, 405.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 700; sheep, 71.

By the Erie railroad, beeves, 1100; swine, 1095.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 393.

Ohio, by cars, 1090.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 328.

Kentucky, by cars, 288.

Connecticut, on foot, 4.

Mr. ALLERTON gives the following prices: Cows from \$30 @ \$65; Sheep, \$3 50 @ \$7; Extra, \$10 @ \$14; Swine, corn fed, 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Mast, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @ 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
BROWNING'S, Sixth street.	
Beeves, 297	
Cows, 88	
Sheep, 1,852	400

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 40
Cows, 100

Mr. CHAMBERLIN being sick, we were unable to obtain our usual reports from his yards.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.		
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lbs.	93 1/2 @ 0
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	6 62 1/2 @	
Beeswax.		
American Yellow	1 lb.	28 @ 29
Bristles.		
American, Gray and White	40 @	45
Coal.		
Liverpool Orrel	10 50 @	14
Seotch	7 75 @	50
Sidney	8 50 @	
Pictou	2,000 lb.	6 50 @ 7
Anthracite		
Cotton.		
Inferior	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Low to good ord.	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Low to good mid.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Mid. fair to fair	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Fully fr. to good fr.	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Good and fine		
Cotton Bagging.		
Gunny Cloth	1 yard	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
American Kentucky		
Dundee		
Coffee.		
Java, White	1 lb.	14 @ 14 1/2
Mocha	13 1/2 @	14
Brazil	10 1/2 @	12
Maracaibo	12 @	12 1/2
St. Domingo	9 1/2 @	10 1/2
Cordage.		
Bale Rope	1 lb.	7 @ 10
Boit Rope		
Corks.		
Velvet, Quarts	35 @	45
Velvet, Pints	20 @	28
Phials	4 @	12
Feathers.		
Live Geese, prime	1 lb.	46 @ 49
Flax.		
Jersey	1 lb.	8 @ 9
Flour and Meal.		
Sour	6 50 @	6 75
Superfine No. 2	6 87 1/2 @	7
State, common brands	7 @	7 12 1/2
State, Straight brand	7 18 1/2 @	
State, favorite brands	7 38 @	7 50
Western, mixed do.	7 37 1/2 @	7 43 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.	7 75 @	7 87 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands	7 87 1/2 @	
Ohio, common to good brands	7 62 1/2 @	7 87 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common	7 62 1/2 @	
Ohio, fancy brands	8 @	8 12
Ohio, extra brands	8 12 @	8 87
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	8 62 1/2 @	8 37 1/2
Genesee, fancy brands	8 @	8 25
Genesee, extra brands	8 50 @	9 75
Canada, (in bond)	7 37 1/2 @	7 43 1/2
Brandywine	7 75 @	7 87 1/2
Georgetown	7 75 @	7 87 1/2
Petersburgh City	7 75 @	7 87 1/2
Richmond Country	7 62 1/2 @	7 75
Alexandria	7 62 1/2 @	7 75
Baltimore, Howard Street	7 62 1/2 @	7 75
Rye Flour	4 62 1/2 @	4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey		
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4 @	5
Corn Meal, Brandywine	19 @	
Grain.		
Wheat, White Genesee	2 13 @	2 15
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)	2 @	2
Wheat, Southern, White	1 75 @	1 85
Wheat, Ohio, White	1 70 @	1 85
Wheat, Michigan, White	1 80 @	1 92
Wheat, Mixed Western	1 70 @	1 80
Wheat, Western Red	1 70 @	1 75
Rye, Northern	1 @	
Corn, Unsound		
Corn, Round Yellow	81 @	82
Corn, Round White	81 @	82
Corn, Southern White	82 @	83
Corn, Southern Yellow	82 @	83
Corn, Southern Mixed	81 @	
Corn, Western Mixed	86 @	87
Corn, Western Yellow		
Barley	95 @	1 08
Oats, River and Canal	48 @	50
Oats, New-Jersey	44 @	46
Oats, Western	53 @	54
Oats, Penna.	46 @	47
Oats, Southern	42 @	45
Peas, Black-eyed	2 75 @	2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada	1 18 1/2 @	
Beans, White	1 50 @	1 62 1/2
Hair.		
Rio Grande, Mixed	1 lb.	23 @ 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed	21 @	23
Hay, for Shipping:		
North River, in bales	100 lbs.	87 1/2 @ 90
Hemp.		
Russia, clean	100 lbs.	285 @ 320
Russia, Outshot		
Manilla	13 1/2 @	
Sisal	10 @	
Sunn	5 1/2 @	
Italian	240 @	
Jute	120 @	125
American, Dew-rotted	195 @	200
American, do., Dressed	210 @	260
American, Water-rotted		
Hops.		
1853	1 lb.	40 @ 44
1852		39 @ 40

Lumber.

		WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine	18 @	22	
Timber, Oak	25 @	30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35 @	38	
Timber, Geo. Pine	18 @	22	
		YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling	18 @	40	
Timber, or Beams, Eastern	17 50 @	18 75	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	20 @	35	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	20 @	25	
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	37 50 @	40	
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	30 @	35	
Boards, North River, Box	16 @	17	
Boards, Albany Pine	16 @	22	
Boards, City Worked	22 @	24	
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling	25 @		
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring	25 @		
Plank, Albany Pine	26 @	32	
Plank, City Worked	26 @	32	
Plank, Albany Spruce	18 @	20	
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	22 @	24	
Shingles, Pine, sawed	2 25 @	2 50	
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	2 75 @	3	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	24 @	25	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality	22 @	25	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality	19 @	21	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality	17 @	18	
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	32 @		
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.		16	
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.		22	
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	65 @		
Staves, White Oak, Hhd	52 @		
Staves, White Oak, Bbl	40 @		
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd	38 @	35	
Heading, White Oak	60 @		

Molasses.

New-Orleans	27 @	
Porto Rico	23 @	30
Cuba Muscovado	25 @	27
Trinidad Cuba	25 @	27
Cardenas, &c.	23 1/2 @	24

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d	1 lb.	4 1/2 @ 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d		

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb.	5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington		5 50
Tar	3 @	3 50
Pitch, City	2 75 @	
Resin, Common, (delivered)	1 75 @	1 87 1/2
Resin, White	280 lb.	5 75
Spirits Turpentine	66 @	68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	1 ton	
Thick, Round, Country		28
Thin Oblong Country		33

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	9 50 @	12
Beef, Prime, Country	6 50 @	7
Beef, Mess, City	13 50 @	14
Beef, Mess, extra	15 50 @	16
Beef, Prime, City	7 25 @	8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin		14
Beef, Prime, Mess	21 @	24
Pork, Mess, Western	15 75 @	16
Pork, Prime, Western	13 50 @	
Pork, Prime, Mess	14 50 @	16
Pork, Clear, Western		17 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	10 @	
Hams, Pickled	8 @	9
Hams, Dry Salted		8 1/2
Shoulders, Pickled	6 @	
Shoulders, Dry Salted		6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle	13 @	16 50
Beef, Smoked	9 @	9 1/2
Butter, Orange County	21 @	24
Butter, Ohio	12 @	16
Butter, New-York State Dairies	15 @	15
Butter, Canada	12 @	15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)		
Cheese, fair to prime	10 @	12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	3 50 @	3 75
White Nova Scotia	3 50 @	3 62 1/2

Salt.

Turks Island	1 bush.	48
St. Martin's		
Liverpool, Ground	1 sack, 110 @	1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine	1 45 @	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 72 1/2 @	1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined	6 @	8
Crude, East India	7 @	7 1/2
Nitrate Soda	5 @	5 1/2

Seeds.

Clover	1 lb.	10 @ 11 1/2
Timothy, Mowed	14 @	17
Timothy, Reaped	17 @	20
Flax, American, Rough		
Linseed, Calcutta		

Sugar.

St. Croix	1 lb.	
New-Orleans	4 @	6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado	4 @	6
Porto Rico	4 @	6 1/2
Havana, White	7 1/2 @	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5 @	7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf	9 @	
do. do. do. Crushed	9 @	
do. do. do. Ground	8 @	
do. (A) Crushed	9 @	
do. 2d quality, Crushed		none.
Manilla	5 1/2 @	
Brazil White	6 @	7
Brazil, Brown	5 @	

Tallow.

American, Prime	1 lb.	11 @ 12 1/2
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Tobacco.

Virginia	1 lb.	
Kentucky	7 @	10
Mason County	6 1/2 @	11
Maryland		
St. Domingo	12 @	18
Cuba	18 1/2 @	23 1/2
Yara	40 @	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25 @	1
Florida Wrappers	15 @	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	6 @	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	5 1/2 @	15

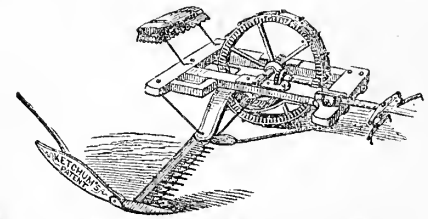
Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece	1 lb.	50 @ 55 1/2
American, Full-blood Merino		46 @ 48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino		42 @ 45
American, Native and 1/2 Merino		36 @ 38
Extra, Pulled		42 @ 48
Superfine, Pulled		39 @ 41
No. 1. Pulled		33 @ 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for in advance.

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE machine for rousing moss and the old flag from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-41] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying UNTRIED Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY.) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Lombard Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y. HOWARD & CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors,

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass, for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky. 31-39

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGE-MAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York. Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I. 26-33

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the mode of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25

Everybody Has His Own Flower Gardener 25
American Rose Cultivator 25
American Florist's Guide 75
Breck's Book of Flowers 75
Bridgman's Florist's Guide 50
Buist's Kitchen Gardener 25
Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener 25
Brown's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage. 31-41

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORERCOLLOR OR KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CARTEFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren.

CELERY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gorkin West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

ENIVEE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.

ONION.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS.—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RUBARB.—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

Also, **WHITE BLACKBERRIES**, a new and choice variety.

Also, **BIUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS**, fresh and of fine growth.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
- II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
- V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.
- VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
- VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
- VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c., Price 25 cents.
- IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
- X. The Horse—their Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., Price 25 cents.
- XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
- XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
- XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
- XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1.25.
- XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
- XVII. Storkhott's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
- XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
- XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1.25.
- XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1.25.
- XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
- XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.
- XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1.25.
- XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
- XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1.25.
- XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
- XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
- XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1.25.
- XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
- XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
- XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
- XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1.25.
- XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
- XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.
- XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
- XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
- XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.
- XXXIX. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
- XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
- XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1.25.
- XLII. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
- XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
- XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
- XLV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2.50.
- XLVI. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
- XLVII. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1.25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

- XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
- XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1.25.
- L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide In Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published. Price \$1.25.

O. M. SEXTON, 102 Fulton street, N.Y.

NEW AND CHOICE FRUITS.

Hovey & Co., No. 7 Merchants Row, Boston have the pleasure of offering to amateur cultivators and the trade generally, the following superior new fruits, of which they possess the entire stock, and are now first offered for sale:

BOSTON PEAR.

A new native summer variety, ripening from the middle to last of August, just before the Bartlett, of large size, with a beautiful waxen yellow skin, and a red cheek, superior to any variety of its season.

This fine pear was first exhibited by Messrs. Hovey & Co. before the Mass. Hort. Soc. in 1843, and repeatedly since that time, obtaining the highest commendation of the Fruit Committee, who have spoken of it as follows:

"From Hovey & Co. a new native pear, of good size, fair and handsome, of a brisk vinous flavor, fully equal to an Urbaniste in its best condition, and one of the finest early pears."—Report of Aug. 1850.

"The Messrs. H. & Co. have also presented this season a native variety of great beauty and of fine quality, which promises to rank among the best of our early pears."—Hon. J. P. Wilson, of the Horticultural Society, 1851.

In 1850, the Mass. Hort. Soc. awarded Messrs. H. & Co. the premium to the variety, as the best summer pear.

In 1853, the Mass. Hort. Soc. awarded Messrs. H. & Co. a gratuity of \$20 for the introduction of this variety.

Fine trees of large size, 5 feet high, will be ready for sale on the 1st of April next, at \$5 each. A few trees of very large size, full of flower-buds, \$10 each.

HOVEY CHERRY.

This new and superb Cherry was raised from seed by Messrs. H. & Co., and is one of the largest and most beautiful cherries known. It measures more than an inch in diameter, and is produced in clusters of twenty or thirty cherries each. The color is amber, beautifully shaded with deep coral red. It is firm, sweet and rich, ripening in the last of July and beginning of August. It is beautifully figured in the Fruits of America. It first fruited in 1848, and has obtained the following commendatory notice:

"One of the best, if not the very best new cherries tasted the past season, 1851, was a Seedling of Messrs. Hovey. It was of the largest size, sweet, high flavored, and very fine. The present indications are that it will take a high rank, and become an established favorite."—Mr. CABOT'S Report, 1851.

On the 17th July, Messrs. H. & Co. produced their Seedling Cherry, mentioned in the preceding report. This, notwithstanding the unfavorable season, fully maintained the high character then awarded to it."—Report of Fruit Committee, 1852.

The committee awarded Messrs. Hovey & Co. the APPLETON GOLD MEDAL for this variety, it having proved, for five consecutive years, a new and superior cherry.

Young and handsome trees of this superior cherry will be ready for sale the 1st of April next, at \$4 each.

CONCORD GRAPE.

MR. BULL'S NEW AND SUPERIOR SEEDLING. This remarkably fine American variety is the greatest acquisition which ever yet been made to our hardy grapes, and supplies the desideratum so long wanted, of a prior table grape, sufficiently hardy to withstand the coldest climate, and early enough to ripen its fruit in any part of the Northern or New-England States. It is FOUR WEEKS earlier than the Isabella, and two weeks earlier than the Diana. It was fully ripe the last season (1853) on the 3d of September, when Messrs. Hovey & Co. exhibited specimens from Mr Bull's original vine before the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

It is a most vigorous growing vine, perfectly hardy, with bunches of large size, handsomely shouldered, often weighing a pound, and with large roundish oval berries, frequently measuring an inch in diameter; color very dark, covered with a thick blue bloom; flesh free from all pulp; flavor very rich and luscious, with a fine sprightly aroma. The foliage is large, broad, and thick, and the berries have never been known to mildew, rot, or drop off under any circumstances, during the five years since it has borne fruit. All good judges who have tasted it pronounce it far superior to the Isabella in its ripest conditions.

Opinions of the Fruit Committee of the Mass. Hort. Soc. 1853, Sept. "Seedling grape from E. W. Bull; large, handsome, and excellent."

1853, Sept. "Fully equal to specimens last year, and proves to be a remarkably early, handsome, and very superior grape."

Fine strong one-year old vines will be ready for sale April 1, at \$5 each, and to the trade, at \$40 per doz. All orders will be attended to in the rotation in which they are received.

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT FORDHAM, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., by Harlem Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals. AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to set at home myself to secure who may care. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALCO" (9918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the famous Imported Bulls, (Champion) winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 6 or 8 Females. These young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMNE (12305), and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS (27890). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

TERMS, Cash on delivery.

March 16th, 1854.

29-37

LOP-EARED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10 per pair,) for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I.

28-31

FIELD SEEDS.

POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.

SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.

SEED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.

GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover.

[29-31] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

SHEPHERD DOGS.—WANTED ONE OF THE ABOVE Dogs of the Scotch Collie breed. He should be under one year old, and partially trained. Name lowest price at once, which must be moderate.

A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

March 13, 1854. [28-40.] MIDDLETOWN, CT.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by

RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga.,

also by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y.

27-31

3000 QUINCE TREES FOR SALE.

APPLE AND ORANGE QUINCE TREES OF LAST YEAR'S cuttings, and two, three or four years old. For sale by JAS. J. SCOFIELD. Inquire of THOMAS BURKE, March 17, 1854. [28-31.] MORRISTOWN, N. J.

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAHMA—Roots and Malay fowl, 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Brahma, Pouter, White Shanghai Eggs, at \$5 per dozen; Black and Buff Shanghai Eggs, \$3 per doz. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO. Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

27-35

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,

NO. 3 PARK ROW, and NO. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE RECENTLY published new editions of the following books:

NORTON'S SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Prize Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M.A.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton. 26-29-31-32

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music, by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding.

27-31

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane), Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders.

26-77

VALUABLE PLANTS

FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts. 200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers), Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rubus, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SCIONS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Amabilis, (new yellow.) \$1. Deutzia gracilis, (new.) \$1. Spiraea Callosa, (new.) \$1.50. Prunus umbellata rosea, \$1.

300,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, SILVER FIR, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vita of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from \$10 to \$20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.) Salvia, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Delicias, Cupress, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedum, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladiolus, Tiger flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, \$10 per 1000.

Catalogues now ready.

26-83

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burgh, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at **R. L. ALLEN'S** Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-1f

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White fruited Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new or North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 24-36

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—40 of these machines were used last harvest in grass or grain or both, with almost uniformly good success, in nine different States and Canada.

TWENTY-SIX PREMIUMS, including two at the Crystal Palace, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 300, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few. Early orders necessary to insure a reaper.

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THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of New York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company.

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The public should be on their guard in purchasing improved stock, as many animals are palmed off upon the unsuspecting and ignorant, which are spurious. 1-1f **A. B. ALLEN**, Nos. 189 and 191 Water street.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 6.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 32.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

RAISING POTATOES—PREVENTIVES AGAINST ROT.

WE were recently informed by the proprietor of one of our largest hotels in this city, that he is paying *five dollars per barrel* for potatoes, and that by contract for his entire supply of not less than twenty-five barrels per week. A paying price this, one would think, for an article which, intelligently cultivated, will yield from 75 to 200 barrels per acre. But we must add, that this large price is due principally to the extensive rot, which so generally prevailed last season.

The prevention of this blighting curse—the potato rot—how shall it be accomplished? A great desideratum truly, and one that has engaged the sage and the simple, the philosopher and the peasant, for the last ten years; yet apparently with no more success than that for squaring the circle, or the transmutation of metals. A thousand suggestions have been made, and ten thousand experiments tried, and yet no solution of the enigma.

We shall attempt to offer no panacea for this disease, but simply suggest some of the circumstances in which fine crops of potatoes have been secured, when adjoining fields have been sadly blighted, or wholly failed.

And first of seed. Fields have been found to escape rot when seed has been early dug, (perhaps before being fully ripe,) and exposed for a time to the sun, then buried in a layer of sand, mold, or ashes, in a dry, cool cellar, and each bulb separated from the other. A better way, it is claimed by some, is to leave the potatoes in the hills where grown, under a covering of straw, as a protection from frost.

2d. The use of an old, well-drained meadow, rich in vegetable mold, freshly upturned, and without the addition of putrescent or barn-yard manures, has been found one of the safest precautions against rot.

3d. If a resort is had to recently-tilled fields, the mineral manures only should be applied to the land, such as lime, plaster, salt, ashes, or perhaps bone dust, or its substitute, super-phosphate of lime; or it may be guano, in limited quantity, intimately mixed with the soil. If a resort is had to stable manure, it should be thoroughly rotted previous to applying it.

In all cases, only dry soils should be used. The planting of early potatoes is one of the best safeguards against rot; and early digging and safely storing in dry, cool places, is a good precaution against disease.

A word as to planting. Let the ground be

thoroughly and deeply plowed. The use of the sub-soil plow can never be injurious, and is generally beneficial for preparing the ground not only for a potato crop, but for all others. By this means a depth of earth is secured for the range of the fibrous roots, to supply them with abundant and wholesome food—not confining them to the inert or effete superficial soil, a thousand times previously used; a ready escape is afforded for the surplus water of heavy rains, which, followed by the intense heat of summer, is, in our opinion, one of the most efficient causes of rot; and in case of drought an abundant supply of moisture is secured for the continued growth of the crop.

If the soil be light and dry, and especially if inclined to sand, we recommend planting so as to leave a level surface when the seed is buried, nor would we recommend much hilling in their subsequent cultivation. If the soil be heavy, wet, or inclined to clay, we advise planting near the surface, and throwing the earth over the seed, and hilling them in the process of hoeing afterwards.

But especially do we urge upon farmers the great utility of selecting the most hardy varieties of seed, and such as experience has shown to be least susceptible to disease. Such varieties are to be had, and those who wilfully or indolently neglect to procure them, deserve the loss which they might have possibly avoided.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY.—No. 2.

WE are not going to talk now of fowls as economical things, or as a branch of domestic or farm stock. This question, we take it, has been, from time immemorial, settled in the affirmative. For present purposes we are content to consider them as an amusement, an ornament, as a subject of beauty, of interest; and as a *study* for the leisure hours of the country resident, or the town, or city resident either, if opportunity favors their keeping. Nor are we about to find fault with, or to criticise the taste of any one in the selection of a variety, or of the several varieties that he may keep; although we frankly confess that we never affected the monstrous Asiatic fowls that are at present so highly popular. We admire the medium-sized, and more graceful birds, that show finished breeding and high quality, as we would prefer the refined and blood-like Arabian to the huge Clydesdale or the Conestoga draught-horses. Such, however, is only individual opinion, and the wherefore need not, at this time, be discussed.

The great show at Barnum's, contrary to general expectation, brought out altogether the finest, largest, and choicest exhibition ever witnessed in America. Of their kinds, there were

scarcely a pair of inferior birds in the collection—and many fowls came five hundred miles for the occasion. This very fact shows that the poultry fanciers within striking distance of New-York, had confidence in the Society, in its managers, in the ability of Mr. BARNUM to carry it out, and in his integrity to do what he promised. So far all was well—as of course it should be.

As an evidence of the interest felt among the fanciers of all ranks, and all fortunes, except the really low and worthless, (not an individual of these, have we learned, that made an offering for the occasion,) they sent their birds, generally attended themselves, and took a lively interest in every thing that appertained to the proceedings. We saw highly distinguished scientific gentlemen, lawyers and statesmen of great repute, grave divines,—“wise with the lore of centuries,”—merchants, and commercial men,—called by way of eminence, “millionaires,”—artizans, farmers, men of no occupation,—sometimes styling themselves, by way of notoriety, “gentlemen;”—singly, and with their wives, and daughters, and little children, all eagerly threading their way through and by each other, themselves constituting a crowd, or stopping to gaze at the coops and cages; intent on seeing every thing, examining carefully a great many birds, and holding spirited talks at various points and angles of each of the great halls where the chickens were congregated; and not once only, but repeatedly, day after day during the show, did we see some of the same individuals, groups, and families.

Now this means something. People would not congregate at this inclement season, from fifty to five hundred miles distant, to witness a “Chicken Show” in New-York, unless there was “something in it.” *There is something in it.* There is a study in it; a subject for investigation; a delightful contemplation in natural history, to speculate upon the almost numberless varieties that are produced, and their beautiful, harmonious arrangement of plumage, shape, and all the wonderful qualities they possess. They are a thing to love, to interest young minds, and old ones too, who have enough of the natural left in their artificial thoughts to appreciate any thing. They are among the things which make country life interesting, and attach people to home, and make it pleasanter to them than all the world beside. It shows, too, that the world *is* growing better in domestic feeling and home attachment—that little things are worth looking after, and although of no great magnitude, that one had better feel interested in a chicken, goose, duck, or pigeon, than not to be interested at all—and children, and young minds, if not amused by

innocent things, will surely become interested in vicious ones.

We never see a coop of fowls on their travels at the express office, but it gives us a sensation of pleasure. We know that some one is going to be made happy when the chickens arrive—for a time at least—and that *improvement* is thought of in the neighborhood of their proposed sojourning.

To breed a good chicken, pigeon, duck, goose, turkey—a good animal of any kind—requires thought, skill, observation, study, genius. Not so much of either, perhaps, as to be a finished sculptor or painter; but *breeding perfect models* in form, grace, plumage, is an accomplishment in the fine arts, as well as to perpetuate their similitudes in marble, or fix them on canvases.

Ho, then, for the Poultry Society! We give it the right hand of fellowship, and wish it unbounded prosperity. No longer will the production of our beautiful improving feathered companions be confined to decayed spinsters and crippled serving-men; but, elevated, counted at their worth, appreciated as things of beauty and of taste, they will take their due position with the noble horse, the stately Short-horn, the sleek Devon, and all the other favored creatures of the farm. In rearing and training them into the matchless perfection which our late exhibition has demonstrated they are susceptible, our young boys can improve their leisure hours, learn that their homes, although retired, have charms to attract them over all other places, our daughters have beautiful objects to look upon, and a new source of interest and happiness be created for the whole household.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

REMINISCENCES OF A FARMER'S DAUGHTER.

No. V.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

THERE came a change in the old farm-house, as I said, and she who was installed as its presiding genius, was a lady of the olden time, one who would have made a good heroine in the days of the revolution, or have won a crown in the days of martyrdom.

Living at the time she did, she was only a farmer's wife, but I have thought sometimes, that she was not the less a martyr, for the revolution which she effected, required a hero's courage and a martyr's fortitude. A house and a family were to be revolutionized. She must bring order out of chaos, and establish discipline and good government, where all had been confusion. Those who doubt the inventive and creative genius of woman, should have seen how bare walls and gloomy recesses were made bright and genial, under her transforming hand.

Her husband, though a man of excellent sense, and right ideas upon many subjects, and though an old-fashioned substantial man, had some old-fashioned notions upon the rights and privileges of woman, which would be discreditable to the dark ages. He thought—and oh, how many I have known who thought likewise—that it was no part of a woman's right, or privilege, to know her husband's income, or any thing concerning the state of his business

affairs. He meant to be very kind and indulgent, but it was such an indulgence as is bestowed upon a valued and faithful servant. His wife toiled; yes, performed more labor in one week, than he did in a month, but unlike a good servant she had no control over the wages which should have been the reward of her toil. "A woman should not have the disposal of money;" and when the butter and cheese which she had made were sold, not a penny was considered hers, to spend as she pleased. It all went into the coffers which were kept locked by a very stern hand. This is a sort of bondage to which many women are subjected, and it is a most cruel and oppressive bondage, such as should not be imposed upon a galley-slave. It destroys confidence and crushes affection. We cannot love those whom we do not trust; and it is equally impossible to love those who do not consider us worthy of trust.

But our energetic farmer's wife was not to be thwarted in her plans for improvement, by locks and keys, yet how it was she contrived to accomplish so much in the way of polishing and refurbishing, with her limited means, must remain a mystery to every body else, as it ever was with me—I could never solve it. I only know what was done, for I was a child, and looked on in amazement to see a house which was scarcely comfortable, assume so pleasant an appearance, and a table from which the pigs might have gone away in disgust, made attractive, with scarcely any additional expense. She had a place for every thing and every thing in its place; a time for every thing and every thing in its time.

It is not pleasant, neither is it an easy matter to enter into details, especially the details of housewifery; but it is true that there is a great necessity for instruction in this branch of woman's education. Each house-keeper is too willing to think that her way is best; and there is a prejudice, too, against *book-house-keeping* as strong as against *book-farming*. If it is suggested that domestic economy may be taught young ladies in school, and that many valuable ideas and hints may be obtained from books and teachers, it is answered that girls had better learn these things at home—that their mothers can furnish this portion of their education, where it will cost no money to obtain it. It would be dangerous informing them in many instances, that this is just what their mothers are not capable of doing, having never learned themselves; and it might be as impossible to convince them that there is no danger in learning a hundred ways of doing a thing, for we may then judge which is best. I once heard a house-keeper say, that from the most ignorant Irish servant she ever employed, she learned something valuable.

A woman who has a knowledge of chemistry, and obtained it with reference to applying her knowledge, can make better cheese, butter, and soap, than one who is ignorant of the chemical nature of acids and alkalies. I have seen soap boiling in the cauldron day after day, and a poor woman, weary and worn, trying experiments with ley, and water, and ashes, till she was in despair; and sometimes throwing it away, or consigning it to barrels for the family supply during the year, as unfit for use as the ley itself, when a knowledge of the simple rules of proportion in mixing her materials, would

have saved her the labor and anxiety of a week.

It is the same with many other things; much time and toil are expended in making experiments and remedying evils, which a little book-knowledge, practically applied, might have entirely prevented. I remember to have often heard her, who, called upon to re-model, renew, and replenish in the old farm-house, say that there was nothing so corroding as dust; and no one would doubt this was her firm belief who saw her wield the duster! After she had once fairly cleansed and put in order her rooms and furniture, there was never again a particle of this corrosive substance to be seen upon any article in her house; for hers was the old Scotch maxim, that "any gude wife may clean, but she is the neat one who keeps clean."

She also asserted that the dishes might be ever so handsome with which a table was *laid*, but if they were not arranged handsomely and orderly, the table could not look well, and the food did not relish as well either; and she insisted that, though those who dined were coarse, hard-working men, it was no reason why there should be no pains taken with the preparations for the meal. The dishes were arranged with the same care every morning, noon, and night, as if the Governor were expected; and it did not take any more time to place them orderly than disorderly. One might at any time have eaten each meal in the dark with little difficulty, for every plate, knife, and fork, and every variety of meat and vegetable had its appointed place, from which it never departed. It was also required that those who sat at table should eat and drink with the same propriety as those who are not hurried by toil. Those who came from the field and work-shop, were allowed time to make themselves neat; and while at table they were waited upon as politely as so many guests from city drawing-rooms would have been. This would have been called a waste of time by many, for they could have helped themselves, and eaten after a clownish fashion in half the time, and thus been sooner at their work again; but our farmer's wife thought, as I do, that it is not all of life to work and hoard money.

They lived in a secluded country place, with little society; and if they did not cultivate habits of order and politeness among themselves, in their daily intercourse, they would be clowns indeed. Her children were daily and hourly associating with the workmen and workwomen of the farm, and they were taught, and practised, every species of work themselves; they must therefore be especially careful to cultivate dignity and self-respect, and require it from those around them, that the false sentiment concerning the deteriorating and humiliating influence of labor might not take root in their minds.

There were many in the neighborhood to ridicule this new standard; to taunt the children with *feeling grand*, because they attempted to be courteous. She, however, who guided them, was not governed by caprice but by principle; and she steadily persevered in her system of training, till there were many who fully appreciated her course and followed her example; and far and near, the change in many a household might be traced to the quiet leaven which she kept ever at work; and which, if it did not

leaven the whole lump, infused so much of its elevating influence, as to raise the rural neighborhood in which she lived, far above what it was, and far above any around it.

For the American Agriculturist.

SQUASHES.

GOOD VARIETIES FOR CULTIVATION—NOTES OF EXPERIENCE—KEEPING OFF INSECTS, &c.

IN your paper of April 27, 1853, was an article on SQUASHES, by the Rev. W. CLIFT, which I read with much pleasure; and, as at its close, the writer very generously offered to give a sample of the seed of the Acorn variety to any who might wish them, I took the liberty to write for some, and in return received a very polite letter, enclosing a few seeds of four varieties, the Stonington-Marrow, Cop, Custard, and Acorn; for which, as I have not yet had an opportunity to thank him in person, he will please now accept my thanks. At your request, I will now give you a brief history of my success with the seeds.

At the time they came, I had no ground which I could properly prepare for them, excepting in my garden. I planted them on the side next the turf, and as far apart as I could, though aware that I ran the risk of their mixing. The Marrow, Cop, and Custard, were quite near the grass, into which I choose to have a part of the vines run, that they might not overspread the garden. The seed of the Stonington Marrow sent out 3 or 4 vines, which bore two specimens only of its kind; they attained a good size, however, being 10 and 12 inches in their shortest diameter; color, greyish green. I am not certain that they fully ripened.

The Custard vines grew 4 very fine specimens, quite uniform in shape and color, varying a little in size. The outside of the fruit of a cream color, the inside a light orange; very sweet, fine grained, excellent for pies.

The Cop seed threw out more and ranker vines, and was more prolific than either of the preceding, but less uniform in size, shape, and ripening. Some of them were nipped, others the reverse. Some were long, some nearly spherical, and others as flat as the old yellow field pumpkin. The flesh was very rich, of a deep orange color, but not so fine grained as the Custard.

The Acorn is deserving of more notice. I put the seeds in a row of three or four hills on the opposite side of the garden. Near them on one side, were two rows of pole beans; on the other, some 12 feet distant, was an arbor ten feet high, intended for grapes; the slats about one foot apart. The vines conducted themselves in a way I was not prepared for. Some of them started for the bean poles, raising their ends when within two or three feet, at an angle of 45 degrees, to clasp the poles, (now covered with bean vines,) around which they clung, and hung their fruit. The fruit from these vines did not ripen well, but those branching out from the other side of the hills, steered directly for the arbor, climbed to its top, in defiance of grape vines, and blossomed, *letting their fruit down between the slats*. These ripened better than the others. It was almost wonderful to see how these vines; instead of creeping, had climbed to an elevation never intended for such heavy fruit, and that, too, right in the face of the moral of what has been considered a fable hitherto, namely; the story of the philosopher who thought it would be a better arrangement if the oak and the pumpkin vine would exchange fruits. As they grew till their weight might be reckoned by pounds instead of ounces, it seemed as if the vines must break, but they did not, and the squashes hung safely till gathered.

I consider this the most valuable of the four kinds, though none of them will keep as well as the common Crook-neck Winter Squash. I have raised these for years, and by selecting seeds from the longest keepers, I have been able to keep them more than a year, and twice I have

exhibited specimens of the previous year's growth, which were neither wilted nor shrunken, at our annual agricultural fairs in October.

In your paper of March 8, on the first page, there are three figures of the Acorn Squash. The fruit from the seed sent me by Mr. CLIFT, was quite uniform in shape, and size also, as far as it ripened, and most nearly the 3d figure; every squash having the peculiar resemblance to the black oak acorn while in its cup, which I presume gives it its name. From my experience of this last season, I should value them as follows: 1st. The Acorn for richness and sweetness. 2d. The Cop for richness, or body, and fruitfulness, but it is more fibrous, and not quite so sweet, as the Acorn. 3d. The Custard, very fine grained and very sweet, but lacks body, and is almost entirely without fibre.

I should not cultivate the Stonington Marrow if I could get the others. In this estimate, I speak of them only as suited for pies. Those who like boiled or baked squash, may rate them differently. I shall try the first three named kinds this season under more favorable circumstances, though I expect hybrids in return.

One thing more—I am satisfied from experiments already made, that any cultivator who will take the trouble to select seeds from the best specimens, which ripen well, and keep longest, will eventually raise such fruit as will keep the whole year. The same principle will hold good with most vegetables. Nothing will repay the trouble more surely, than care in selecting and improving seed.

As it may be of use to some, I will tell you how I preserved my young vines from insects. I have sprinkled the plants when infested with the little striped bug, with a solution of tobacco, have dusted them with snuff and wood-ashes, all of which undoubtedly did some good; but the only entirely efficacious thing I tried, was a plentiful supply of the simple super-phosphate of lime. I put a little guano to some hills, but it killed wherever it touched the plant. I intend trying the super-phosphate this season on any vegetables I may raise which suffer from insects. Another year I may have more to say. If I had not made this communication so long, I should like to say how highly I approve of your paper under its present management; but it needs not my commendation. Success to it.

Yours truly,

D. B.

Middletown, Ct., April 4.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BLACK SPANISH FOWL.

A "FANCIER" asks your readers if we have the Spanish fowl among us? and further asks for the points of the true fowl.

I have recently imported several varieties of domestic poultry, one of which is the "pure Black Spanish," selected from the henary of THOMAS H. FOX, Esq., of London, also an importation direct from the Minorca Isles of Spain. Mr. Fox's Spanish birds are one of the most celebrated stocks in England, having taken seventeen prizes during the last year. Her Majesty, the Queen, is a celebrated fancier, and would make no mean selection. The birds which she purchased of Mr. Fox are the same blood and brood to mine.

The color of this fowl is of a glossy black, and the feathers of the legs, thighs, and belly, are particularly decided in their hue, and of a velvety aspect. It has a white cheek, which extends to the comb above the eye. The wattles and comb are extraordinarily large, single, and of a very high color. The feet and legs are of a leaden color, except the soles of the feet, which are of a dirty fleshy hue.

The Black Spanish in England, that lacks any of these qualities; can be bought for a half crown, especially if the whole cheek be not white, in a full grown bird. But the pure birds, with all of the above characteristics, sell as high as from \$50 to \$100 each. The father of mine was sold for \$210 by Mr. Fox.

The hens are layers of the first order, and

give the largest and best flavored eggs. And as table birds, they hold a place in the very first rank.

S. W. JEWETT.

Middlebury, Vt., April 8, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

"BLINDS" ON HORSES.

IN passing through this city, I have seen many fine horses, some of which must be getting blind from the cruelty of their drivers; not by whipping or starving, but from the manner in which blinders, so termed, are used. No horse can have good eye-sight after wearing these unnecessary appendages for a length of time, as I have seen them, so closely drawn together in front as to rub or chafe the eye-lids. It is hurtful to have them, worn as they usually are, thrown out an inch or so from the eye. If they must be worn, it would be much better to set them out, at an angle of forty-five degrees or more, from a right line with the side of the face. It would, however, be still better if they were not worn at all.

A horse will soon get so accustomed to all he can see, as not to be any more easily frightened without them than he is with them, by the sense of hearing. He is too valuable an animal for us to be careless of his health and comfort, too noble a gift to be so misused as to lessen his own innate worth, to say nothing of his commercial value.

I have charged this as a cruelty coming from the drivers, because they can easily remedy the matter. It is not my intention to assert, that the wrong in this matter is so by the choice of these men. It would be as much as saying that they, as a class, are destitute of all the kindly feelings of humanity.

These remarks are not intended to apply to the city more than to the country, for these cruelties are practised in the latter place quite as much as in the former.

A COUNTRY FARMER.

For the American Agriculturist.

INQUIRIES ABOUT MAKING SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

I AM a young farmer, living in the Great Valley of Virginia, about 70 miles south of Winchester, and 25 miles north of Staunton. Our lands lie upon great beds of limestone, with belts of slate running through it. Clay is the prevailing basis of our soils. The lands are naturally productive, and best adapted to grass and wheat; and they have not been worn down as much as the greater portion of those of East Virginia. Still there is great room for improvement, both in the quality of our lands, and in the prevailing system of farming.

I am satisfied that our soil is deficient in the phosphates, as you might infer from the single fact that they have been constantly grazed for a century, without any adequate return being made for the material which entered into the frames of the cattle. We must have bone manure; but *whether it will be best for us to bring it from the north, or manufacture it at home*, is the question I would be glad to have solved by you and your correspondents. There is now a railroad (the Central) completed to Staunton from Richmond, with a branch from Alexandria, and in two or three years we will have one (the Manassas Gap) to this place from Alexandria.

In the first place, then, it must be ascertained what bone dust would cost us here, if purchased say, in New-York or Philadelphia. In the next place, can we manufacture it at home so as to enable us to get a sufficient quantity at a lower price than we could import it for? We have flour mills and water-power in abundance, but I wish to ascertain (1) the cost of the necessary machinery for crushing the bones, (2) the probability of a retired, farming community like ours, without large towns, being able to furnish a sufficiency of bones to justify the

erection of a mill, and (3) the probable cost of buying, collecting, and grinding the bones?

Of course, I would not ask the use of your columns for this purpose, were my object merely a private one, and were not the information sought calculated to interest and benefit the country at large. I would respectfully ask the views of any persons who have examined this subject.

W. H. RUFFNER.

Harrisburg, Rockingham Co., Va., April 4,

We will leave the discussion of the above topics with our correspondents for the present. In No. 8 of last volume, (page 113,) we gave the process of making Home-made Super-phosphate, and on page 56 of the present volume, we gave a few statements in regard to its manufacture, which Mr. R. had not seen at the time of writing the above letter.

AN EXCELLENT PLAN FOR GROWING CUCUMBERS.

WE clip the following from an exchange. We have tried the same plan and proved its excellence:

Take a large barrel, or hogshhead; saw it in two in the middle, and bury each half in the ground even with the top. Then take a small keg and bore a small hole in the bottom; place the keg in the center of the barrel, the top even with the ground, and fill in the barrel around the keg with rich earth, suitable for the growth of cucumbers. Plant your seed midway between the edges of the barrel and the keg, and make a kind of arbor a foot or two high for the vines to run on. When the ground becomes dry, pour water in the keg in the evening—it will pass out at the bottom of the keg into the barrel and rise up to the roots of the vines, and keep them moist and green. Cucumbers cultivated this way will grow to a great size, as they are made independent both of drought and wet weather. In wet weather the barrel can be covered, and in dry the ground can be kept moist by pouring water in the keg.

CHINCHA (GUANO) ISLANDS.

THE *Boston Traveler* has been favored with a perusal of a private letter from these islands, dated the 19th of Feb., which contains some items of interest that will repay every reader for the perusal. The following are extracts:

There were at the Islands, at the date of the letter, one hundred and sixty vessels of various sizes, from 300 to 2,200 tons' burden—averaging probably 800 tons. The estimated average time for loading with guano was forty days.

The rate of exportation of guano from the Islands is said to be 1,000 tons a day, which it was thought would not exhaust the heap in ten years. A geological survey, made by order of the United States Government, had estimated that eight years would exhaust the supply.

"There are three of the Chincha Islands, lying in a line, N. and S., the passages between them being less than a half mile. The wind is always S. and E. and it is never known to rain. The north island is the largest. It is nearly circular, and about one-third of a mile in diameter, and about 100 feet high. Some parts of the coast are steep high cliffs, and others sandy and rocky coves of gradual ascent from the shore. The heap of guano continues to deepen to the highest point of the island, where it is 100 feet in depth. Fancy a large old-fashioned loaf of brown bread, laid upon a table but little larger than the base of a loaf, and you can pretty nearly see the pile of guano on either island. The laborers commence digging and proceed along the top of the rock in the direction of the center, from all parts of the island; and therefore in their progress, have shown the guano in a very steep side from the base rock, 80 feet

high; and from every part it appears to be the same substance—hard and close.

Every spoonful is dug with a pick, and when loosened is as dry as powder, and of course dusty. If left in a pile but a brief period, it again becomes hard, and must again be loosened with a pick. From the base to the top are found feathers, eggs, and stones of all sizes, some weighing even two or three tons. I have taken out many perfect feathers, far from the top; and near and upon the surface have seen what appeared to be bone and flesh decomposed.

It is thought the pile now called guano, is the decomposition of sea animals, of which there are multitudes now, and they are presumed to have been far more numerous in ancient days, before the white man came to destroy. Sea lions of a large size, (a ton weight,) seals and endless quantities of sea fowls have been the inhabitants of these islands for myriads of years, and the islands have been the burial places of these animals; for if wounded they crawl up to the top. So say the knowing ones. Birds and bird-lime go to increase the pile. Guano is really decomposed animal matter, but whether this was the way so vast a pile accumulated, or whether the islands were thrown up from the bottom of the sea with the deposit upon them, you must judge for yourself.

The second island is similar in size and pile to the one described. The third one has not been touched yet. It is much smaller, but well loaded. Guano secretes large quantities of ammonia, and, confined as it is in a ship's hold, a man cannot stay more than five or ten minutes at a time among it. Besides large lumps of pure ammonia, are daily found apparently decomposed bones, eggs, &c., and among other items a man in a perfect state of preservation—the real ammonia, strong as volatile salts.

Now do you wish to know how all those ships are loaded, and a thousand tons per day dug and sent from the islands? Well, there are about 100 convicts from Peru, and about 300 Chinamen from the Celestial Empire. The former are in the right place; the latter were passengers that engaged passage in an English ship for California, and engaged before they left their own country to labor after their arrival for a limited time to pay their passage (\$80.). Instead of being landed at California the ship brought them direct to this place, and the captain sold them for three and six years, according to the men, to work out their passage; and here they are slaves for life. They are allowed \$4 per month for their food, and one-eighth of a dollar per day for their labor, with a pile of guano before them which will last the next ten years; and long before it is exhausted the majority of them will be dead. Each man is compelled to bring to the shoot five tons of guano per day. A failure thereof is rewarded with the lash from a strong negro, and such is their horror of the lash and the hopelessness of their condition, that every week there are more or less suicides. In the month of November, I have heard, fifty of the boldest of them joined hands and jumped from the precipice into the sea. In December, there were twenty-three suicides. This is from one in authority. In January, quite a number, but I have not learned how many. I was a few days since on the South Island, and there saw two of the most miserable, starved creatures; they had swam across on their wheel-barrow, and fully determined to die. I could not feed them, and my heart ached for them; so after we reached the ship, a boat was dispatched with bread and water for their relief. Perhaps this availed nothing, for they must either return to their task, or some one must feed them daily. The Chinese, it is said, are educated to believe in the transmigration of souls, and therefore think if they leave this life they shall return to their own country. It is thought this faith induces them to leave their wheel-barrow and commit suicide.

Thus by diminishing the number of laborers, the exports are reduced, and to meet the demand of so many ships, two English ships, (one

of which has been here before,) are soon expected with other loads of passengers from the Chinese dominions, deceived, most probably, with the idea of going to California to dig gold. In fact, it is said, the first batch of celestials had dug many days before they were undeceived.

The process of loading the ship is either by placing the ship close to a steep, rocky cliff, and have the guano run through a large canvas hose from the top of the hill into the ship's hold. 500 tons per day are put on board by this method; and as there is seldom much wind or swell a ship can lie very well. Boats that go under smaller shoots, are sometimes loaded and return to the ship, where it is taken on board in tubs made from barrels.

ON THE CULTIVATION OF ONE GRAIN CROP AFTER ANOTHER ON HEAVY LAND.

If I was asked to define "What constitutes the most profitable course of agriculture." I should say it consists in pursuing that system which is most suitable to the soil and climate, and at the same time making use to the fullest possible extent of every natural and local advantage peculiar to the district. It will be found, I think, that whenever the profits made in farming have been higher than usual, the great source of success may be traced to the above causes. In the published statements of successful farming, which have appeared from time to time, will be found much to confirm my views. While, however, we assign to the authors full merit for their skill and enterprise, it is necessary to employ extreme caution either in recommending or adopting their system. The local advantage which constitutes the main element of their success may be wanting in another district, and it must be borne in mind that the deficiency of one link in the chain may be sufficient to invalidate the whole of the conclusions. One of the most difficult problems of the present day is to decide how far we may deviate from the beaten track, and how far the various novelties may be profitably adopted. The enterprising farmer feels a growing conviction that much is still to be learnt, he feels that if, with his present knowledge, he could obtain the prices which his father had fifty years ago, he would make great profits; and if he now possessed the knowledge which his son will possess fifty years hence, he would doubtless make still larger profits. The adoption of the four course rotation on the light soil may be taken as a happy adaptation of a peculiar process to a suitable soil, and we consequently find a progressive increase in the value of these soils, while on other soils the value has been either stationary or declining. The root crop, which may be considered the basis of the four course rotation, although extensively cultivated on heavy soils, is generally admitted to be less essential to profitable farming than when grown on light soils, and in my opinion the benefit derived from it is very much lessened whenever the soil is injured by the treading of stock in the winter.

The large supplies of artificial manures containing ammonia which have been in the market for some years, offer advantages to the cultivators of heavy land which they have not, perhaps, fully understood, and they have employed them in increasing the growth of root crops rather than in the direct growth of corn.

The growth of one grain crop after another has been pronounced by many to be a bad system of farming; there is, however, no scientific ground for this opinion. Loss of ammonia is the principle cause of the exhaustion of land from the growth of corn, and this may be replaced by a direct supply of ammonia in the form of an artificial manure, as easily as by the growth of a crop which does not exhaust it. On heavy land a crop of barley after wheat, manured with three cwt. of guano, or two cwt. of guano and one cwt. of nitrate of soda, will often yield a more valuable produce than the same crop taken after turnips. The selection of the crop to follow the previous crop of corn should

depend upon the tilth more than on any other circumstance. Peruvian guano, or a mixture of that with nitrate of soda, are the best substances to use, they should be sown at the same time as the seed, and it is advisable to sow as early as possible in the spring. It is essential that the land should be tolerably clean, otherwise the manure is expended on the growth of weeds instead of corn. We have in the present prices of corn an example of the powerful influence of climate apart from legislation, and although the effects of a good harvest must be to reduce prices, we can hardly expect very low prices until after a second abundant harvest. In the meantime advantages should be taken of the times. If a farmer cannot follow the plan adopted by a manufacturer, who at one time works his factory at full power or half power, or at another time closes it altogether, he may to a certain extent imitate it by increasing both his average produce and acreage extent of corn when prices are high, and reducing them when prices are low. It may be said that many tenant farmers would be willing to grow more corn were they not restricted by leases or covenants. That certain restrictions are necessary to protect the landlord there can be no doubt, and it is for them to consider whether an agreement could not be made which, while giving full liberty to the tenant as to his course of cropping, at the same time protects the soil and the incoming tenant from injury. That, with the advancing knowledge of the day and the increasing sources of manure, an inflexible rotation is injurious, there can be but little doubt, and as any reduction in the profits of the farmer must, sooner or later, injuriously affect the landowner, it would be well for them to take into consideration the hint which I have just thrown out.—*J. B. Lanes, in Rendle's Price Current and Farm Directory.*

GREAT DISCOVERIES.

As a specimen of what we often receive, we publish the following letter, without "note or comment," for the information of all concerned. Will the poultry committee please attend? We cannot, however, promise to publish any others.

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio, April 8, 1854.

To the Editors of the Am. Agriculturist:

Knowing that you are publishing a leading agricultural paper, I have concluded to address you on some very important matters relative to that branch of business, especially on fruit growing, &c., as I am in possession of certain knowledge relative to the protection of fruit trees against the borer and other depredators, which would be of vital importance to the farmer and the horticulturist. My remedy is a radical, and also philosophical one, and is very easy of access, being in the reach of every farmer or horticulturist, it matters not how small his pecuniary abilities may be. And the application is so plain and easy, that a boy twelve or fifteen years of age may be able to tend an orchard of fifty trees in a few hours. I have been in possession of this knowledge for the past ten years, but thought best to retain it and test its merits more thoroughly.

I find from reading newspapers and agricultural journals, that many orchards are almost destroyed, especially in the bounds of the State of New-York, therefore I thought the most desirable point for such knowledge to be imparted and gained, would be where the most public complaints arise, viz., within the State of New-York. Therefore, I will lay this matter before you for consideration and investigation. I would wish also to inform you that my pecuniary abilities are such that I cannot afford to give my invention or discovery to such a rich government as this for its sole use and benefit, without some small remuneration for it. The price which I have placed upon it, I consider a small amount for the labor and time which I have spent in acquiring this means of a philosophical and radi-

cal cure. I have concluded to dispose of this knowledge for the benefit of this Great Republic upon receiving the small amount of five thousand dollars. If I were in France I would get fifty thousand, and it would be considered very cheap at that. I am certain of a preventive in the protection of young orchards from frost during winter, which I will give you and your readers gratis for investigation and thorough trials. I am satisfied as to the beneficial results of my experience in the matter. It is this:

Plant seedling stalks, and not trim or prune off any of the shoots from the ground up, saving a few which may be taking considerable lead, graft on the top of the stock at from five to seven years old, leaving the sprouts as usual on the trunk or body of the tree. The consequence will be a hardy, tapering stock from the ground up, which will resist all frost. Shape the top up to fifteen years' growth from this, and it will bear more fruit. Use no alkaline washes. From fifteen to one hundred years is the time to stimulate the tree.

I am also in possession of certain knowledge in sheep culture, which is of most vital importance to the farmers of these United States, in the protection of sheep from disease arising from different causes, but this scientific discovery I am not disposed to impart as yet, until I test its merits more thoroughly. It will be of the utmost benefit to these United States, when I am inclined to make it publicly known, both in a commercial point of view and national wealth.

You will probably wish to know something relative to some other branches, connected with the apary business, or keeping or tending all kinds of birds, judging of their qualities and qualifications, and also poultry. In every thing and every department connected therewith, I am perfect, in treatment and management. I am also perfect in management of the different kinds of fruit, and packing for market. You will, therefore, please recommend me to some one connected with the poultry club—P. T. BARNUM, or some other members of said club. My address is Youngstown post-office, Mahoning County, Ohio. You will please inform the members of the poultry club of my address. If they should wish to employ a person perfect in every thing connected therewith, they will please send to my address at the earliest convenience, and oblige your humble servant,

THOMAS WILSON.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE CANADA THISTLE.

KILLING THEM WITH BUCKWHEAT.

THERE are various opinions among practical men as to the best method of exterminating this pest to the farmer. It is clearly understood by all, that to have a plant flourish, it is necessary it should have a good healthy top. The roots cannot live without a top, more than the top without roots; consequently, if we destroy one we bring certain death to the other, sooner or later. But a tough hardy plant, like the Canada thistle, daisy, elder, &c., requires close attention, and the tops must be constantly cut or bruised off. You may do this as you like, but the point is, do not let the tops grow at all. I will relate my course of destroying these intruders.

The elders are cut with a brush scythe, and where thistles and daisies are plenty, I overpower them with the plow. Where they are scarce, I do it with a hoe. When I wish to run them out, I begin early in the spring, and plow the ground, then let it lie until the first of June, and plow again. On or near the Fourth of July, I sow buckwheat and harrow in. After the buckwheat comes off, I plow again and leave it for the winter. I repeat this process every year and raise good crops of buckwheat. I make it an invariable rule to set in with my plow as soon as the plants begin to grow.

Buckwheat exhausts the land but little, and I raise several crops in succession.

A. L. SMITH.

Nichols, Tioga Co., N. Y.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MARCH 9, 1854.

PREPARATION OF VEGETABLE FIBERS.—David A. Wells, of Cambridge, Mass.: I do not claim broadly subjecting vegetable substances to the action of acids, as this has been done before for other purposes, and under essentially different proportions and circumstances, and with a different view, and therefore I do not wish to be understood as claiming broadly subjecting vegetable substances to the action of acids, except when used for the purpose of removing bases which would entirely, or for too long a time, resist the chemical action of the other branches of the process employed to obtain cellulose.

I am also aware that lignine has been separated from woody fiber by dissolving the cementing substances in alkalies more or less caustic, and then subjecting them to subsequent mechanical operations for obtaining fibers, I do not therefore claim simply subjecting vegetable substances to the action of caustic alkalies.

I am also aware that vegetable substances, after being subjected to the action of caustic alkalies have been treated with acids but under different circumstances and for a different object. Heretofore this has been done for the purpose of removing any adhering alkali, and all other foreign matters, whilst in my process I use an acid of an entirely different strength, not for the purpose of removing any alkali remaining from the previous branch of the process, for this I previously wash out, and not for the purpose of removing any gummy or glutinous matter, for this I previously remove by means of the caustic alkali.

But I have found that the cellulose treated with an acid of such a strength and for such a length of time is so altered, that the subsequent bleaching by the ordinary means is greatly facilitated and cheapened, and therefore I do not claim broadly treating vegetable substances with acids after they have been subjected to the action of caustic alkalies irrespective of the circumstances and the purposes specified.

First, aware that acids have been used in the treatment of crude or unprepared vegetable fibers chiefly for the purpose of breaking up and mechanically separating the woody and gummy matters, I do not therefore claim any such process.

But what I regard as my invention, is removing coloring and resinous matters, from the cleaned and dressed flax, hemp, and other equivalent textile and fibrous material, designed to be spun, felted, &c., by means of weak acid of about 3 deg. Beaume, as set forth.

In combination with the above I also claim the employment of caustic alkalies, as specified, to obtain cellulose from vegetable substances for the manufacture of paper and for other purposes in combination with the use of alkaline earths, as specified, to preserve or restore the caustic state of the alkalies, as set forth.

And finally, I claim in combination with the process for the separation of cellulose from vegetable substances, subjecting the products thereof to the action of a solution of efflorescent salts, as specified.

[Every improvement in the preparation of flax is of great importance to our country. We know that many plans and processes for effecting the easy and complete separation of the woody from the fibrous parts of flax, have been employed, and yet difficulties surround every one of them. Dr. Wells, the discoverer of these new improvements, is a good chemist, and has deeply investigated this subject. The results set forth in his patent were only obtained after laborious researches and many experiments. We are confident that he has added something new and important to the chemistry of flax treatment, and we hope his invention will be the means of removing every difficulty which now lies in the path of preparing flax for spinning and weaving.]

CRANBERRY WINNERS.—Phanuel Flanders, of Lowell, Mass.: I claim the cleaner and the

arms or their equivalents in substance, and the separator when the same is made and operated as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

MAY EXHIBITION.

THIS Society is making spirited preparations for their Spring Exhibition, to be held at the American Museum, from the 1st of May to the 6th inclusive.

The premium lists, amounting to more than \$300, are out, and embrace with great liberality, almost every article desirable for exhibition. They will extensively attract the attention of both professional and amateur florists, who, we trust, will be induced to bring forward their choicest plants.

We judge from present appearances that the influences combined in this exhibition, and especially the activity displayed by the members of the Society, will make it a highly creditable one, even for the metropolitan city.

STRAWBERRIES—MR. HOVEY vs. McAVOY'S SUPERIOR.

IN the April number of *Hovey's Magazine*, in a notice of the new prize Seedling Strawberry from Ohio—McAvoy's Superior—it is said, "Mr. PARDEE, of New-York, after reading our description, stated that we could not have the true kind, as numerous spurious sorts had been sent out for it, and ours was probably one of the errors." And again a little farther on in the article, he says, in speaking directly of McAvoy's Superior, "but recollecting that, according to Mr. PARDEE, *nineteen-twentieths* of all sent out were errors, &c." In answer, I beg leave to state in regard to the last assertion, he is mistaken. I have never said or written *any such thing* in regard to *this* strawberry. I made a similar statement in regard to another strawberry, and I gave Mr. HOVEY a part of my authority in an extract from a letter I received from Mr. McAvoy himself, fully justifying the position I took. Mr. HOVEY, in reply, wrote me a courteous answer, but never did me the justice to publish a notice of it, or in any way correct his previous article.

Neither did I make the positive assertion as Mr. HOVEY states, "that he could not have the true kind." Mr. HOVEY should be more accurate. I was endeavoring to help Mr. HOVEY out of what appeared to be a very unpleasant dilemma he had fallen into, and put the most charitable construction on his course I could,

by saying, "It seems to me we are driven to the conclusion that Mr. HOVEY has obtained only the spurious kinds, &c." Instead of a positive assertion, I simply stated it so appeared to me, rather than to have it inferred that Mr. HOVEY wrote under the influence of prejudice or error.

In order that all I did say may be fairly understood, I will here insert the article entire, from the *Country Gentleman*, to whose editors I addressed it, saying:

You have obliged your readers by giving in one article, the comments of our strawberry friends in Cincinnati, Philadelphia, and Boston, on the New Ohio Strawberries. That all reasonable allowance is to be made for difference and change in soil and climate cannot be denied; but this, I opine, can in no wise account for the radical difference between the men learned in strawberry lore, in Cincinnati and Philadelphia, and Mr. HOVEY of Boston.

It seems to me, we are driven to the conclusion that Mr. HOVEY has obtained only spurious kinds, inasmuch as it is well known some of the most respectable nurserymen of Cincinnati have sent out only the spurious kinds, much to the chagrin of their friends at the East. One house at the East, obtained only one genuine plant in a dozen; another, five; but a much greater number received none but spurious ones. Even a worthless pistillate has been freely sent out by respectable nurserymen at Cincinnati, (unwittingly, I hope, but not excusably,) for the celebrated staminate Longworth's Prolific, to the great disappointment of many.

Under these circumstances, it seems to me only fair to conclude, that Mr. HOVEY, in common with others, has been imposed upon, otherwise he could not describe McAvoy's Superior, even in Boston, as "only of fair size, dark dingy color, like the Hautbois, &c." I have seen McAvoy's Superior 200 to 350 miles east of my residence, and in a dozen places in Western New-York, and in every place the genuine has induced the expectation that it will prove an acquisition, while in several places I saw strawberries on plants direct from Cincinnati, for that variety, of worthless kinds, and one, particularly, had the Hautbois appearance described by Mr. HOVEY. I will engage that the McAvoy's Superior, which I have in my garden, and which well agrees with the Cincinnati and Philadelphia descriptions, cannot in any fair manner be made in Boston to bear fruit in any wise corresponding with Mr. HOVEY's account.

The same may be truly said of Longworth's Prolific, only grosser errors have been committed with this variety. I am assured from the highest authority in Cincinnati and elsewhere, that the greater proportion—I should think at least nineteen-twentieths—sent out for this kind are spurious, and I myself was victimized with this variety, but speedily corrected my error, and on examining the genuine wherever bearing this year, it seems to afford full assurance of its high character.

These discrepancies and disappointments call loudly upon nurserymen not only, but us who are amateurs, to investigate thoroughly, and be sure we have only the genuine kinds, and then give them a wide berth, and keep every kind distinct by itself, and on no account when we are busy in the fall, allow them to intermix.

I think I have received conclusive proof this season, that staminate plants, 30 or 50 feet, or even a greater distance from the pistillates, are just as useful to fructify them, as when in the same bed. Staminate in a row around the border of an ordinary garden, is all that is necessary.

R. G. P.
Geneva, July 28, 1853.

I have a letter from Mr. McAvoy, and my friends in other places have letters from other nurserymen in Cincinnati, which I have read, that fully justify the "nineteen-twentieths" which Mr. HOVEY quotes so repeatedly in his several articles.

In regard to the color of McAvoy's Superior, I saw it on the tables of a number of horticultural exhibitions last June, in company with 50 to 60 of the most improved varieties, and its bright color compared favorably with the other varieties on exhibition. Perhaps, however, Mr. HOVEY wishes its color brought critically to his standard Hovey's Seedling, which we all know is a remarkably bright berry.

R. G. PARDEE.

New-York, April 12, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

WINTER GARDENING—No. 1.

[THE following article was written several weeks since, but was quite accidentally overlooked till now.—Ed.]

Ever since I had a garden, I have noticed in the early spring, that some plants looked fresh and green—and these were cabbages, onions, parsneps, spinach, &c. Now, I said, if these vegetables will stand the winter as accidents without cultivation, why not plant them in the autumn with good manure?

As the spring advanced, I saw some leaves of potatoes peeping above the ground, and then there were scattering peas, tomatoes, and here and there some other vegetables, as for example, the asparagus from the seed. The experiment would not cost much, and so I determined to make one, thinking it might do some good. If it failed, it would be my loss, and of course I would not communicate the failure; although I think that a failure is sometimes more important than success. I knew a physician who published all his unfortunate cases, and he lost his practice; the quacks publish all their cures—hence their success. There is the same difficulty in gardening and farming as there is in the treatment of the human body in health and disease, and I may say in all parts of creation. Every part of creation is in a state of disintegration; and it is the design of the scientist to arrest this process as far as he can. It is a very remarkable fact that every thing has a life. You will hear an engineer speak of the life of a cannon, and every conductor on a railroad knows that the axle also has a life—it has its average term of years.

Now this law extends to animal, vegetable, and mineral life. Take, for example, a potato; it flowers and produces seed; perhaps not one of the seeds will produce a potato like its parent one. These potatoes may preserve themselves under cold and heat, may be waxy or mealy, may be sweet or bitter. How are we to account for this? We know the fact, but we do not know the mode. We must be content with results. If you take a potato and plant it in winter, it will not rot so fast as one planted in the spring; or if you manure it with fish, it will not rot as soon as either. We cannot reason upon these subjects. We must watch and look for changes, and these are what are called improvements. Now an improvement is a mere necessity. If you could plow as well with a wooden plow, as they did in years past, who would use an iron one? A man would be thought a fool who would recommend planting in winter what he could do in spring; and yet when he is told that cabbages planted in November, will produce heads for one year, he thinks it an absurdity. But this is the law of progress, and we must follow in its track. The necessities of mankind produce inventions, and when we reflect that machinery takes the place of human hands, it is only another work of necessity. The stimulus of necessity is the great impelling power to improvement. Take for example: if you can raise a new potato by the first of April by ordinary means, you would anticipate a southern crop, and consequently save very much; that is, you would gain all the difference between potatoes raised in April and July. Many farmers do not plant their potatoes

until the 1st of April, and they are not often ripe before the 1st of September, and sometimes much later. Here you will perceive that there is a great loss of labor and time; you in fact lose six months of the year. If, then, a farmer knew that he could raise his potatoes fit for market in April, he would not be such a blockhead as to defer for six months what he could do in three. It comes to this at last, that to save time is to save your money—but there is a spirit of waste in our country that is most reprehensible. The Chinese are the examplers, and if we could understand their system of farming and gardening, our crops would be increased three-fold. Now it is well known that for half of the year we sit with our arms folded, and as soon as the leaves fall from the trees, we think that our work is finished, when in fact it has just begun. Here, then, is our great error, for we work but one-half of the year.

To improve time, to determine labor, make the ground yield much more than it does by the present system of agriculture and horticulture, is the object of these papers. I am perfectly aware that all innovations are received with distrust, and so it is with all systems. If any one had said fifty years ago, that a man could be conveyed thirty miles in an hour, he would have been considered a fool; and if he were told that a letter could be made understood one hundred miles in a minute, he would have been considered a madman. It has all come to pass, and we no longer wonder. Now why should not the culture of the earth correspond with the improvements which are proceeding with progress? The reason of all this is very palpable, the farmers are uneducated, and not one in a hundred knows the first principles of the constituents of soils; hence they know nothing of agriculture. The lands are worn out, and they starve by their own ignorance. All I ask is to submit facts, and if I can prove that I can raise twenty bushels of wheat where ten were grown before, I shall be satisfied. This is the object of these attempts to improve our present system.

J. R. R.

For the American Agriculturist.

SWINE AMONG FRUIT TREES.

I HAVE often heard it remarked by old men, that "it is sure death to a fruit tree, if swine are yarded around, and allowed to root much about it, and to sleep near the body of it."

That this is not *always* the effect of swine yarded beneath fruit trees, will appear from what I have to state respecting an unproductive pear tree, and a cherry tree, in my yard. The pear tree was upwards of twenty years' old, and to my knowledge had never produced any ripe fruit. It was usually well loaded with young fruit, and much of it would swell to the size of a large hen's egg, and then would become knotty, full of cracks, wilted, and would all be cast long before it was time for any of it to ripen. Neither pruning nor manuring appeared to have any ameliorating effect. I examined scores of the fallen fruit, in order to ascertain whether or not the curculio, or some other marauder, were not the cause of such an untimely casting of the fruit; but, not a vestige of an insect could be discovered. With no expectation of ever gathering any ripe fruit from that tree, I determined to test, what I looked upon as one of the whims of our illustrious progenitors; and, accordingly, two shotes were yarded beneath the tree, in an enclosure about one rod square. They were kept here about two months. Their bed was close to the body of the tree, under a few loose boards. In this yard, holes were made with a crow-bar, and corn put in them. The whole ground was rooted over and over, to the depth of 8 to 12 inches; and many of the roots were torn up. (This was in August and September.) I was often called *wild* and *crazy*, for experimenting thus with such a valuable tree. But now for the result.

The next season, instead of seeing a *dead* tree—the result of recklessness—as was prog-

nosticated, and for five or six successive seasons, it has produced a fair crop of fine fruit; and it was never fairer nor more abundant than last fall. (And here, allow me to say, that some of the fruit was exhibited at our county fair, and pronounced to be the *most excellent* of any autumn variety, considering its size. Many of them weighed fifteen ounces each.)

The cherry tree was a few rods from the pear tree, and was literally loaded with fruit every season. But it never ripened. Some of it would rot. Some would wilt and dry up. Some would be covered with black knots, and some would become almost ripe, and then drop to the ground; no traces of insects could be found. The *hog remedy* was applied *thoroughly*, and every season since it has borne a large supply of as good cherries as ever birds picked.

From these facts, it would appear that if yarding swine about fruit trees is *generally* injurious, here is an exception. If swine were permitted to sleep close to the body of a tree, and to root about incessantly for a whole season, I am not prepared to say that the effect might not prove fatal. But, there can be but little doubt, when fruit trees have stood in grass ground for a number of successive years, and for some unknown reason, fail to produce fruit, that if swine were confined about them for a month or so, the effect would be such on the trees as to render them productive. *Perhaps*, digging about them with a spade, and manuring, would be attended with the same result. I have my eye on several trees in this neighborhood, which bore no fruit for many years; but when the plow was applied to the soil beneath them, they brought forth good crops. The facts also furnish an unanswerable argument in favor of cultivating the soil about fruit trees if nothing more.

S. EDWARDS TODD.

Lake Ridge, Thomp's. Co., N. Y.

For the American Agriculturist.

DISEASES OF FRUIT TREES.

You will excuse me, Messrs. Editors, if I begin what I have to say on the above subject, by telling you that I know of no paper in the country, that has done, and is doing, more to interest and instruct the novice in horticulture, than the *American Agriculturist*. Though I consider myself moderately well "posted up" on matters pertaining to fruit trees, their diseases, &c., yet I frequently may be found turning over its pages for a full confirmation of my experience.

Like the human family, fruit trees are subject to diseases. The best preventive of this, I consider to be free and open culture, with constant and careful nursing and attention. The want of this is what generally leaves so wide a margin for the introduction and encouragement of disease. No orchard kept in grass will flourish.

The very pleasure we derive from nursing a favorite plant, induces and awakens an *increasing interest* for its thrift and success. For myself, I must say I take almost as much pleasure in the thrifty growth of a valued fruit tree, as I do in gathering its delicious fruit.

The apple, peach, cherry, plum, and quince tree with us in New-Jersey, are often injured by a worm called the borer. My present purpose is not to present an elaborate description of the worm itself, but to refer to the effects of its attack, and the method of treating it. When a small puncture is discovered on the body of the tree at, and sometimes just beneath the surface of the ground, with sawdust like chips dropping from it, then your subject is before you. Now clear away the dirt entirely around the bole of the tree, that you may have free play, and then with a piece of middling stiff wire and a pocket knife, probe the wound until you find and destroy every worm. If the worm has taken a turn inside, and got beyond your reach, plug him in there, and seal him up airtight, with grafting wax, made much stiffer than common, by adding more beeswax and rosin. Next apply 6 to 8 quarts of a wash

made with slaked lime, ashes, fine charcoal, or almost any such substance that is offensive to the worm, and not positively injurious to the tree. If you have much injured, or perhaps nearly girdled your tree in searching for the worm, don't blame the remedy as worse than the disease, for the worm must come out. (Remember you should have done the work sooner.) Make a plaster of equal parts of clay and cow's dung, and bind it about the tree for 4 inches below, and 6 inches above the surface of the ground, and do not remove it—except to renew—until your tree is healed.

No good culturist will suffer his fruit trees to go a single season without digging around, and carefully searching for any marks of the worm. The digging would be decidedly beneficial to the tree, if no worm be found at all.

The Yellows in the peach tree is a formidable complaint, and always will be, so long as it continues to be propagated by ignorant nurserymen and transient growers. Some people are fond of dabbling in every thing. Of this class are many of those *outsiders* who, by planting every kind of peach pit they can pick up about the streets, think to raise a healthy nursery. If there is any one variety of fruit tree that is a fit subject for legislation, and that should be placed only in the hands of respectable, intelligent nurserymen, it is the peach tree. I know of no remedy for the Yellows but a complete annihilation of the whole tree, root and branch, by burning. Don't leave it a month or a day for the sake of its fruit, as such is generally premature and *insipid*.

For black knots on plum trees, and of late years on the old-fashioned red cherry tree, the only cure I know to be relied upon, is cutting off and burning up.

Curculio, and other insect ravages on plum, apple, &c., and quince blight, I must leave for another article.

W. DAY.

Morristown, N. J.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BORER—HOW TO DESTROY.

WESTVILLE, April 12, 1854.

SIR:—Will you please inform me through your paper the best method, or any method, of extirpating the borer, or peach worm, so destructive among many peach orchards by girdling the trees. My plan has generally been to examine the trees about twice a year, and with a hooked knife dig them out completely, but I find this rather a tedious mode, and don't *reduce* their depredations as I would like to. Can there not be some wash or something applied around the collar of the tree to prevent the insect stinging the tree. I have heard that whale oil soap would remedy it, but have not tried it. What is your opinion of it? Please answer immediately and you will oblige a

SUBSCRIBER.

The only effectual way to get the worm or grub out of your peach trees, is to use a knife as you have done, or long sharp awl; and then put about four quarts of slacked lime, mixed with an equal quantity of charcoal dust, coal or wood ashes, around the trunk of each tree. If you cannot get the ashes or charcoal, then use the slacked lime alone. It is rare, after this, that the grub will attack a tree—indeed, they have never done it to any of ours, and we have had eleven years' experience of the remedy. We doubt whether whale oil soap will keep away the peach grub; but it is effectual to mix with water and syringe their leaves and branches for the aphid and some other insects.

NOT SATISFIED.—Lorenzo Dow once said of grasping avaricious farmer, that if he had the whole world inclosed in a single field, he would not be satisfied without a patch on the outside for potatoes.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, April 19, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

OUR PAPER.—We again present our readers with nearly thirty articles relating directly to the cultivation of the soil, nearly all of which were written expressly for this paper,—many of them by the editors. Please look them over and see how many hints are thrown out which are practically worth the price of a volume. If any such are found, please show the paper to a neighbor and ask him to partake of the advantages afforded by becoming a subscriber. Our large subscription books are rapidly filling up, but we have room for a few more names.

N. B.—NEW-YORK, *Monday, 11 o'clock A. M., April 17th, 1854.*—We take back all we have said during the last three weeks about putting in spring crops. We thought spring had arrived, but find we were greatly mistaken, for at this hour the ground is covered about a foot deep with snow which is still falling. Our readers will please look up the *Agriculturist* of three weeks ago, and get ready to start again with the new spring, to commence after this second edition of winter is over.

ONE WAY TO RAISE BEETS.

A GARDEN well laid out, with all the vegetables growing in rows, or in imitation of some geometrical figure, presents a fine appearance to the eye, and this practice is to be commended. We have, however, found it advantageous to have a plot of beets in some less conspicuous part of the garden, which was planted more with regard to economy than beauty.

For this purpose we take about a square rod of ground, and as soon as it will do to work it, sow it thickly with some early variety of beets, putting on the seed broadcast, and digging it in with a hoe. If the plants come up very thick, we pull out a part at the first weeding. As soon as they begin to interfere with each other, we pull up a quantity, and boil roots and tops together, and thus have a good dish of greens. The

thinning process goes on almost daily till late in the summer, and this single rod of ground furnishes us an abundance of greens, and there is still left growing a good crop of beets, which have been benefited rather than retarded, by the stirring of the ground while thinning them out. We are aware that the above plan contains nothing new to many, but within the last year we have visited scores of gardens where the only practice was to sow beets in rows, with the seeds at a distance of three or four inches from each other.

PLENTY OF GOOD RADISHES FOR A SHILLING.

We have had an abundance of radishes at all seasons, without devoting a foot of ground to their special cultivation. Our plan has been simply this. As soon as our garden has been plowed and spaded, we have sown over it a small quantity of radish seed, broadcast. The subsequent working and planting of the soil buries these seeds, and as they come up, we destroy them as we would weeds where there is not room for them to grow. But there is always some space between rows or hills of other vegetables, where several plants may be allowed to remain till large enough to pull up for the table. Wherever there is any spare room, we scatter a few seeds when hoeing over the ground to kill weeds. This practice we follow up all through the summer, and a single shilling's worth of seed, thus sown in small quantities, every time we have gone into the garden to work, has furnished us an abundance of young and tender radishes at all times. When early peas come to maturity, we have young beets or radishes growing up on the ground occupied by them, from seeds which were sown during the last hoeing they received.

It is well known that on some soils radishes do not grow well, but by our plan of scattering them in every part of the garden, we have always hit upon some spots just suited to produce the nicest roots. Where they happen to be in the way of other vegetables, or where they produce tough, strong bulbs, we cut them down with the hoe and cover them with earth, and they aid to enrich the ground. Thus used, a comparatively small amount of seed, will yield a more satisfactory and economical supply, than if a special plot were devoted to their cultivation.

DON'T EAT HORSE-RADISH TOO FREELY.

It is almost hazardous to say any thing against a condiment so universally used and relished as this, but a word of caution is needed. Horse-radish is highly stimulate and exciting to the stomach, and this effect is almost always followed by lassitude and weakness. We have met with several cases, where persons have ignorantly used this root so freely as to be scarcely able to labor at all.

Where it is needed as a medicine, a small quantity of horse-radish is doubtless beneficial. But we are quite sure, from considerable observation of its effects upon ourselves and others, that any person using a full spoonful or more, at a meal, will suffer in consequence, although the cause of this suffering may not be perceived, since it produces a stimulating effect for the first hour or two after eating it.

HOW TO PLANT CUCUMBERS, MELONS, AND SQUASHES,

TO AVOID DESTRUCTION BY BUGS.

As the cost of seed is trifling, we have for the past few years always succeeded in getting good vines by the following process: Instead of planting a few seeds in hills at the distance they would ultimately be required to grow, we have put in a large quantity over the whole ground; so that at first we have had a hundred plants where only one was needed. Sometimes we have had a plant come up on every two inches over the whole bed.

As fast as the expanding leaves of the vines interfere with each other, we cut off the weaker ones with a pair of shears, so as not to disturb the roots of those remaining. The "bugs" have always materially assisted in the thinning process, but we have never failed to find twice or thrice the needed number of plants entirely untouched. When beyond the reach of danger from insects, all the weaker plants are removed; and a solitary vine left here and there has been enough to cover the ground.

The same ground will yield much better, by having the vines at equal distances from each other, than if two or three are left together in the same hill, since the roots have more room to grow, and they find a greater amount of nourishment when thus isolated. The fruit will also be more solid and of better quality.

It should also be remembered that air and light are essential to the growth and maturity of the fruit; and it is better to occasionally cut out a thrifty plant, than that the ground be too densely covered. Just vines enough to thinly cover the ground, will produce better than double this number.

EAT LETTUCE SPARINGLY.

Few persons are aware, that a large amount of opium (*Lactarium*) is found in the larger leaves and stalks of lettuce, and that this substance has the properties of the common opium of the poppy. Almost every one, after partaking freely of lettuce, will feel dull and drowsy, though the cause of this drowsiness may not be perceived. A small quantity may produce no immediately injurious effects, but we have little doubt that derangement of the digestive organs, and of the system generally, might often be traced to a too free indulgence in this pleasant salad. We should add, however, that the opium of lettuce, is chiefly found in the milky fluid which exists in the stems and in the older plant. The first very young and tender leaves, with but little of the stems adhering, contain so small an amount of the narcotic, as to be little objectionable.]

PROLIFIC SOUTH-DOWN EWE.—We have seen a ewe of this breed, belonging to Mr. D. B. HAIGHT, of Dutchess County, that is eleven years old this spring, and has just dropped three fine lambs. These make up twenty-two in all, which she has produced within the past nine years. We think this extraordinary for a ewe of any breed.

CHINESE SEEDS.—We lately received from Commodore PERRY, commanding the United States' Squadron for Japan, a quantity of garden and field seeds, in fantastical little jars, her-

metically sealed, and with labels in both Chinese and English. These we have distributed among numerous friends, with a request to have their reports on the success of their cultivation, and hope to hear favorable accounts from them during the summer and fall.

NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOW FOR 1854.

THE Executive Committee of the New-York State Agricultural Society, adopted a resolution at their last regular meeting, at Albany, April 6th, to hold their next great show at Hamilton Square, in the city of New-York, on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th days of October.

We congratulate the members and friends of the Society, on their having the Show where *all* that desire to witness its various objects of interest, can come with the certainty of finding comfortable accommodations. This has hitherto been a great objection to many who desired to be present, but who have been deterred from the great difficulty, or frequently the utter impossibility, of procuring either comfortable lodgings or table. With the immense number of our hotels and large boarding-houses this objection cannot exist; and we shall look confidently for a throng of visitors to the forthcoming show, hitherto unexampled on the Western Continent.

The facility for getting animals, products, implements, &c., by the converging water-courses and railroads that center in this city, together with the enlarged national feature which we understand is to be adopted for this year, (offering large inducements for the neighboring States to send in their contributions,) will tend materially to increase the interest and swell the number of visitors to the exhibition. We shall be disappointed if the receipts are not double what have ever before been realized by the Society.

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF NEW-LONDON COUNTY, CT.

A CONVENTION was held at Norwich, Ct., April 12th, to reorganize the old New-London County Agricultural Society, which has been defunct some ten years. The old Society had a brief existence, and its demise was so sudden and unexpected, that the cause of its death has never been ascertained. The attendance was respectable, and from a majority of the towns in the county. Much more interest was manifested than was anticipated. Nearly all classes were represented. An M. D. was chosen chairman, and another M. D. secretary, which showed that the Society was to be well *doctored*, and in case of its early death, there should be at least medical advice enough on hand to determine the cause. A clergyman was chosen president of the new society, which perhaps looks still more ominous as to the solicitude felt for the new enterprise. Some of the first men in the county for intelligence and wealth, were put upon the executive committee, and the prospect now looks favorable for an exhibition in the fall worthy of this county.

We were gratified to learn that the experiments made with guano and super-phosphate of lime, had so generally proved successful. A dealer informed us, that almost every one who purchased last year, is purchasing this. One dealer, in Norwich, has already sold one hun-

dred tons of guano, and seventy-five of super-phosphate. Probably not less than 500 tons of these concentrated manures will be used in Eastern Connecticut this season, and if found profitable, this amount will be doubled another year. At this rate it will not be long before New-England will rival Virginia and Maryland in the use of these manures.

A PROPOSITION—SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

THERE is so much opportunity for deception or collusion on the part of manufacturers of various artificial fertilizers, that we have uniformly declined to publish reports of experiments made to test their value, and we have refused to receive samples of any kind of special manures for our own experiments, if we were asked to publish the results. We have no confidence in the specimens put up for such experiments or for analysis; neither do we value the results obtained by the first samples sent into the market for sale, for it is to the interest of manufacturers to furnish a good article at first, even if at a loss. These doubts we have expressed plainly to different manufacturers—to Mr. DE BURG, among the number.

Mr. DE BURG, however, has called upon us, and made a proposition which we think obviates the above objections, and we cheerfully lay it before our readers; and we will with the same cheerfulness give the free use of our columns to any other manufacturer, who will make a like fair and open proposition. Mr. DE BURG's proposition is as follows: He will furnish, at his own expense, three to five hundred pounds (or more if desirable) of his super-phosphate of lime, to any agricultural society, or club, or association of men, who will give it a fair trial, and report the results, favorable or reverse; and mark, *the samples for experiments are not to be taken from the factory, nor from any particular lots, but from any that has been or may be sent into the market. To prevent any chance for deception, those proposing to make such experiments may first select their samples from any they can find in the country, and then apply to Mr. DE BURG, and he will give an order for its delivery to them free.*

We understand Mr. DE BURG has sent out many hundreds of tons to agents in different parts of the country the present season,—of course not all designed for any such special trial as the above,—and we trust that a number of agricultural clubs will each appoint a committee to conduct a course of experiments to test the value of super-phosphate of lime.

We have not the least interest in the success or failure of Mr. DE BURG's manufacture; but as he proposes to subject super-phosphate of lime to a rigorous test at his own expense, we certainly hope the experiments will be carefully and extensively made. If the result happens to benefit himself and others in the like occupation, by this new fertilizer proving to be valuable to farmers generally, we shall be glad of it.

For the American Agriculturist.

OSAGE ORANGE HEDGE.

INFORMATION WANTED.

WE are planting and raising Osage Orange hedges, and we need information on the subject. Several here are raising more or less, and various rumors are afloat as to what is the proper management. Our method is as follows:

We soak the seed two weeks in warm water before sowing, keep the plants clean from weeds during the summer, and letting them stand till spring, when they are transplanted about 6 inches apart, and cut off the next year 3 inches from the ground. I wish some of your readers would tell us if, when the hedge is thin, it will answer to lay the shoots down instead of cutting them off and filling up with plants. If any of your readers can give us a better plan, we shall be most happy to receive the information. We are about to move where timber is scarce, and shall plant hedges, as we wish to make fence as quickly as possible. H. & J. N.

Washington, Tazewell Co., Ill.

We shall be glad to hear from any of our subscribers in answer to the above. We will reprint here some remarks of our own, published on this subject last year, which were as follows:

In 1847 we resolved to try it, and purchased a pint of seed. A close examination convinced us that if it sprouted the season it was planted, it must be soaked. We put it in a steep of water and soot, and put the bowl under the stove, where the water would keep a little warm. There it stood eight days, when we prepared the ground much the same as we should have done for peas, and sowed the seed in drills eighteen inches apart. We had a large crop of weeds before there were any signs of the expected Orange sprouts. But they did come up at last, (six weeks after they were planted,) and after being weeded and hoed, made a thrifty growth—the first season attaining a height of thirty inches. The following spring we dug them up and transplanted them along the inside of the road fence. A large portion of the ground had been made by filling up a ravine that was about four feet deep. We dug a trench, and cutting the plants down to about four inches, set them in it, only six inches apart—at least six inches nearer than they should have been. That season they made a fine growth, and as we were anxious to obtain a high stand, they were not trimmed during the summer, but left until spring, when they were cut back to an even height. This treatment has been continued ever since, and now we have a hedge that no animal would attempt to go through, and there are few men who would succeed. We have never protected it during the winter, and consider it unnecessary to do so.

The Orange is late in putting out foliage, but it retains its leaves longer than any other tree, not excepting the willow. It grows rapidly, and if summer trimmed and properly attended, makes a screen that human eyes cannot penetrate. Some stalks that were allowed free growth last summer made over nine feet of new wood. Transplanted to the lawn as an ornamental shrub or tree, it has few superiors. It can be easily kept in shape; and in any location north of the highlands it will bear fruit—but it will not perfect its seed. When covered with its balls of green fruit, it is a beautiful and interesting object.

MARCH OF IMPROVEMENT.—“My good friend,” said Lord Kaimes to a farmer, “such are the wonderful discoveries of science, that I should not be surprised if, at some future time, one might be able to carry the compost of an acre of land to the field in our coat pocket.” “Very possible,” replied the farmer, “but in that case, I suspect you would be able to bring back the crop in your waistcoat pocket.”

Boys' Corner.

"THE OLD WOMAN."

It was thus, a few days since, we heard a stripling of sixteen designate the mother who bore him. By coarse husbands we have heard wives so called occasionally, though in the latter case the phrase is more often used endearingly. At all times, as commonly spoken, it jars upon the ear and shocks the sense. An "old woman" should be an object of reverence above and beyond almost all other phases of humanity. Her very age should be her surest passport to courteous consideration. The aged mother of a grown up family needs no other certificate of worth. She is a monument of excellence, approved and warranted. She has fought faithfully "the good fight" and come off conqueror. Upon her venerable face she bears the marks of the conflict in all its furrowed lines. The most grievous of the ills of life have been hers; trials untold and unknown only to her God and herself, she has borne incessantly; and now in her old age—her duty done! patiently awaiting her appointed time—she stands more truly beautiful than even in youth! more honorably deserving than he who has slain his thousands, or stood triumphant upon the proudest field of victory!

Young man! speak kindly to your mother, and even courteously, tenderly of her! But a little time, and ye shall see her no more forever! Her eye is dim, her form is bent, and her shadow falls graveward! Others may love you when she has passed away—kind-hearted sisters, perhaps, or she whom of all the world you choose for a partner—she may love you warmly, passionately! children may love you fondly! but never again, never! while time is yours, shall the love of woman be to you as that of your old, trembling, weakened mother has been.

In agony she bore you! through pining, helpless infancy, her throbbing breast was your safe protection and support; in wayward, tetchy boyhood, she bore patiently with your thoughtless rudeness, and nursed you safe through a legion of ills and maladies. Her hand it was that bathed your burning brow, or moistened your parched lip; her eye that lighted up the darkness of wasting nightly vigils, watching always in your fitful sleep, sleepless by your side, as none but her could watch. Oh! speak not her name lightly! for you *cannot live* so many years as would suffice to thank her fully! Through reckless and impatient youth she is your counsellor and solace! Up to a bright manhood she guides your improvident step, nor even then forsakes or forgets? Speak gently, then, and reverently of your mother; and when you too shall be old, it shall, in some degree, lighten the remorse which shall be yours for other sins—to know that never wantonly have you outraged the respect due to "old women."

—Harrisburg Telegraph.

A WORD TO LITTLE BOYS.

Who is respected? It is the boy who conducts himself well, who is honest, diligent, and obedient in all things. It is the boy who is making an effort continually to respect his father, and to obey him in whatever he may direct to be done. It is the boy who is kind to other little boys, who respects age, and who never gets into difficulties and quarrels with his companions. It is the boy who leaves no effort untried to improve himself in knowledge and wisdom every day; who is busy and active in endeavoring to do good acts towards others. Show me a boy who obeys his parents, who is diligent, who has respect for age, who always has a friendly disposition, and who applies himself diligently to get wisdom, and to do good towards others, and if he is not respected and beloved by every body, then there is no such thing as truth in the world. Remember this,

little boys, and you will be respected by others, and will grow up and become useful men.

"How's your Ma?"—This slang expression, which at former times was in vogue, had gone from use and recollection, until brought to mind by a circumstance which transpired a day or two since in the street. A little boy was pushing his way to school with satchel in hand, intent upon his own pursuit, when one who should have been a man in mind as well as in stature, hailed him with, "Boy, how's your ma?"

The lad stopped, eyed his interrogator from head to foot, and then replied: "My ma don't know you, sir. Her acquaintances are gentlemen."

Exit the man of small brains with a flea in his ear.—*Buffalo Express.*

That was a noble boy.—Ed.

Miscellaneous.

LIFE IN GREAT CITIES.

HOW PEOPLE LIVE IN NEW-YORK.

The following article conveys a very truthful picture of life in this city. Those who have not spent months or years in its very midst, have any idea of what daily transpires among the heterogeneous masses that make up our population of three quarters of a million.

City life presents the two extremes of luxury and want, and in this respect New-York is fast becoming an European city. There are no such extremes of life elsewhere in town or country, and the picture of contrasts is anything but pleasant to Christian eyes or agreeable to republican feeling. Some years ago when in the city of Naples, we thought it one of the most disgusting sights we ever beheld, to behold full-grown men, and women too, strong in limbs and in ability to labor, engaged in the miserable occupation of gathering up from the streets and market-places the remnants of old rags and cigars, manure and bones, or whatever human hands could belaid upon. All this had a real value there, where the charming climate, and almost perpetual summer, makes nature as bountiful in yielding the fruits of the earth as it is beautiful in its rich skies, its gorgeous sunsets, and its green fields. The Beggars are a class there, and the Lazzaroni are a class there also, and there is between a class which perhaps we ought to characterize as composed of industrious persons who would be glad to labor, we were told, if they could find work to do.

But we need not go to Naples to find Lazzaroni, Beggars, the extremes between busy men and those who live by their wits, or even those who thrive by gathering up the crumbs, or something worse, which are thrown into the streets. New-York, in this respect, is becoming a picture of the old cities of Europe. Foreigners bring their European trades with them, and they live and thrive upon them, too, disagreeable as they are. We have seen able-bodied persons here, gathering up the bits of cigars thrown into the gutters by the makers, to be made, we suppose, into chewing tobacco, by those who revel in the use of tobacco. Think of that, ye who are wedded to the weed! The Rag Pickers have become almost a profession, and so have the gatherers up, with their iron hooks and long-pronged forks, of the pieces of paper swept into the street. If one-half of the people wonder how the other half live, they have only to behold, in a city like this, nearly one-half living upon what the other half wastes. Every old bone, every rag, every scrap of paper, the very dirt of the street is converted into silver and gold. The half-burnt coal that comes from the grate, the ashes from the fire-place, all are money. The barber sells the very hair

which he cuts from your whiskers and head, the paper-maker buys the old rags and ropes which are cast aside as worthless, and boys and men go about gathering up the old nails, hoops, rods, and scraps of iron and lead which are found and stolen in new and old houses or on the highway. These are incidents of city life, and we only record what the early riser can see any morning of the week. Thousands are thus growing rich daily upon the waste of other thousands, and the rag-gatherer and old cigar-picker of to-day, will be the millionaire of "Upper Tendon," and of the Fifth Avenue to-morrow.

With all this spirit of saving and economy in collecting, there is, nevertheless, a vast amount of professional beggary in the city, confined mainly to the foreign-born citizens. The Italians beg with an earnestness and expression which sometimes borders on phrenzy. They will cling to your knees, kiss your hands, and call down the most eloquent blessings upon your head if you give them aught. The Irish pass from blessing to cursing, with startling facility, which makes one's blood creep in their veins. Who that has ever heard Irish anathemas in old Ireland will ever forget them. "For the love of God, give us a penny to buy bread for the darling child!" Perhaps you frown and refuse, and if you do, you may find your hair standing on end as you hear curses rolling out like a flood. In Dublin, upon the Green, as daylight recedes into the shades of evening, you may see many of these beggars, most of them women, usually with children in their arms as helpmates in the work of petition. They beg eloquently, and they curse frightfully, sometimes invoking "the wrath of heaven," "the anger of the Lord," "deerepid old age," "hunger and nakedness for yourself, wife and little ones."

We have something of this at times in New-York, and from those who can get work and the means of an honest livelihood almost whenever they ask it. But there is hardly a limit to the phases of city life. We have cited but one or two, as we have seen them in our recent walks about town.—*Express.*

EFFECTS OF SIGNING THE PLEDGE.

JOHNSTON'S BAD LUMP.

REV. JOHN ABBOTT, the sailor preacher, relates the following good story of one of his converts to temperance:

Mr. Johnston, at the close of a cold water lecture intimated that he must sign the pledge in his own way, which he did in these words:

"I, William Johnston, pledge myself to drink no more intoxicating liquor for one year."

Some thought he wouldn't stick three days, others allowed him a week, and a few gave him two weeks; but the landlord knew him best, and said he was good stuff, but at the end of the year Bill would be a real soaker. Before the year was quite ended, Mr. Johnston was asked by Mr. Abbott, "Bill, ain't you going to renew the pledge?"

"Well, I don't know, Jack, but what I will; I have done pretty well so far, will you let me sign again my own way?"

"O yes, any way, so that you won't drink rum."

He writes: "I, William Johnston, sign this pledge for nine hundred and ninety-nine years, and if living at the end of that time, I intend to take out a lease for life."

A day or two after, Johnston went to see his old landlord, who eyed him as a hawk does a chicken. "Oh, landlord," whined Bill, accompanied with sundry contortions of the body, as if enduring most exasperating torment, "I have such a lump on my side."

"That's because you have stopped drinking; you won't live two years longer at this rate."

"If I commence drinking, will the lump go away?"

"Yes. If you don't you will have another just such a lump on the other side."

"Do you think so, landlord?"

"I know it; you will have them on your arms, back, breast and head; you will be covered all over with them."

"Well, may be I will," said Bill.

"Come, Bill," said the landlord, "let's drink together," at the same time pouring the red stuff from a decanter into his glass—gug, gug, gug.

"No," said Johnston, "I can't for I have signed the pledge again."

"You hain't though! You're a fool."

"Yes, that old sailor coaxed so hard I couldn't get off."

"I wish the devil had the old rascal—Well, how long do you go this time?"

"For nine hundred and ninety-nine years," whispered Bill.

"You won't live a year."

"Well, if I drink, are you sure the lump on my side will go away?"

"Yes."

"Well, I guess I won't drink; here's the lump," continued Bill, holding up something with a hundred dollars in it; "and you say I'll have more such lumps—that's what I want?"

A FOWL SLANDER.

THE *Peedee Times*, (S. C.), thus discourses of the new "invention":—"We are averse to all big things, except big mountains, and we love them because they are the immediate creation of God, and are indiees pointing to heaven. We never saw a big hog or ox, but had cost more than he came to, in making him grow up to his size. So with big roosters—and in reply to a Shanghai friend, afflicted with the declining *furor*, we here give it as our opinion that two pair of legs attached to small and thrifty fowls, like the Mexican game and Dorking, will sustain and keep in a better condition, more flesh and feather than a pair of gouty stilts under a modern Chinaman. And, too, careful comparison, deduced from the realities of cause and effect, teaches us that, as scratching is one of the elements of good living to a rooster, the smaller breeds, in this particular, have greatly the advantage over the automaton monsters of the poultry-yard. With bountiful crops and good seasons, they may be made to do; but 1853 was wholesale sorrow to practical Shanghai breeders. Give us a Dorking or Mexican game for the spit—a bantam to crow—a turkey to roast, and guinea fowls for eggs, and we will give up all other fowl fancies to those who choose to indulge in them. 'Cock-a-doodle-doo,' was the good old-fashioned smart crow of the roosters in the days of our boyhood—the insupportable 'Come and f-e-e-d me m-o-r-e,' of the Shanghai, is doleful enough to announce the funeral of a corn crib."

A TOUCHING SCENE.—A beautiful infant had been taught to say, and it could say little else, "God will take care of baby." It was seized with sickness, at a time when both parents were just recovering from a dangerous illness. Every day it grew worse, and at last it was given up to die. Almost agonized, the mother begged to be carried into the room of her darling to give it one last embrace. Both parents succeeded in reaching the apartment just as it was thought the baby had breathed its last. The mother wept aloud, when once more the little creature opened its eyes, looked lovingly up in her face, smiled, moved its lips, and in a faint voice said, "God will take care of baby." Sweet, consoling words! they had hardly ceased when the infant spirit was in heaven.

"SAMMY, my son, how many weeks belong to the year?" "Forty-six, sir." "Why, Sammy, how do you make that out?" "The other six are *Lent*." "Mother, put this boy to bed. He's getting too far'ard."

PRETTY GOOD.—The *Cincinnati Columbian* says that Miss Eliza Pretty was married to Mr. John Good on Friday last.

PURGATORY.—An Italian noble being at church one day, and finding a priest who begged for the souls in purgatory, gave him a piece of gold. "Ah, my Lord, said the good father, you have now delivered a soul." The Count threw upon the plate another piece. "Here is another soul delivered," said the priest. "Are you positive of it?" inquired the Count; "I am certain they are now in heaven." "Then," said the Count, suiting the action of the word, "I'll take back my money, for it signifies nothing to you now, seeing that the souls have already got to heaven, and there can be no danger of their returning to purgatory!"

RULES FOR THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.—The following rules, from the papers of Dr. West, are thrown together as general way-marks in the journey of life: Never ridicule sacred things, or what others may esteem as such, however absurd they may appear to you. Never show levity when the people are engaged at worship. never to resent a supposed injury till I know the views and motives of the author of it. On no occasion to relate it. Always to take the part of an absent person who is censured in company, so far as truth and propriety will allow. Never to think worse of another on account of his differing from me in political and religious subjects. Not to dispute with a man who is more than seventy years of age, nor with any enthusiast. Not to affect to be witty, or to jest as to wound the feelings of another. To say as little as possible of myself and of those who are near to me. To aim at cheerfulness without levity. Never to court the favor of the rich, by flattering either their vanities or their vices. To speak with calmness and deliberation on all occasions, especially in circumstances which tend to irritate.

ENEMIES.—A man who has no enemies is seldom good for any thing. He is made of that kind of material which is so easily worked that every one tries a hand in it. A sterling character—one who speaks for himself, and speaks what he thinks—is always sure to have enemies. They are as necessary to him as fresh air. They keep him alive and active. A celebrated person, who was surrounded by enemies, used to say:—"They are sparks, which, if you do not blow them, go out of themselves." Let this be your feeling, while endeavoring to live down the scandal of those who are bitter against you. If you stop to dispute, you do but as they desire, and open the way for more abuse. Let the poor fellows talk. There will be a reaction if you do but perform your duty; and hundreds who were once alienated from you, will flock to you acknowledge their error.

A NEWSPAPER.—A man eats up a pound of sugar, and the pleasure he has enjoyed is ended; but the information he gets from a newspaper is treasured up in the mind, to be used whenever occasion or inclination calls for it. A newspaper is not the wisdom of a man, or two men; it is the wisdom of the age—of past ages too. A family without a newspaper is always half an age behind the times in general information; besides, they never think much, nor find much to think about. And there are the little ones growing up in ignorance without a taste for reading.

Besides all these evils, there's the wife, who, when her work is done, has to sit down with her hands in her lap, and nothing to amuse her mind from the toils and cares of the domestic circle. Who would be without a newspaper.—*Dr. Franklin*.

A SMALL SOUL.—We once heard a Vermont express his opinion of a person in the following style of classics: "I could take," said he, "the little end of nothing, whittle it down to a point, punch out the pith of a horse-hair, put in forty thousand such souls as his, shake them up, and they'd rattle!"

A DEFINITE WITNESS.—An inquisitive lawyer, famous for examining witnesses, had a nice old gentleman, and witty withal, upon the stand, questioning him upon his ability to loan money and give credit, resorting to all sorts of interrogatories to draw from him a statement of the amount of his property and in what it consisted—in fact how much he was worth. The old gentleman considering the questions rather impudent, for he was quite wealthy, answered that he had a wife, he always called her dear—a boy and girl that he would not sell for any money—a mortgage on two cows down east—a nice litter of pigs and the mother of the same—a barrel of cider that never saw daylight, and "a puppy that knows more than you do, for which I have been offered twenty-five dollars!"—*Boston Post*.

BADLY CORNED.—A traveler, fatigued with the monotony of a long ride through a sparsely settled section of the country, rode up to a small lad who was engaged in trimming and dressing out a sickly-looking field of corn, and relieved the oppression of his spirits, thus:

"My young friend, it seems to me your corn is rather small."

"Yes, daddy planted the small kind."

"Ah, but it appears to look rather yellow, too."

"Yes, sir, daddy planted the yallar kind."

"From appearances, my lad, you won't get more than half a crop."

"Just half, stranger—daddy planted it on halves."

The horseman proceeded on his way, and has not been known to speak to a boy since. He considers them bores.

It is said that Sir Charles Napier told some one, on the night of the reform dinner, that in three weeks from that date he "would either be in St. Petersburg or in heaven."

We believe too much in the doctrines of Quakerism to think that a vessel of war armed to the teeth, and bent on a mission of destruction, is just the packet to take passage in for heaven.—*Providence Journal*.

PLOWING OFTEN.—Often breaking up a surface keeps a soil in health; for when it lies in a hard-bound state, enriching showers run off, and the salubrious air cannot enter.

RATHER MULISH.—Paris, Kentucky, is the greatest live stock market in the West. Eight hundred and thirty mules were recently sold in one day.

FALLACY OF AN OLD AXIOM.—To say "as different as chalk is from cheese." When we consider that cheese is made from milk, and milk is made from chalk, there is not such a great difference after all.

FAST ANCHORED.—One of the Albany editors says, that the only reason why his house was not blown away in the late gale was, that it had a heavy mortgage upon it!

WHILE in America the proportion of persons who go to school of some kind is one in five, in Russia it is one in two hundred and twenty!

CORN BREAD.—A NEW RECIPE.—Every body who has been at the Mansion House, Buffalo, N. Y., has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided. The clerk is often taxed to write direction for home manufacture, and I thus procured a recipe for domestic use, which I copy for you, so that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mansion. It is as follows: One quart of sour milk, two table-spoonfuls of saleratus, four ounces of butter, three table-spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and corn meal sufficient to make a stiff batter.

PROFANE WIT.—It is now-a-days so much the fashion to be witty at the expense of religion, that a man will hardly pass for a genius if he does not allow his impious satire to run a-tilt at its most sacred truths. The noble simplicity of Holy Writ must needs be abused, and turned into ridicule at the daily assemblies of the so-called wits; for what is there so holy and so serious that will not raise a laugh if a false sense be attached to it.—*Schiller*.

A boy was asked what meekness was. He thought a moment, and said: "Meekness gives smooth answers to rough questions."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then

compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute good *poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our advices from Europe are to the 4th of this month. Flour and grain have advanced there considerably in price, and the rise has produced a corresponding effect upon our market. The advance in flour the past week has been fifty cents to one dollar a barrel. The actual declaration of war against Russia by the allied powers, with the consequent devastation and suspension of commerce, will tend to raise the price of grain still higher. We can hardly judge as yet of the effect upon our market of the western stores of grain that will arrive upon the opening of canal navigation. The severe snow storm now prevailing will put back spring crops considerably. We think farmers may at least expect remunerative prices during the coming season.

Cotton has again fallen about one-half cent. per lb. during the past week, and sugar has not improved in price.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

[SINCE the following was in type we have received four days later intelligence from England. During this short time a considerable advance had taken place in Bread Stuffs.—Eds.]

From the Mark Lane Express, March 27th.

The official account of the imports into the United Kingdom during the month ending 5th inst., has just been published. The entire quantity of Grain and Pulse received has amounted to 487,999 qrs.; whereof 283,461 qrs. consist of Wheat, and 116,455 qrs. of Indian Corn. Of Flour and Meal the total is 400,505 cwts.; 393,306 cwts. being Wheaten Flour.

This return does not embrace the enormous arrival of American Flour at Liverpool during the week ending 13th inst., nor any portion of the large shipments of Wheat made from the Baltic at first open water, and which have only reached our shores during the last ten days. The extent of the supply confirms the opinion which we have always maintained, that however great our wants may be, make the inducement to consign sufficient, and adequate supplies will be forthcoming.

Individuals will, no doubt, be sufferers by the present state of affairs; but, if quotations had not been advanced in this country as to afford encouragement to foreign merchants to collect all they could, (in many cases at considerable expense,) we should at present, in all probability, have had to complain of scarcity rather than abundance. That the important decline which has taken place during the last month or two will tend to check supplies cannot be doubted. This will not be immediately felt; but we have no hesitation in stating that the effect will be as sure as that which was caused by the somewhat too rapid rise three months ago. To the latter circumstance the plentiful character of the supply is clearly traceable; and a period of comparative scarcity is almost certain to be the consequence of the present serious fall.

The dull reports from Mark Lane have naturally had considerable effect on the trade at all the leading provincial markets, and the reduction in the value of Wheat has, since our last, amounted to 2s. to 5s. per qr. The fall has been greater at the ports on the coast than at the markets in the agricultural districts, owing to the smallness of the deliveries from the growers.

The weather has continued highly auspicious for the sowing of Lent Corn, and in many districts the work is being brought to a close. Farmers are, therefore, no longer so closely engaged in the fields as they have been, but no increase has taken place in the home supplies.

The last account of the quantity sold at the towns returning the average price for the Kingdom, is 53,000 qrs. for the week, against 90,000 qrs. in the corresponding week last year. Surely this ought to be regarded as a proof that the deficiency of the last crop was not exaggerated.

Our own opinion on that point has not undergone the slightest change. What we stated last autumn we now repeat, viz., that the produce of Wheat of the United Kingdom in 1853 was at least one-fourth, and probably one-third, short of an average. Nothing has occurred to lead us to doubt the correctness of this view; and we are therefore of opinion that, notwithstanding the extent of the imports thus far, we shall yet require very large supplies from abroad. This being our conviction, we do not think that the present depression will prove of long continuance. We have never shown any disposition to encourage the extravagant ideas in respect to price entertained by many; but at the same time, it would not be safe to conclude, because we have a momentary glut of supply, that all danger of scarcity is past. It is true that good stocks of Wheat and Flour are held at London, Liverpool, and a few other large ports; but the country is otherwise comparatively bare of Wheat. The trade—we mean the millers and bakers—have been working out of stock, in anticipation of the large arrivals which are now at hand. Some of the largest millers, who have imported direct, may not require to buy; but this is the exception; the great majority have been waiting for supplies, and are prepared to purchase so soon as they consider that the right period has arrived. This may be delayed a few days, or a few weeks; but we certainly calculate on an early revival in the demand.

The reported prohibition of exports from the Black Sea and Azoff, which we noticed last week, has been confirmed; and a telegraphic dispatch from Odessa states that the same was being so stringently enforced that vessels which had not completed their cargoes when the time allowed expired (13th inst.) had been compelled to discharge before they were permitted to leave the port. It is certain, therefore, that we cannot expect to receive any further supplies from that quarter beyond what is now on passage, and this is very much less than was the case at this time last year.

The Emperor of Russia having refused to return any reply to the *ultimatum* of the Western Powers, hostilities will, probably, be forthwith commenced in the Baltic as well as in the Black Sea. War will, of course, interfere with the regular course of trade, and also with supplies even from neutral ports.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

April 15, 1854.

In our weekly reports we give the prices which producers actually get, and not the prices at which produce is sold from the market.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, @ bbl., \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Junes, \$2 75 @ \$3; Mercers, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Carrots, \$3 25 @ \$3 50; Merinos, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Beets, @ bbl., \$2 50; Carrots, @ bbl., \$2 50; Turnips, white, @ bbl., \$2; yellow, \$2 25; Spinach @ bbl., 2 50; Rape Sprouts, @ bbl., \$2; Onions red, @ bbl., \$1 75; white, \$3; yellow \$2; Parsneps, @ bbl., \$1 75; Lettuce, @ doz. bunches, 25c. @ \$1; Radishes, @ doz., 32c. @ 42c.; Asparagus, @ doz., \$4 50; Parsley, @ doz., 62c.; Leeks, @ doz., 75c.; Vegetable Oysters, @ doz., \$1.

FRUITS.—Apples, very few of any kind in market; a good article is worth \$4, and those of a poorer quality from \$3@ \$3 50 per bbl. Maple Sugar is worth from 10c.@12c. per pound. Butter, Ohio, from 12½c.@14c. per pound. New-York old butter from 16c.@20c.; new, from 23c.@28c. per pound. Eggs, 16c. per dozen.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 17, 1854.

THE number of cattle in market to-day is about the same as last week, but these were of a poorer quality. The sales were rather slow, many butchers leaving without making any purchases at all, whether on account of the storm or of the prices we could hardly tell, but probably influenced a little by both. The prices are about the same as last week.

Lowest price, 8c.; Middling, 9½c.; Best, 10½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor,

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,320	2,146
Cows, 7	
Sheep, 409	
Swine, 655	
Veals, 814	

Of these there were forwarded by the Harlem Railroad, beeves, 11; cows, 7; sheep, 409; veals, 814.

By the Hudson River railroad, beeves, 800.

By the Erie railroad, beeves, 800; swine, 655.

New-York State, furnished by cars, 193.

Ohio, by cars, 852.

Pennsylvania, on foot, 161.

Kentucky, by cars, 659; on foot, 100.

Illinois, by cars, 148.

Hudson River Boats, 200.

The prices are quoted the same as last weeks: Cows, \$30@ \$65; Sheep, \$3 50@ \$7; Extra, \$10@ \$14; Swine, corn fed, 5½c.; Mast, 4½c.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 100	
Cows and Calves, 30	25
Sheep, 1,000	
Veals, 100	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 154
Cows, 62
Sheep, 1,194

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 70
Cows, 90

Mr. CHAMBERLIN gives the following prices: Beef, \$8@ \$10 per hundred—sales rather slow; Cows, \$25@ \$50, some very choice, \$75; Sheep, \$4, \$5@ \$7; Veals, 5@ 6½c. and all sold. Mr. MORTIMER reports the prices of sheep at 7c. per pound alive, and from 12 to 14c. in the carcass. There are very few in market, and the demand is large.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lbs. 5 87½@ 6
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	6 62½@ —

Beeswax.	
American Yellow	1 lb. — 28 @ 29

Bristles.	
American, Gray and White	40 @ 45

Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel	11 50 @ 12
Scotch	— @ —
Sidney	7 75 @ 50
Pictou	8 50 @ —
Anthracite	2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7

Cotton.	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior	7½@8½	7½@8½	7½@8½
Low to good ord.	9½@10½	10½@11½	11@11½
Low to good mid.	10@11	11½@12½	11½@12½
Mid. fair to fair	11@12	12@13	12@13
Fully fr. to good fr.	12@13	13@14	13@14
Good and fine	— @ —	— @ —	— @ —

Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth	11½@11½
American Kentucky	— @ —
Dundee	— @ —

Coffee.	
Java, White	14 @ 14½
Mocha	13½@14
Brazil	10½@12
Maracaibo	12 @ 12½
St. Domingo (cash)	9½@10½

Cordage.	
Bale Rope	7 @ 10
Boit Rope	— @ 16

Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts	35 @ 45
Velvet, Pints	20 @ 28
Phials	4 @ 12

Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime	46 @ 49

Flax.	
Jersey	8 @ —

Flour and Meal.	
Sour	7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2	6 87½@ 7 38
State, common brands	7 — @ 7 52½
State, Straight brand	7 18½@ 7 75
State, favorite brands	7 38 @ 8 —
Western, mixed do	8 — @ 8 12½
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do	8 12½@ 8 25
Michigan, fancy brands	7 87½@ 8 50
Ohio, common to good brands	8 12½@ 8 37½
Ohio, round hoop, common	8 12½@ —
Ohio, fancy brands	8 — @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands	8 75 @ 10 —
Michigan and Indiana, extra do	8 50 @ 9 50
Genesee, fancy brands	9 — @ 9 25
Genesee, extra brands	9 25 @ 10 —
Canada, (in bond)	7 37½@ 7 75
Brandywine	8 25 @ 8 37½
Georgetown	8 25 @ 8 37½
Petersburgh City	8 25 @ 8 37½
Richmond Country	8 18½@ 8 25
Alexandria	8 18½@ 8 25
Baltimore, Howard Street	8 18½@ 8 25
Rye Flour	4 62½@ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey	— @ 3 62½
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine	19 @ —

Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee	2 13 @ 2 25
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)	2 — @ 2 —
Wheat, Southern, White	1 90 @ 2 00
Wheat, Ohio, White	1 90 @ 2 00
Wheat, Michigan, White	1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Mixed Western	1 80 @ 1 90
Wheat, Western Red	1 80 @ 1 90
Rye, Northern	1 — @ —
Corn, Unsound	— @ 85
Corn, Round Yellow	84 @ 88
Corn, Round White	82 @ 84
Corn, Southern White	82 @ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow	85 @ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed	80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed	86 @ 87
Corn, Western Yellow	— @ —
Barley	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal	49 @ 51
Oats, New-Jersey	46 @ 47
Oats, Western	53 @ 54
Oats, Penna.	47 @ 49
Oats, Southern	42 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed	2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada	1 18½@ —
Beans, White	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed	23 @ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed	21 @ 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:	
North River, in bales	100 lbs. — 87½@ 90

Hemp.	
Russia, clean	285 @ 320
Russia, Outshot	— @ —
Manilla	13½@ —
Sisal	10 @ —
Sunn	5½@ —
Italian	240 @ —
Jute	120 @ 125
American, Dew-rotted	195 @ 200
American, do., Dressed	210 @ 260
American, Water-rotted	— @ —

Hops.	
1853	40 @ 44
1852	38 @ 40

Lime.	
Rockland, Common	1 @ 13

Lumber.	
Timber, White Pine	18 @ 22
Timber, Oak	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine (by cargo)	18 @ 22

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, Oak Scantling	18 @ 22
Timber, do. Beams, Eastern	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked	— @ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear	37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.	30 @ 35
Boards, North River, Box	16 @ 17
Boards, Albany Pine	16 @ 22
Boards, City Worked	22 @ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling	25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine	26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked	26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce	18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved	2 75 @ 3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	24 @ 29
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality	22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality	19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality	17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.	32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.	16 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.	22 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe	65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.	52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.	40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.	38 @ 35
Heading, White Oak	60 @ —

Molasses.	
New-Orleans	27 @ —
Porto Rico	23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado	25 @ 27
Trinidad Cuba	25 @ 27
Cardenas, &c.	23½@ 24

Nails.	
Cut, 4d@60d.	4½@ 5

Wrought, 6d@20d.	
	— @ —

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County, 280 lb.	5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington	5 50
Tar	3 50
Pitch, City	2 75
Resin, Common, (delivered)	1 75
Resin, White	2 50
Spirits Turpentine	66 @ 68

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City	28 @ —
Thick, Round, Country	28 @ —
Thin Oblong Country	33 @ —

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country	9 50 @ 12
Beef, Prime, Country	6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City	13 50 @ 14
Beef, Mess, extra	15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City	7 25 @ 8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin	14 @ —
Beef, Prime, Mess	15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western	14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess	14 88 @ 16
Pork, Clear, Western	16 50 @ 17
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	10½@ —
Hams, Pickled	8½@ 9
Hams, Dry Salted	8 @ 8½
Shoulders, Pickled	6½@ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted	6 @ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle	13 @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked	9 @ 9½
Butter, Orange County	22 @ 25
Butter, Ohio	11 @ 13
Butter, New-York State Dairies	15 @ 19
Butter, Canada	12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime	10 @ 12

Plaster Paris.	
Blue Nova Scotia	3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia	3 50 @ 3 62½

Salt.	
Turks Island	48 @ —
St. Martin's	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground	1 10 @ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine	1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 72½@ 1 75

Saltpetre.	
Refined	6½@ 8
Crude, East India	7 @ 7½
Nitrate Soda	5 @ 5½

Seeds.	
Clover	10 @ 11½
Timothy, Mowed	14 @ 17
Timothy, Reaped	17 @ 20
Flax, American, Rough	— @ —
Linseed, Calcutta	— @ —

Sugar.	
St. Croix	— @ —
New-Orleans	4 @ 6½
Cuba Muscovado	4½@ 6
Porto Rico	4½@ 6½
Havana, White	7½@ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5 @ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf	9½@ —
do. do. do. Crushed	9½@ —
do. do. do. Ground	8½@ —
do. (A) Crushed	9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed	none
Manilla	5½@ —
Brazil White	6½@ 7
Brazil, Brown	5 @ —

Tallow.	
American, Prime	11½@ 12½

Tobacco.	
Virginia	— @ —
Kentucky	7 @ 10
Mason County	6½@ 11
Maryland	— @ —
St. Domingo	12 @ 18
Cuba	18½@ 23½
Yara	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25 @ 1
Florida Wrappers	15 @ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	5½@ 15

Wool.	
American, Saxony Fleece	50 @ 55
American, Full-blood Merino	46 @ 48
American ½ and ¾ Merino	42 @ 45
American, Native and ¾ Merino	36 @ 28
Extra, Pulled	42 @ 48
Superfine, Pulled	39 @ 41
No. 1, Pulled	33 @ 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for the American Agriculturist must be paid for in advance.

SEACOR MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY. (BY SOME CALLED THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY.)—LEWIS A. SEACOR, the first discoverer and propagator of this rare and valuable fruit, respectfully informs the public, that although having thus far lost the honor of giving name to his fruit, yet he has on hand about one hundred fine plants of the original stock, from which others have chiefly been derived. These plants he will warrant of superior quality, and will sell them at \$5 per dozen, (which is half the price asked by those who procured their original plants of him at a low price.)

LEWIS A. SEACOR, New-Rochell, N.Y.

COWS WANTED.—COWS FRESH MILK AND WARRANTED to give fifteen quarts at least per day, and to hold their milk well. They must be gentle and orderly, and not over six years old. No matter what the breed is. Please name lowest price. Address J. C. Post-office, New-York, box 2422.

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

A S COUNSEL AND AGENT FOR THE HEIRS OF DAVID ELLINGTON, dec'd, I offer for sale a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, lying in Prince Edward Co., Va., on the Richmond and Danville R.R., about 4 miles above its junction with the South Side Railroad. Its location, with respect to the two Railroads, gives it every necessary market facility. The soil is naturally free, and is susceptible of a high state of improvement, but for the last 13 years it has been lying in a neglected state, during a controversy (now recently determined) in respect to the will of the former owner. The present owners reside in several of the Western States, and for this reason it will be sold at a great bargain. One or more skillful and enterprising farmers from some of the Northern States would find a profitable investment in this land. The quantity of timber land is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the farm. Besides the adaptation of soil to the cultivation of tobacco, and all the usual grain crops of the country, it is probable that the hay crop can be made easy and profitable, in consequence of the large quantity of bracken flat. It is estimated that the aggregate length of the small streams which water the tract, is from ten to twelve miles! Further particulars will be given, when requested, by the undersigned whose address is "JEFFREY'S STORE P.O., NOTTOWAY CO., VA." Persons desirous of examining the land can easily do so as it is within two days' travel from the city of New-York.

April 6, 1854.

W. C. KNIGHT.

CRANBERRY VINES.—100,000 FINE BEARING PLANTS, of the Bell variety, which are commonly raised in New-England. On low ground, with a little care, they bear large crops. They can be forwarded at any time between this and the middle of May, to any part of the United States. A circular, with mode of culture, soil, and price, will be forwarded to all who may want information in the subject.

TROWBRIDGE & THOMPSON, [32-34] New-Haven, Ct.

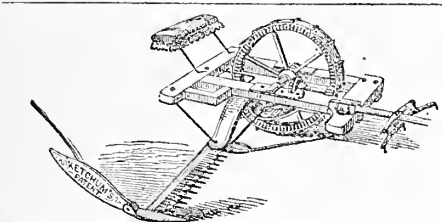
PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWES.



QUEEN'S PATENT. THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmiths work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads, and Public Works, Copper Smiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diploma and Bronze Medal) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited.

FRIDDERICK P. FLAGLER, Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y.

31-57



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROPRIATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying EXTENSIVE Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

IN ALL cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY.) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y.

HOWARD & CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors,

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Varder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky.

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREENHOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGE-MAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York.

Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I.

26-38

TREES AND PLANTS.—PAISONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

23-71

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Cultivator. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—their Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Storkhott's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.

XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$1.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.

XXXIX. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.

XLII. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$1.

XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.

XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

XLVI. Beattie's Southern Gardener. Price \$2.

XLVII. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.

XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.

L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—

Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and Laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25

Everybody His Own Flower Gardener 25

American Rose Cultivator 25

American Florist's Guide 75

Buist's Book of Flowers 75

Bridgman's Florist's Guide 75

Buist's Kitchen Gardener 75

Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener 25

Browne's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, [post paid.] by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE

machine for cutting moss and the old flag from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-41] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

IMPORTED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10

per pair), for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I. 23-31

FIELD SEEDS.

POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KID-

ney Mercer, British Whites.

SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.

SEED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato

Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.

GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass,

Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red

Clover. [29-41] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CON-

stantly manufacturing at his works in MIDDLETOWN,

CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from

any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the

market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved

manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is

furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

It also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the

market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and

experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given

general satisfaction. ANDREW COE, Middletown, Ct.

March 13, 1854. [23-40.]

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantino, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BOKCHOE or KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CABBAGE.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, Celerie.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARNATION.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Aitringham.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.

ONION.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS.—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

CABBAGE.—Large Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem, Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, China Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB.—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety.

Also, BHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-41

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT Fordham, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., by Harlem Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the catalogue of animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals. AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf, to the Celebrated "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (1789,) winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by M. J. O. and 5 Head of Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY, and 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYL HONE, (2205,) and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull, ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (2789.) Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

L. G. MORRIS.

TERMS, Cash on delivery.

March 16th, 1854. 29-37

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO BRAMA Pootras and Malay fowl; 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Brahma Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at \$5 per dozen; Black Shuanggai Eggs, \$3 per dozen. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

27-35

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders 26-77

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,

NO. 3 PARK ROW, and No. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE RECENTLY published new editions of the following books:

NORTON'S SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Price Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. A.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY.

By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton.

26-29-31-33

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELYE, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-1f

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by

RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga.,
also by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y. 27-1f

VALUABLE PLANTS

FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

Dwarf and Standard fruits of the very best sorts. 200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers.) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CUTTINGS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rubus, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SCIONS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Anabalis, (new yellow), \$1. Deutzia gracilis, (new), \$1. Spirea Callosa, (new), \$1 50. Pyrus umbellata rosea, \$1.

300,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, SILVER FIR, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from \$10 to \$20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowered Chrysanthemums, (100 var.) Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Daisies, Lantanas, Carnations, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedum, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladioli, Tiger flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, \$10 per 1000.

2-3 Catalogues now ready. 28-33

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added the proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burgh, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-1f

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—40 of these machines were used last harvest in grass or grain or both, with almost uniformly good success, in nine different States and Canada. TWENTY-SIX PREMIUMS, including two at the Crystal Palace, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 300, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few. Early orders necessary to insure a reaper.

Price at Chicago \$175—\$75 Cash with order, note for \$50, payable when reaper works successfully, and another for \$50, payable 1st December next with interest. Or \$160 cash in advance. Warranted to be a good Self-Raking Reaper.

Agents properly recommended, wanted throughout the country. Experienced agents preferred. It is important this year to have the machines widely scattered.

Descriptive circulars with cuts, and giving impartially the difficulties as well as successes of the reaper, mailed to post-paid applications. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouses, Chicago, Feb., 1854. 23-35

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified.

A. B. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st. 22-1f

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, &c.; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [216]

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White-fruited Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new or North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk Nursery, Conn. 24-36

POUDRETTE.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company.

22-34 74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

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VOL. XII.—NO. 7.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 33.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

FINGER AND TOE IN TURNIPS.

THIS disease of the turnip crop has not, as yet, made sufficient progress in this country to attract general notice, though in many parts of Great Britain it has already begun to enlist a degree of attention second only to the potato rot. We have, however, heard of some failures of the turnip crop, which, from the imperfect description given, we are inclined to think have resulted from the reproduction in this country, of the disease familiarly known abroad, as the "Finger and Toe." Indeed, we shall not be surprised to find this disease already under considerable headway among us; and that the reason of its being unknown is, that turnips having been considered a kind of uncertain crop, the failures have not been traced to any particular cause, but have been classed under the general result of "a bad season," or "bad seed."

Be this as it may, it will not be uninteresting or unprofitable to devote a little space to an inquiry into the general phases of this disease, as brought out by the special investigations of the Agricultural Society of Scotland. We shall not attempt to give any thing more than the results obtained by the committee having this subject in charge. The partial report occupies some 22 pages of the quarterly journal of the above-named Society.

The committee commenced the investigations by sending out to a large number of turnip raisers in different parts of Scotland, a circular containing more than twenty questions, as to the variety of turnip most affected, the nature and treatment of the soil, rotation of crop previously, the weather, time of sowing, kind of manures, time of appearance of disease, &c.

Many of the answers to these questions were conflicting, as will be seen further on. A minute examination of the numerous specimens sent in to the committee, indicated three well-marked varieties of the disease.

In the first, the bulb is much deformed, having lost its naturally rounded form, and in place of the usual plain tap-root, it either branches out into a large number of small fibrous roots, or presents a mass of excrescences on the lower part, through or among which, bunches of fibres are seen to pass. In some cases, especially in the earlier stages of the disease, there is merely a thickening of the main tap-root, or a small excrescence on one side; in others there is either a large bunch of small roots, or a group of protuberances, so that the entire bulb is converted into an irregularly modulated mass, often

of the most grotesque and extraordinary form. It is not uncommon to see a fibre run a distance of six or eight inches, and then swell into an excrescence as large as a bean or filbert. These are broken off in pulling the turnip, and on this account are not observed, unless carefully looked for. These excrescences are similar in texture to the healthy bulb, though generally harder and more woody. In the later stages of the disease, these excrescences change to a pulpy mass of decomposing matter, and form a nest for the eggs of insects.

In the second form of the disease, the bulb retains its ordinary form, but on its sides are seen one or more spots, varying from one to four inches in diameter. They resemble warts, presenting a rough and irregular surface, though generally but little raised above the level of the skin. On cutting the turnip nothing remarkable is seen in the earlier stages of the disease, but later decomposition is found to have commenced, and that part under the diseased surface is found to be soft, discolored, and putrid.

The third form of the disease—which has only been observed in the swede variety—is characterised by a wart-like excrescence on the bulb, having a brownish appearance; and when cut into, it is found that the bulb for a considerable depth has become completely dry, consisting of a light spongy mass, of a brown color.

The first form of the disease is by far the most common, and corresponds with the description of that observed in this country. The second form is less frequently seen, and the third form is believed to be rare.

Dr. ANDERSON, chemist to the Highland Agricultural Society, and the chief acting member of the committee, instituted a large number of analyses, both of the healthy and diseased bulbs, grown in the same field, and of the different soils where the crop was most subject to, and most free from, the attacks of the disease. The result of these chemical examinations indicated nothing worthy of notice in the composition of the roots. The diseased bulbs contained less water than the healthy, owing to their harder and more woody texture. In most cases of comparison, however, the ash of the healthy bulbs contained a larger percentage of chloride of sodium (common salt.)

The chemical examination of the soils showed pretty conclusively, that their composition has no effect upon the development of the disease.

We may now allude to the answers given to the schedule of questions addressed to practical turnip raisers.

1st. *Variety of turnip affected.*—A dozen gentlemen were of opinion that all varieties were equally liable to the disease. A greater

number, however, state that a difference is observable, and that the white globe appears to be the most commonly and most severely affected. Next to this, the purple top yellow, green top globe, and hybrids, are most commonly affected. In general the swedes suffer less than others, though two gentlemen found this variety the worst. The committee, from all they can gather from various sources, conclude that the varieties which are the softest, and which cannot be kept long, are most liable to the disease. They think exceptions may be expected, which we are yet unable to account for; and that where the disease occurs with much virulence it may attack all varieties equally.

2d. *The nature of the soil, course of cropping for the last seven years, and rotation of crops previously.*—The general conclusion drawn from the numerous reports, is that the disease makes the greatest ravages in light soils. With two or three exceptions, clay soils were generally exempt. The mechanical state of the soils appeared to exert considerable influence. Though light soils are most subject to its ravages, yet on headlands, waggon paths, and other places where the ground was compressed, the turnips were most diseased. In one place where mud was thrown out along a ditch in cleaning, the whole crop was destroyed.

No connection could be traced between the disease and the previous rotation of crops upon the soil.

3d. *Date of sowing, and weather before and after.*—From the instances narrated, no conclusion can be drawn in regard to the influence of the weather at the time of sowing. A majority, however, suffered most from late sown crops, though this effect may have been modified by the particular season in which these observations were chiefly made.

4th. *Manures—kinds, quantities, state of, time and mode of application.*—Fertilizers of almost every kind, and in different states of preparation were tried, yet little satisfactory information is supplied. Well-rotted farm-yard manure produced less disease than the same kind of manure in a raw state. In many cases, rape-dust acted as an antidote, though this also failed in several instances. It appears on the whole, that the disease was worst where guano was the sole manure. Where guano was mixed, as it is always better it should be, with superphosphate of lime, the disease was not worse than with other manures.

5th. *Date of appearance of disease.*—Its first appearance was observed at various periods, from June to September, perhaps more frequently after the occurrence of dry weather.

6th. *Effect of repetition of turnips on same soil.*—The reports are so contradictory under

this head, that the only conclusion which can be drawn is, that frequent repetition of the crop exercises no particular influence. The disease was, in several instances, very severe on land where turnips had never been raised.

7th. Occurrence of insects on the plants.—On this point, the information is also very conflicting. But although the majority of the observers state positively that no insects were present, this does not outweigh the testimony of those, who were, perhaps, more careful observers, who found evidences of insects, and who are in the belief that the disease may be produced, like galls on the oak, by the presence of the larvæ of some insects. One gentleman, Mr. M'TURK, of Hastings Hall, presented a report on this subject, which is very interesting, and we quote a part of it in his own words:

On a minute examination of the disease, where fully developed, I invariably found evidence of insect life, and, when only in the incipient stage, it appeared as if the circular tissue had been ruptured in minute patches over the substance of the galls or tubercles—these patches extend in size till they run to each other, and are at first of a blackish color, but in the course of time acquire a brownish shade, which I regard as merely the progress of putrefaction. I believe that these blackish patches are very generally occasioned by the attacks of insects, when an insect, either from instinct or to satisfy its wants, in the first instance pierces the root. It then deposits an egg, scoops out another hole, and another egg is deposited. These holes are sometimes close to one another, or at short distances; and although the skin of the root has only been pierced in the first instance, and a lodging for the egg found in the substance of the root, by a law common to every species of life, the plant covers over the puncture by a deposit of fresh matter, a tubercle is formed, and, as the insect continues its operations along the contiguous portions of the root, or is joined by other insects in the like operations, a series of galls or tubercles are formed. The living energies of the plant are then still further impaired, putrefaction in some of the earlier-formed tubercles commences, and this most commonly at the time when the eggs deposited have arrived at the larvæ stage. The maggots or grubs thus produced, live on the putrid matter around them, and eat their way to the surface, forming an outlet by which they have communication with the soil and air, but still continue to feed on the decayed substance of the root, which at last assumes a honey-comb appearance from the consumption of the more putrid matter, and then becomes a fit receptacle for the chrysalides, when that stage of their existence arrives. But in cases where there was little putridity, I have found many instances in which a maggot has taken a different direction, and continued its course into the solid tuber till the time arrived for its transformation, or when it could proceed no further. It seems then to have surrendered itself, and the change into chrysalis taken place, the same as, under more favorable circumstances, for its entering upon insect life. The ravages of these maggots are not confined to the putrid matter of the finger and toe excrescence, but the unhealthy state of the plants renders the fibrous roots an easy prey to them and a great variety of the beetle tribe, and their larvæ, which infest the soil. Nor is the depredation of these tribes confined to the fibrous roots, they penetrate the interior in great numbers, and of many different kinds, as far as putrid matter is to be found, the turnip thus becoming a means by which its deadliest foes are nourished, increased, and perpetuated; and I believe it is from this cause that the disease is in general most prevalent in those farms (other things being alike) where turnips have been longest and most frequently cultivated.

Query? May not some clue to the potato rot be suggested in the above quotation?

We pass over the answers to the several other inquiries, which are so contradictory as to give little information, or are alluded to in the

General Conclusions.—We will here give in full, the general conclusions of the committee, which are as follows:

Such are the results of the inquiries made among some of the most skilful farmers in all parts of Scotland, results which, as it will be at once apparent, are of a very conflicting nature—much more so than could possibly have been anticipated. It appears, indeed, that not only do remarkable differences of opinion exist among different persons, but in some instances an individual reporter informs us that he had arrived at certain definite conclusions, of which the experience of later years had led him to doubt the accuracy. Many of these discrepancies are no doubt due to climatic differences, and might probably meet with a satisfactory explanation, if we possessed definite information regarding the meteorological phenomena of the districts in which they were observed; but others are of the most inexplicable character. It is very difficult to deduce, from among these conflicting statements, any conclusions which can be considered altogether beyond cavil; but we shall endeavor to state at least such as appear to us fair and legitimate inferences, from the consideration of all the facts, both theoretical and practical, which have been accumulated.

1st. It is unquestionable that the disease is not due to any chemical change in the composition of the soil. It is obvious, however, that its physical characters, though not the cause of the disease, influence in some way or other its development. Thus it is unequivocally made out that the disease occurs far more frequently, and far more severely, on light soils than on heavy, and that the stiffer clays seem to produce turnips in which it is rarely observed.

2d. The disease is not dependent on any chemical change having taken place in the plant itself, but the changes observed are a consequence of diseased action.

3d. That, as far as can be at present seen, the most probable explanation is that which attributes the disease to the attacks of insects. This view, and the mode in which the insect appears to make its attack, have been detailed at some length already, in the words of Mr. M'TURK, who has described the whole matter with the greatest clearness. It will not, of course, be supposed that we can assert with positive certainty that insects are the *invariable* cause of the disease, for many of the reporters state that they have never observed any. It must be observed, however, that this is negative evidence only; and in some cases, no doubt, the failure to observe insects may with justice be attributed to the observations not having been properly made. It is not to be expected that the effects are produced by insects infesting the leaves of the plant, but, as has been before observed, it must be due to their attacking the root, and depositing their eggs in punctures in its skin. Mr. M'TURK has fully explained all this, and Mr. Sanderson has stated that he has invariably found a small worm or grub, on cutting open the excrescences in their early stage. In fact, if insects are to be sought for, it ought to be by cutting open the fingers and toes, and carefully examining them in all directions in the earlier stages of their growth, because, in most instances, the caterpillar produced from the egg, which we believe to be deposited in the puncture, according to an established law of insect life, eats its way outwards to the external air. I am even inclined to believe that the putrefaction observed in the latter stage of the disease is due to the communication made between the air and the interior of the bulb, the juice of the turnip becoming partially extravasated, and decomposition being set up in consequence. The opinion that the disease is due to insect life, appears to me to derive confirmation from the fact that

land becomes, so to speak, *infected*; so that, when the disease has once made its appearance, its tendency is to extend, and it is only eradicated by some special treatment. Numerous remarkable instances have been communicated to me, in which the disease was manifestly produced by a sort of infection. Mr. Elliot states that he has often observed that, if diseased turnips be stored during winter on a stubble field intended for turnips next year, the disease invariably destroys the crop in those parts. Mr. Wilson, Freeland, mentions a case having occurred on Lord Blantyre's farm, in which diseased turnips were applied as *manure* to the wheat crop, and the disease afterwards made its appearance on the part of the field so manured. Mr. Fortune, of Muircambus, gives a similar statement as having been observed on two different occasions on his farm; and Mr. Finnie observed, on a field of his in which turnips had been partly removed and partly eaten off with sheep, that the former was comparatively free of disease the next time it was under turnip, and the latter portion severely affected. Numerous similar facts have been mentioned to me, so that there can be no doubt about the accuracy of the observation. Now, the most intelligible explanation of this fact is, that the insects, once introduced into the soil, remained there, and attacked the subsequent crop. We know that when insects pass into the chrysalis state, they frequently remain for years in that form; and thus it is easy to conceive that they may have lain dormant in these cases, and in passing into the perfect insect have deposited their eggs on the young plant. It would also explain the fact that, when the disease appears in a district, it remains permanently in it, unless some means of eradicating it are taken.

4th. It appears that the disease may in most instances, though not in all, be prevented by the liberal use of lime, which must be applied one or two years previous to the turnip.

5th. If this disease be really produced by the attacks of insects, it is worthy of inquiry whether lime may not produce its good effects by destroying them. If so, there must be other modes in which this could be effected equally well, and with a less expenditure. Several substances have been used for destroying insects, such as tar, tar oil, and the like. Salt has also been employed in some cases with effect, and one or two instances are mentioned in which it has proved of use to the turnip. These, and similar methods of treatment, are certainly deserving of more extended trial.

HOW TO USE GUANO.

We have remarked on this subject frequently, but as too much can scarcely be said on a topic of so much importance, we subjoin the following concise directions from the *Mark Lane Express*.

First.—Never mix it with any thing; all lime, compost, ashes, and similar ingredients, too often contain enough caustic alkali to drive off the ammoniacal parts, before the soil can surround and absorb them. A vast amount of mischief and loss often follows this sad mistake. If they could apply it alone, the soil can best adapt it for plants.

Second.—Mix as much as possible with the soil, not too deeply, but plow it in after sowing it broadcast, unless it be for beans, or drilled and ridged crops, when it may be sown on the surface before the ridges are made.

Third.—If applied as a top-dressing, always apply it, if possible, before rain, or when snow is on the ground; and if on arable land, harrow, hoe or scuffle, if possible, immediately after the operation.

Fourth.—The best mode to apply it is by water. A slight solution of it is by far the most powerful and speedy application.

Fifth.—If sowed with drilled grain, or indeed any seed whatever, it should never come in contact. It is not a bad plan to sow broadcast, after the corn-drill, and then harrow, as it

is kept in the nearest proximity to the seed, without coming in contact with it.

Lastly.—Be sure to get, if possible, the *genuine article*; cheap guano there is none.

The quantity of *genuine* guano, per acre, used, is from two to three hundred pounds. The latter quantity when the land is deficient and requires speedy renovation.

ON THE CULTURE OF LUCERNE.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

[We are glad to meet with the following article, which we find in the *Mark Lane Express*. The Lucerne crop is one of great value in England, and we have little doubt that it will be found worthy of *general adoption in this country*. The article will well pay a careful perusal.]

"Lucerne is a deep-rooting perennial plant, sending up numerous small and tall clover-like shoots, with blue or violet spikes of flowers. It is a native of the south of Europe, and appears to be acclimatized in the warmer parts of England. Lucerne or medic is highly extolled by the Roman writers." "Lucerne is much grown in Persia and Lima, and is mown in both countries all the year round, it is also of unknown antiquity in Old Spain, Italy, and the south of France, and was introduced to England from the latter country, according to Miller, in 1657."

Columella speaks of it, as the choicest of all fodder, and lasting many years; that it may be cut from four to six times annually; that it enriches the land upon which it grows; that it fattens healthy cattle, and is a remedy for sick ones; and that the produce of one rood will keep a horse the whole year.

I cannot admit the full force of the latter remarks; but I know it to be a most valuable "artificial grass," and worthy of the attention of every cultivator; and it has, as a plant, become so hardy, that no great apprehensions need exist as to its successful cultivation on all suitable soils in this country. The soils best adapted to its growth are, I believe, a deep mild loam on a chalky subsoil; but all lands that are well drained and suited to the growth of wheat or turnips will do well for lucerne; they must, however, possess fertility and depth, and the richer the better.

The preparation of the land should be by deep plowings; it must be brought to perfect culture, and be cleansed from every weed, as these are very detrimental to the young plants. The pulverization should be complete; and when the soil is rendered as fine as possible, it should be supplied with a heavy dressing of rich well-fermented dung—this is to be immediately plowed in, the land rolled down, and all to be finished by the latter end of April or beginning of May.

Seeding.—The seed should at once be drilled in, at the rate of sixteen pounds per acre, at intervals of nine or ten inches. If sown broadcast, about eighteen pounds should be the seeding per acre. Drilling, however, is by far preferable, as offering much greater facilities for cleaning the crop, and other subsequent management.

It is not an uncommon practice to sow lucerne upon a corn crop. This I think very objectionable. It is in its early stages of very tender growth, and requires every attention and advantageous nursing that can be given to it as a crop; but when once it has secured a good hold upon the soil, it is one of the hardiest and most productive of fodder crops. The great desideratum is to procure a good plant in face of its numerous enemies—the fly, slug, beetle, grub, wireworm, and last, though not least, weeds—all are very destructive; and on that account I strongly urge the above course as most likely to secure a good and permanent plant.

Subsequent Management.—This will mainly consist of repeated hand-hoings, forkings, and

pickings, together with a periodical supply of rotten dung, to be well forked in. Harrowings are to be deprecated, though constantly practiced; it may be a cheap way of tearing up surface weeds; but it also greatly injures the lucerne plants, and of course renders the cuttings less productive. In the third or fourth year after drilling, the crop may be very greatly improved by hoeing up every alternate row; it will by this time have attained sufficient growth and strength of plant to fill up the intervals with its luxuriant herbage, and may then be more economically cleaned and better cultivated by the horse-hoe and ridge-harrow. The plant will also grow more vigorously, and yield more abundant fodder. As a top-dressing, gypsum stands first, at the rate of three to five cwt. per acre, applied when the herbage is growing freely. The saline mixtures come next, and most of the artificials used as manures are beneficial; but being a deeply tap-rooted plant, they are of little value as compared with good farm-yard dung put to the roots. Great care is required to keep the crop clean, as it cannot long exist amidst grassy weeds, neither can it bear depasturing any more than a carrot-bed; for if once the head or eye is eaten, the root is almost certain to die. If, however, the crop is well managed, and duly cleaned and manured, it will continue to yield large supplies of very nutritive fodder for ten or twelve years in succession, and the cuttings after the first year may average from three to five tons of green fodder per acre. It will frequently be ready for the first cutting by the latter end of April; and its growth is sometimes so rapid as to attain one-half inch in height per day, for thirty or forty days together. This, I would observe, is only attained in row culture. On the broadcast system it does not grow with such rapidity; of course its cuttings are less frequent and also less abundant, and its earlier destruction more certain.

I do not know of any domestic animal that does not manifest a decided partiality for fresh cut lucerne. They may be seen weeding it out from other grasses, and eating it with the greatest relish. Horses, cattle, sheep, pigs—all alike do this. For milk cows it is superior to clover in every particular, causing an increase in the quantity and quality of both milk and butter. In this respect it cannot be too highly recommended to cottagers "who keep their cow," a rood of land being sufficient to grow food for one cow; and to all occupiers it must form a very valuable addition to their ordinary supplies of green food; to those in particular who adopt the soiling system it is almost indispensable, partly on account of its amazing produce, and partly as a wholesome and highly-nutritious change of food. Much has been written relative to its transplantation to produce a crop; it will undoubtedly produce a crop in this way; but it is undesirable, except to fill up old gaps and the like, as the general crop begins to decay; this, however, is of very doubtful efficacy. It may be, and frequently is, sown with an ordinary spring crop, as barley, oats, early peas, flax, buckwheat, &c.; but I have no hesitation in saying, that it is the best, and eventually the most profitable course to prepare the land, especially for the lucerne crop, and put it in alone. I have named the month of April as the best time for sowing this crop, but it may be deferred so late as August; however, the earlier it is sown in the intermediate months the better; that sown in April would yield one cutting in September, and yet be strong enough in plant to abide the winter. It is seldom grown for a seed crop in this country; this is generally imported, and chiefly from France. I need not observe that most plants die after producing their seed; and although this is not the case to its full extent with lucerne, still it is irretrievably injured by taking the seed crop; hence it should not be taken until the last year it has to stand; it should be once cut, and then allowed to produce its seed, which, when ripe, may be cut and managed in the same way as the clover crop,

which mode has been described in my previous papers. It is also seldom cut for a hay crop, for which it is in fact not well adapted, its chief value being for soiling as a green herbage crop. It is sometimes greatly injured by mildew, for which it appears to me there is no preventive or remedy. Caterpillars will attack it in great numbers—in such case, it should be all cut at once, and the land hoed and well raked, or, in such an eventuality, a light harrowing might be allowed, as it is important to destroy these marauders instantly. Stock when feeding upon it are not so liable to colic, or to become hoven, as when feeding upon tares or clover; it is, nevertheless, desirable to cut it a few hours before required for use.

For the American Agriculturist.

WAYNE COUNTY, N. Y.

CHARACTER OF SOILS, FARMING PRODUCTS, &c.

PERHAPS a few remarks on the climate, soil, and productions of Wayne County, N. Y., may meet your approbation. It can be safely classed among the six best counties of the State, and is improving perhaps as rapidly as any other. The southern part has been settled much longer than the northern portions bordering on Lake Ontario. For fine, pleasant villages, and productive and pleasant farming country, the southern part cannot be excelled in the State. The facilities of canal and railroad give them the advantage over the northern part, though there is now a railroad in progress from the Central R. R. at Newark to Sodus Point, a good harbor on the Lake, which will make an outlet for that part of the county. The northern part is comparatively new.

The probable reasons for its not being sooner settled, were the high prices at which the land was held by the Holland Company who first purchased it, and to its being unhealthy in some localities. But if you now look in upon its many good farmers, you will be convinced that the state of things is progressive, and I venture to say we have as good a farming district as can be found. The climate is temperate, as the lake modifies the cold and heat. Last fall cattle fed out until the 19th of Dec., and got a good living. Tomato vines were not destroyed until near the 1st of Nov. The thermometer has ranged the past winter from 2 deg. below to 50 above zero, and we have had but little snow, not enough to make good sleighing.

The soil of this county is varied. In the southern part it is a clayey loam interspersed with gravel. In the eastern part there is considerable low land, portions of which are covered with black ash and tamarack; the soil being a black loam, or muck. In fact these black ash swales are found in nearly all parts of the county, affording a fine supply of good fencing. In the northern part, there are two kinds of soil with a distinct boundary between them. In the town of Sodus is the commencement of the Lake Ridge Road, which extends west to the Niagara River. This road runs along on the ridge which is said once to have been the shore of Lake Ontario, which is quite probable. On the south side of this ridge, the surface is rolling or interspersed with smaller ridges, and the soil is a gravel. This is very productive. Wheat is grown successfully. It is true the weevil has injured this crop to some extent, but not as much as in parts more remote from the lake. Corn, barley, oats, buckwheat, &c., are raised in great quantities. It is not as natural for grass as the loamy land, but good crops of clover are grown. North of this ridge the soil is a sandy loam, and in many places very thickly covered with cobble stones, many of them quite large. It is low and level, and considered very good for wheat.

As a fruit growing region, Wayne Co. cannot be excelled. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, cherries, and Quinces are raised in great abundance, and form no small item in its exports. There is no county in the State, (I believe, from statistics,) that sends out as much fruit, both green and dried, as Wayne.

The rearing of cattle has not been so much attended to as in less grain-growing districts; but there begins to be an improvement in that respect, and several fine herds of Durhams and Devons are to be seen. There are some sheep, mostly of the Bakerwell or English breed, kept more for mutton than their wool, which is very coarse. Land brings from \$30 to \$100 per acre, and is perhaps as cheap for the quality, as in any place in the State. There is a flourishing County Agricultural Society here which is doing a great deal to benefit farmers.

S. A. COLLINS.

Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

ON THE MANAGEMENT OF MANURE.

1st. The plan now general over the better-farmed counties of England and Scotland, of plowing in fresh manure on the autumn stubble, in preparation for the succeeding green crop. 2d. The Myer Mill plan, which is also, if not general, at any rate now practised by one or more in every district, of liquefying the whole exuviae for distribution by steam power and iron pipage over the land. 3d. The plan explained by Lord Kinnaird in the last number of the "Agricultural Society's Journal," supported by most conclusive evidence of its being a profitable one, of having the manure made in covered court-yards. I have used the word "made" advisedly, because his lordship's experience shows that it can be at once carted to the field, and spread in drills even for potatoes.

I can testify to a similar result attained in my own practice. The droppings and solid litter of stall fed cattle, and the same from the work-house stable, are daily thrown into a walled and covered pit, care being taken that they are intermixed. A dozen feeding pigs are kept in the pit; any loose litter there may be found lying about, together with road scrapings, and odds and ends of animal and vegetable refuse, are thrown in; the pigs mix and incorporate the whole well together. From time to time liquid from the manure tank is pumped in; and thus we have generally a deposit of a considerable quantity of well-made manure at hand, to supplement the dung-heaps when they are exhausted. These (the dung-heaps) are managed on a system which is simple and efficacious, but which I have not seen described in any agricultural publication, I must premise that not having attained to that plethora of muck and fertility when the spring and summer manure can be reserved, to be plowed into the stubble for the succeeding green crop, I find that my summer and autumn collection is required for the wheat brake, which I am fond of having large. My winter and spring collections are drawn upon for potatoes and beans, while my turnip crop is raised almost entirely by portable manures. Thus, while there is no reserve on which interest is lost, there is a necessity for preparing the box-made manure for speedy use. This I effect by carting out the manure as the boxes become full, throwing it out of the carts into a heap of five feet in height by twelve feet broad. As we advance in this building, we follow with a cover to the top and sides of clayey mold. This cover is at first about six inches thick. The still open side, to which we are adding, admits a small degree of atmospheric action which induces a gentle heat. When this has gone on for three or four days, we add three to six inches more clay or soil, over which we pour dilute urine. This keeps the fermentation going on in the heap, the gases from which have to permeate the clay ere they can reach the atmosphere, and the now well-known absorption of ammonia by aluminous earth prevents waste. Indeed, with manure taken from covered boxes, there will not be any escape of vapor from the clay covering till the dilute urine is plentifully applied; even with manure made in courts, exposed to rain, there will be an escape of nothing but watery vapor, a loss which is a gain, as there is less weight afterwards to cart on the ground.

In ten days after the heap has been made, it

will, if it has been properly attended to as above, be fit for using in bean or potato drills, being soft and unctious; it is cooked in its own steam. Should it not be required for a month or longer, all that is necessary is to give it a coat of six inches more clay or mold, and it stands ready to be cut up when wanted. I find this system to work exceedingly well. I am satisfied that from seventy loads of manure, carted out and covered with thirty loads of clay, I have a larger store of fertilizing elements than I should have from one hundred loads of similar manure carted out and trenched up in the old mode to ferment. In this estimate I reckon only upon the elements over which I had a *quasi* control in the manure, little or none of which I lose; but I am inclined to believe that together with this great advantage I obtain another of less magnitude, in this, that I have set agoing a process by which I obtain an unbought store of nitric acid. This process is somewhat obscurely adverted to in Mr. Nesbit's letter, appended to Mr. Pusey's paper on "the Nitrates" in the last number of the Royal Agricultural Society's Journal; it was thus elucidated, ten years ago, by a writer then almost a pioneer, still holding a foremost rank in agricultural chemistry. "The quantity of nitric acid which is formed, (in the artificial nitre beds of France) is much greater than could be produced by the oxidation of the whole of the nitrogen contained in the organic matter present in the mixture. Organic matters are in our climates necessary to cause the formation of nitric acid to commence, but after it has begun it will proceed in the same heap for an indefinite period, and at the expense apparently of the nitrogen of the air only."

(Johnston's Lecture on Agricultural Chemistry, pp. 242, 243.)

These last words afford the clue to the mode in which a plant, alike gluttonous and wasteful of nitrogen, (it uses much and wastes more, see Rothamsted Experiences,) as the wheat, has been made to flourish without the application of manure, Lois-Weeden system. The three feet interval, uncropped and much cultivated, forms, so to speak, a trap, in which the ammonia and nitric acid, ever present in the air, are caught, and held at the service of the growing plant.—*S., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

TO FARMERS.

NEAT be your farms; 'tis long confessed
The neatest farmer is the best.
Each bog and marsh industrious drain;
Nor let vile barks deform the plain;
Nor bushes on your headland grow,
For briars a sloven's culture show.
Neat be your barns, your houses neat.
Your doors be clean, your court-yards sweet;
No moss the sheltering roof enshroud,
Nor wooden panes the window cloud:
No filthy kennels foully flow,
Nor weeds with rankling poison grow:
But shades expand and fruit trees bloom
And flowering shrubs exhale perfume.
With pales your garden circle round;
Defend, enrich, and clean the ground;
Prize high the pleasing, useful rood,
And fill with vegetable good.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 16, 1854.

SEED PLANTERS.—Elbridge Marshall, of Clinton, N. J.: I do not claim the rotating hoppers with perforated bottoms; neither do I claim any peculiarity in the furrow and covering shares, nor the movable frame to which they are attached; nor do I claim the cams irrespective of their peculiar construction.

But I claim, first, the cams, C, E, having two rows or sets of inclined planes upon their faces, said inclined planes being placed oppositely on concentric circles, for the purpose of creating

an equal pressure upon the cam E, with suitable gearing, as shown, whereby its position upon the shaft may be changed, and the seed dropped at a greater or less distance apart whenever the crank is operated or turned by the hand, as described.

Second, I claim the bar performing, in combination with the circular plates underneath the hopper, the office of a valve, and simultaneously rotating said hoppers by its vibrating motion; the above parts being arranged and operating as described.

SEED PLANTERS.—Thomas Carter, of Laurens District, S. C.: The cylinder or seed wheel with the frame attached to it for the horse to pull it by, and the covering scrapers to cover the seed have been patented heretofore.

What I claim, therefore, is the seed discharging apparatus in the periphery of the seed wheel, the tube or apparatus, the escapement wires, and the protecting spring valves, as described.

RAT TRAPS.—Jose Toll, of Locust Grove, Ohio: I claim the combination, as described, of reciprocating and self-locking partitions and floor, in connection, as described, with the weighty crank, which, on the liberation of the catch alternately opens and closes the entrance of the chambers and of the cell.

RAT TRAPS.—Hiram Stafford, of Mount Pulaski, Ill.: I claim the combination of the titling board with the swinging forks and their apparatus, for the purpose and in the manner set forth.

BRICK MACHINES.—T. E. Seay, of Columbia, Va.: I claim the vertically moving knives arranged as described, in combination with the levers and slides, whereby the molded bricks are separated from the mass of clay, at the same time that the molds are raised from their recess, for conveying away and discharging the bricks, as set forth.

I also claim the employment of the gratings, as described, between the mill and molds, for screening the clay from stones and other hard substances, when this is combined with the exterior chamber, into which the stones and other substances are forced by the action of the clay, as set forth.

DRESSING FLAX AND HEMP.—L. S. Chichester, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the series of twisted or spiral and conical-shaped blades on the two rotating stocks, as specified, which, by reason of the twist and conical shape, perform a beating action on the fibres at one end, and gradually change until they perform a scrutching action at the other end, as set forth.

I also claim, in combination with the rotating twisted and conical-shaped blades, the casting which surrounds them, with the discharge-pipe at one end, to confine and direct the current of air, which is induced by the rotation of the twisted blades towards the discharge-spout, for the purpose specified.

MACHINES FOR CLEANING COTTON.—Charles Leavitt, of Buiney, Ill., (assignor to S. R. Cockrill,) of Nashville, Tenn.: I claim my method of arranging the several parts involved in extracting the motes, dust, and other impurities from cotton, previous to and preparatory for ginning the same as described, that is combing a wire screen concave with a revolving wire screen cylinder, or their equivalents, and a wind-wheel or fan, revolving within the cylinder, both cylinder and concave being armed with teeth set in ribs, so distant apart with regard to the teeth, as to permit the cotton seed to pass, while the fibre alone is loosened, the revolving screen running slowly in comparison with the wind-wheel, which is driven at great velocity, thereby adapting the machine to the particular purpose specified, viz., freeing cotton from motes, dust and other impurities while attached to the seed, previous to ginning the same.—*Scientific American.*

THE face of nature is the footprint of God.

Horticultural Department.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY was interrupted in its regular meeting, on Monday evening, by the severity of the storm, and consequently was adjourned for one week. Some unique drawings of Suburban Gardens were exhibited, which are well worth an examination by the next meeting.

A very fine specimen of the Orchid family, with the billet of wood to which it had attached itself, was exhibited by Mr. SCOTT. The long spike of delicate and beautiful flowers elicited universal admiration.

We are informed that the tomatoes and strawberries, referred to in our last report, were not from WM. CHARLTON'S green-house, as reported.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS spirited Society held its regular meeting on Thursday evening, the 21st inst., at their rooms in the Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, which was very well attended.

Some very handsome Pot Roses, Acacias, Fuschias, Geraneums, Seedling Cinerarias, and Seedling Pansies were exhibited by the Messrs. POYNTER, CANNER, WEIR, and others, and several vigorous plants of different varieties of the strawberry, with large ripe fruit on the stems, were exhibited in a pot from the green-house of JOHN B. KITCHEN.

JOHN W. DEGRAUW, Esq., their President, occupied the chair, and the meeting was chiefly occupied in perfecting their arrangements for the spring exhibition, which is to be held at the Brooklyn Athenaeum, on the 10th, 11th, and 12th of May.

Very liberal premium lists, amounting in all to about *four hundred dollars*, are already out.

This Society was organized but two months since, yet the meetings have already called out large audiences of the ladies and gentlemen of Brooklyn.

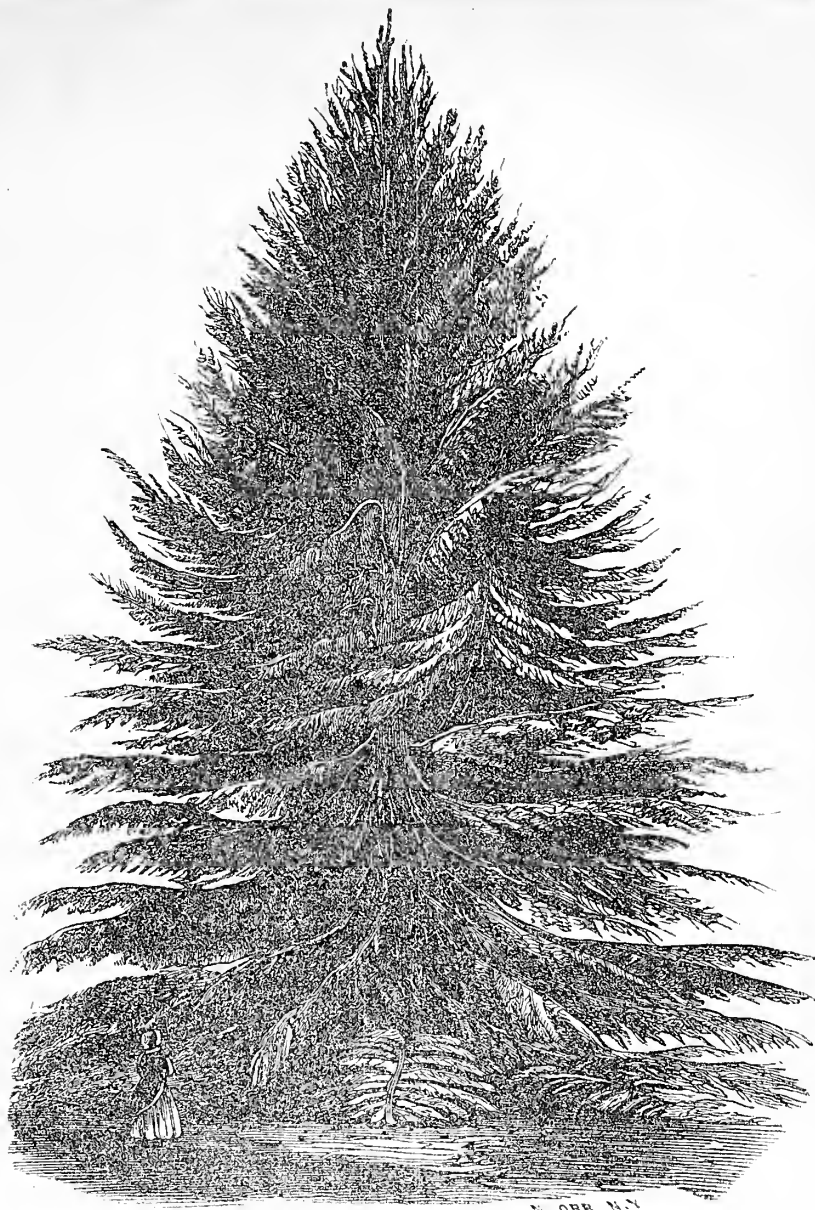
We think the Society gives promise of, and we heartily wish it, a large success.

PEACHES AND CREAM, STRAWBERRIES, GREEN PEAS, AND TOMATOES.

ALL of the above are now in perfection in the New-York market. We have just been regaling ourselves with a lunch of them, fresh and excellent. *Peaches*, the genuine Morris Whites, just ripe, and cut up to order. *Strawberries*, large and luscious, smothered in cream, or by the peck, or larger quantities, as desire and purse may demand. Green Peas and Tomatoes in order to prepare for the table.

If any of our northern readers wish to know how this is all accomplished, we will add, the Peaches, Green Peas and Tomatoes, came from Bermuda, and the Strawberries, ripe, (Hovey's,) in large quantities, from Georgia, and we suspect from our friend PEABODY'S eight-acre field of them near Columbus.

From present appearances, we think the season of these luxuries will be satisfactorily long with the New-Yorkers. If any are curious to know the cost, we answer, a nice dish of Peaches and Cream, (not milk,) &c., eighteen pence; and one shilling for the same of Strawberries.



THE DOUGLAS FIR.--(*Abies Douglassi*.)

On receiving *Turner's London Florist* for February, we so much admired the noble conifer therein represented, that we placed it in the hands of the artist to transfer it to the *Agriculturist*, and we here present it for the gratification of our readers.

It is called *Abies Douglassi*, or the Douglas Fir, so named in honor of Mr. D. DOUGLAS, who first introduced it into Great Britain in the year 1826, from the North-west coast of America.

This specimen is said to be the finest in England, and was raised from seed in the spring of 1828, transplanted into ordinary soil, and has flourished since with only an occasional top-dressing of decayed vegetable mold. It is now 25 years old, 70 feet high, diameter of branches 58 feet. In its native soil it attains the great height of 180 feet, with a trunk 12 to 15 feet in diameter, and its branches spread out near the ground to a diameter of 140 feet. It is perfectly hardy, and this has grown so rapidly, as to average two and a half feet annually. The timber is of yellow color, firm and heavy; the tree, as will be seen from the engraving, "assumes an upright conical form, with numerous horizontal branches, from the ground upwards, thickly set with foliage; the leaves are of a pleasing green color, and remain a long time on the branch, and thus form a dense mass of foliage,

which adds much to its value as an ornamental tree; and when the young shoots (which are at first of a bright silvery green) protrude in the spring, the contrast between them and the older shoots from which they proceed, shed a varied mass of light and shade at once beautiful and striking."

Most of our best nurserymen's catalogues advertise this beautiful evergreen, and we can, without hesitation, recommend its more general adoption in this country. We wonder that trees of this, and other similar classes, are not more common among us. Every farmer, or other householder, possessing a half acre of land, ought at least to set out a group or two, or one or two belts of our beautiful evergreens, which grow so freely and become so very ornamental, furnishing alike, a cool refreshing shade from the summer solstice, and a noble protection from the cold winds and driving storms of mid winter.

Almost every one can get the *Hemlock*, and we have high authority for pronouncing it "the finest evergreen tree indigenous to North America for ornamental purposes."

We should not have been prepared to endorse the proposition which places the common *Hemlock* in so high a position, had we not visited, 3 years ago, the well-cultivated grounds of Mr.

MATTHEW MACKIE, two miles north of Clyde, N. Y., where we saw specimens of cultivated Hemlock, that would almost rival in beauty—and nearly half the size—the noble fir presented by the cut. Mr. MACKIE had gathered them from the forests surrounding his home, and by good cultivation they excelled in beauty almost any evergreen we had seen in the country. Many years ago, Mr. DOWNING says, "We place the Hemlock (*Abies Canadensis*) first, as we consider it, beyond all question, the most graceful and beautiful evergreen tree commonly grown in this country. Few of our readers have the least idea of its beauty when grown alone, in a smooth lawn, its branches extending freely on all sides, and sweeping the ground, its loose spray and full feathery foliage floating freely in the air, and its proportions full of the finest symmetry and harmony."

The *Balsam Fir*, or as it is often called, the *Balm of Gilead Fir*, is more commonly used in this country than any other, and is very handsome when young; but when it exceeds twenty feet in height, it grows coarse and stiff, and is therefore more especially fitted for small grounds.

The *Norway Spruce* (*Abies Excelsa*) is one of the noblest and most justly celebrated evergreens in our country. The finest specimens which we have ever seen, may be found in the old Linnean Garden at Flushing, L. I. It is very hardy, and grows upon almost all soils, in the shade of trees, or in the most exposed situations. There is a beautiful full-grown tree at Studley, England, 132 feet in height, diameter of the trunk $6\frac{1}{2}$ feet, with diameter of the head 39 feet.

Another evergreen we would recommend, is the *White Pine*. It is of fine form, rapid growth, and the foliage is of a soft, perpetual green, and well adapted for ornamental grounds.

The *Deodora Cedar*, although not so hardy as the foregoing, yet with a little care, easily becomes acclimated still farther north than New-York city. They grow as rapidly as the Douglas Fir—2½ feet on an average each year—and attract by their silvery foliage and graceful drooping habit, and yet Mr. DOWNING said of the Hemlock, "In fact it is as handsome as the Deodora, and is very much like it. The latter droops more and is *silvery* in its foliage, instead of *bronzey*—but they are much alike otherwise, and are the best possible companions in the pleasure grounds."

We have purposely placed two or three of our most common native evergreens along side of some of the most popular foreign sorts, in order that our readers may see that no one particular variety is indispensable; neither is it so important which of one or more kinds are selected, as it is to choose the perfect form, and give good cultivation after they are taken. Nothing better repays intelligent care, and a very little knowledge of their habits is soon attained. For instance, in transplanting, they will generally thrive in proportion to the amount of soil left on their roots in the transition state from the nursery to the lawn. LONDON says, "By the exposure of their roots, the extremities of their fibers, the *spongioles* become closed; and unlike deciduous trees, when once closed, they never again expand, or perform their proper functions." A short exposure of the roots to the rays of the sun, or even to the atmos-

phere, is often fatal. Not only the growth of the evergreen, but its life, is dependent on the strictness with which the above rules are observed. There is no difficulty in transplanting evergreens in May, if the earth is carefully taken with the roots.

Did our limits permit, we should like to refer to "the fringed and sombre *Black Spruce*, the sun-shiny *Yellow Spruce*, (which, when well cultivated and flourishing, can scarcely be distinguished from its more fashionable cousin of *Norway*,) the stately spires of Fir, the grand and noble *Rhotan Pine*, the curious and beautiful *Holly*, the rich, green, strange, coral-like *Arancarias*, the solemn, grand "*Cedar of Libanus*," not to more than mention the California Giant, *Wellingtonia Gigantea*, a species of *Taxodium*, which grows to the enormous height of 300 feet, with a circumference of 32 feet three feet above the ground, and some 20 feet in diameter; and in the California forest some 80 to 90 of these trees are to be found within the circuit of a mile; we will not, we say, stop to speak of these now. We hope our readers will take as a model the specimen we here present, and from some of those first named, succeed in training a dozen trees on their own grounds, that shall verify all that we have here uttered.

For the American Agriculturist.

STRAWBERRY INQUIRY.

I AM wishing to raise a good plot of strawberries for family use, but the bad success of my neighbor has discouraged me. He has a very fine garden soil, and he followed Mr. DOWNING's directions in his *Fruits and Fruit Trees* fully, by "well enriching with strong manure and thorough trenching." He then obtained the best kinds of plants, and set them out with great care, and watered and watched them. They grew most luxuriantly, blossomed well, both staminate and pistillate, but where he should have gathered bushels of fruits, alas! he could not get a pint. It was a total failure. Can you tell me the reason, and how to avoid the error?

WESTERN NEW-YORK.

We have no doubt the reason the luxuriant vines did not bear fruit, was, the ground was too highly enriched. Probably the fine garden soil itself was too rich for strawberries, before the strong manure was added. Sand would have been a better application than any thing else, if in clay soil, as your region indicates. There is no error so common in strawberry cultivation—if we except neglect—as over-feeding. In a variety of ways, it acts injuriously in our climate. The strawberry is not so gross a feeder as corn or pumpkins, or even the raspberry, and it is so sensitive, that it will not produce freely when highly stimulated. We sometimes think it among the most sensitive of fruit plants. If not in just the right condition, it is a shy bearer, but when in good health, it will astonish all beholders with its abundant crops. Then prepare the ground well, by trenching if you please; at any rate, spade deep and pulverize the soil thoroughly. If a rich garden soil, reduce with a little sand, and add one peck of unleached ashes per square rod. If only a common mellow garden soil, neither add to it nor take from it, except the same quantity of ashes. If rather poor soil, add the ashes, four quarts lime, and a moderate coating of well-rotted woods' mold, or decayed leaves. Mulch well with tan bark, if convenient, or if not, with clean straw, or young

grass, and keep the young plants protected from drought by watering when needed, and there need be no more uncertainty in the strawberry than in the corn crop.

RUSSET APPLES.

OUR Pomological authorities do not exactly agree in their names and synonyms of these fruits; and the popular terms are, oftentimes, quite out of the way with either of the book authorities. For instance, DOWNING has the AMERICAN GOLDEN RUSSET—synonyms, GOLDEN RUSSET, SHEEP NOSE, BULLOCK'S PIPPIN. Following this description is that of the ENGLISH GOLDEN RUSSET, an inferior sort. Then, again, is the PUTNAM RUSSET, which, as was afterwards ascertained, is identical with the ROXBURY, or BOSTON RUSSET; but transferred to Ohio, from New-England, by the late General RUFUS PUTNAM, is locally called after him. DOWNING also describes the BOSTON, or ROXBURY RUSSET, correctly. The ENGLISH RUSSET he also describes without a synonym. THOMAS and BARRY, in their books, have added the name POUGHKEEPSIE as a synonym to this, at the suggestion, probably, of the fruit conventions. This is the beautiful, rich, and fair-looking apple generally so abundant in our New-York markets during the spring and early summer months, as the GOLDEN RUSSET, so called by the dealers. There is also a large Yellow Russet, described by BARRY, cultivated extensively in Western New-York, of the size of the Roxbury, which goes by the local name of the GOLDEN RUSSET, different from the Roxbury, in not being so long a keeper. Again, there is the POMME GRISE, (Gray Apple)—a Canadian fruit—very rich, a long keeper, but quite small. This is not much, if at all cultivated with us, but is abundant in the colder regions of New-York and the Canadas.

STORING APPLES IN DRY SAWDUST.

I HAVE a dark closet in my house, or rather I live in a row with windows back and front. The house is four story high, and the length from front to back is so great, that we have three rooms on a floor, the center one dark. On the third story the floors are plaster, and I find the temperature so even that I use it for a wine store in preference to the cellar, and have it fitted with bins. In this room I put some hampers of apples (like pearmain.) I wanted one of the hampers, and turned the apples on one of the bins, amongst the dry sawdust, (pine sawdust.) A fortnight ago we looked at them, having used up the others gathered at the same time and from the same tree, all of which were much wrinkled, but on taking those off and from amongst the sawdust, I found them in a most beautiful condition; those covered with sawdust were as plump and fresh as when gathered, while those partially buried were only so to the extent covered with the sawdust, the upper portions being wrinkled. I am so pleased with the discovery that I shall pack them in bins next year, for I have no doubt they will keep in this way till next Christmas.—*Correspondent Agr Advertiser*.

AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

THE Fifth Session of this National Association will be held at Horticultural Hall, in the city of Boston, Massachusetts, commencing on Wednesday, the thirteenth day of September next, at ten o'clock, A. M.

It is intended to make this assemblage one of the most interesting that has ever been held in

this country, on the subject of Pomology. All Horticultural, Agricultural, and other kindred associations, of North America, are therefore requested to send such number of delegates to this Convention, as they may deem expedient.

Pomologists, nurserymen, and all others interested in the cultivation of good fruit, are also invited to attend the coming session.

Among the objects of this Society, are the following:

To ascertain, from practical experience, the relative value of varieties in different parts of our widely-extended country. To hear the reports of the various State Fruit Committees, and from a comparison of results, to learn what fruits are adapted to general cultivation; what varieties are suitable for particular localities; what new varieties give promise of being worthy of dissemination; and especially, what varieties are generally inferior or worthless, in all parts of the Union.

In order to facilitate these objects, and to collect and diffuse a knowledge of researches and discoveries in the science of Pomology, members and delegates are requested to contribute specimens of the fruits of their respective districts; also papers descriptive of their art of cultivation; of diseases and insects injurious to vegetation; of remedies for the same, and whatever may add to the interest and utility of the Association.

The Massachusetts Horticultural Society has generously offered to provide accommodations for the Society, and also to publish its proceedings free of expense.

All packages of fruit intended for exhibition, may therefore be addressed as follows: "For the American Pomological Society, Horticultural Hall, School street, Boston, Massachusetts," where a committee will be in attendance to take charge of the same.

All societies to be represented, will please forward certificates of their several delegations, to the President of the American Pomological Society, at Boston.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President.*

H. W. S. CLEVELAND, *Secretary.*

Boston, Mass., April 1, 1854.

CINCINNATI HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We find in the proceedings of this Society, as reported in the *Commercial*, that at the meeting held on the 15th inst., the following action was had on the Strawberry question:

The Secretary, at the request of the Society, reported a written statement of how he found the Strawberry-question in Philadelphia; after some animated discussion, it was moved to accept and file the report, and the Finality was ordered to appear in the minutes of the day.

FINALITY ON THE STRAWBERRY.

Wild or cultivated, the Strawberry presents in its varieties, four distinct forms or characters of inflorescence.

First. Those called *Pistillate*, from the fact that the stamens are abortive, are rarely to be found without a dissection of the flower. These require extrinsic impregnation.

Second. Those called *Staminate*, which are perfectly destitute of even the rudiments of pistils, and are necessarily fruitless.

Third. Those called *Hermaphrodite*, or perfect, having both sets of organs, stamens, and pistils, apparently well developed. These are not generally good and certain bearers, as we should expect them to be. With few exceptions they bear poorly, owing to some unobserved defect, probably in the pistiles. One-tenth of their flowers generally produce perfect and often very large berries.

Fourth. A rare class—a sort of *sub-division* of the preceding, has not only hermaphrodite flowers, but also some on the same truss that are of the pistillate character; and sometimes, in the same plant, a truss will be seen, on which all the flowers are pistillate.

Now these four divisions are *natural and real*;

they are also founded upon permanent characters, so far as we have been able to discover, after a most thorough investigation, extending through a long series of years, during which millions of strawberry blossoms have been examined with the severest scrutiny. Other forms may exist, and it is not claimed to be impossible that we may yet find a seedling which shall have the general character of a *pistillate*, that may show an occasional perfect or *hermaphrodite* flower, as a peculiarity of that individual, but we have never yet observed such a variety; and further, we believe, that whatever impress, as to peculiarities of foliage, pubescence, habit, inflorescence, or fruit, each distinct seedling may receive with its origin, it will be retained in its increase by runners, so long as the variety remains extant. Seedlings may vary from the parent, but off-shoots will not be materially different, except by accidental malformation or by development of unimportant organs. On motion, adjourned.

JOHN A. WARDER, *Secretary.*

AMERICA AS A FIELD FOR GARDENERS.

The following communication gives us an Englishman's view of the prospects of gardeners who emigrate to this country. This article was called out by a former one, which took a different view of the matter. We were conversing recently with a gardener from England, who has been in this country for a few years past, and whose observation corresponded with the views of this article. He said the great attraction in this country for gardeners from Europe, was the prospect of becoming themselves owners of a plot of ground to cultivate and dwell upon; a hope, few or none could cherish elsewhere, especially in Great Britain. We give the article as we find it in the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, and leave further comment upon it to the numerous intelligent gardeners, who have adopted this country as a field for exercising their profession.

Since this subject began to be agitated in your columns, I have learned that two or three young men in this neighborhood have resolved to cross the Atlantic in the course of a few weeks. It is likely enough that some elsewhere have determined on going to America, and the probability is, that many are halting between two opinions. I have sought information on the subject from parties in this country and others in America, as in my opinion it is a very important matter, for there are hundreds and thousands of gardeners in this country who must, in the nature of things, meet with disappointment here, have their hopes blasted, and spend their days on earth in penury and toil. The market is over-stocked. A gentleman who lately advertised for a person to manage his garden and ground, informed a correspondent of mine, that he was "for many days literally overwhelmed with applications." A friend and brother gardener of mine, holding a first-rate situation in Scotland, and much respected for his moral worth and professional attainments, informs me that most of the young gardeners who left this place for America had considerable experience—some of course better qualified than others; but the best places have not uniformly fallen into the hands of the best men, which not unfrequently happens in this country, as well as in America. In the Northern States, the average rate of wages may be about £70 or £80 a year, with board in some cases, in others, house fuel, and perquisites. In the Southern States, the wages are much higher, but in summer the climate is unhealthy there. In general, however, much money has been realized by those only, who have embarked in business as nurserymen, florists, or market gardeners. One man who left me in 1839, was

landed at New-York with only 1s. in his pocket; was employed there, and soon got a situation in the south, where he saved money enough to enable him to start or open a seed and general store in Charlestown. When he visited this country some five or six years ago, he told me that he could then retire from business with £700 a year to live on. My friend, Mr. —, florist, New-York, (one of the first who left this for America,) is now carrying on a profitable trade there. His heart, however, appears to be in Scotland, for, in a letter I had very recently from him he says that he has a great desire to spend the evening of his days in this country, and that he could afford to buy a piece of ground large enough to build a house upon, make a garden, keep a cow, and have at least £150 a year to live on. He mentions, however, that young people only should go to America, as those advanced in life rarely like it, while young folks are likely to become acclimatized, and, as I suppose, "yankeeized." I could make other extracts of an encouraging nature from this letter from Scotland; but I hasten to notice the cases of two of my wife's brothers, who were plowmen or farm-servants in Holderness, in Yorkshire, before they went to America. Of course they knew nothing more of gardening than other farm-men, but they both got situations as gardeners on their arrival in America. John, the eldest, crossed the Atlantic 12 or 14 years ago. He kept his first situation 2 or 3 years, and then he left it for a better at Enfield, Hartford county, where he had a great number of men under him. As soon as he could count over 1000 dollars of his own, he left his situation and went to the town of Urbana, in the State of Ohio; there he commenced the nursery business, and is succeeding well. His younger brother, David, went to America in 1852, and engaged himself as a gardener to a gentleman at Urbana for 7 dollars a week; but whether he had board or not, I cannot say. Unfortunately for David, his sweetheart left England the same year, and went to the State of Illinois. Well, at the termination of his twelve months' engagement, he gave up his situation, in order to go to Illinois; but he found considerable difficulty in getting away, as his employer was most anxious for him to remain. On the 14th of last month he wrote to us from Paris, Edgar county, where he is now working on a farm. His wages are 15 dollars a month, with board and washing, "But," he adds "I think I shall not work at farming after this winter, unless it be for myself, as I can get more wages at gardening, which is much prettier work. Take one thing with another I like America much better than England, as the people here are not proud; and it is a man's principle, not his money, that makes him a gentleman." As my letter is much swelled by these extracts, I shall reserve my "comments and counsels," till another occasion.—A. PETTIGREW, *Woodside Gardens.*

TOBACCO—SHORT CUT AND PIG TAIL.—The entire tobacco crop of the United States for the year 1850, amounted to 200,000,000 lbs., or about 200,000 hhds., the average value of which was sixteen million dollars. Of this, 31,000 hhds., or nearly one-half of the entire product were consumed in the United States.

In 1840 the average consumption to each person was 2 lbs. 12 oz.; in 1850, 3 lbs. 8 oz.

A German statistician, who has given his mind to the subject, says, the "liquor" extracted from the tobacco by chewers is so great, that if they could all spit into the crater at once, they would extinguish the fires of *Aetna*.

THE TALLEST YET.—Mr. J. Bonner, of Lowell, writes to the *Lowell News*, that while on a visit to Andover, he saw a stalk of corn *nineteen feet high and it had fourteen ears of corn on it*.

WHEN you go into a crowd, always pick your own pockets before you leave home.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, April 26, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

OUR PAPER.—On the first page will be found an article of considerable importance on the Turnip Disease. On the fifth page is a fine cut of a Fir Tree. Our usual variety of agricultural and horticultural articles adapted to the season, will be found in different parts of the paper.

Several letters have been received from Correspondents which we have not space for inserting or noticing this week.

WHAT IS THE BEST KIND OF BARN-DOOR FOWL FOR ME TO GET?

This pregnant question is asked us nearly every week in the year, by persons about to stock their premises with hens for their own family use. They do not wish to embark in the chicken trade; neither have they caught the hen fever. They have heard great stories of the Shanghais, and read others equally astonishing of many more breeds or varieties. Our inquirers are not ignorant people, yet they don't believe every chicken story they hear, or read. They have a reasonable share of common sense, some fancy for nice things; and want to provide themselves with handsome, well-formed, prolific, hardy, plump, good-sized birds, for which they will pay a round price, as hens go; but are not disposed to venture the fifty-dollar-a-pair figure upon them.

For people of such reasonable desires as these, we are willing to devote time to impart a portion of the results of our own experience, permitting them to apply it as they choose, without wishing to obtrude advice upon them.

Our first essay at hen-keeping commenced at the age of ten years. Residing then in a large, rambling, country village, where most of the houses had "home lots," with deep front yards, and neighbors at several rods distance, every one could keep barn-door fowls without annoyance to others. To be sure, as there was a large garden attached to the house, our parents objected to the poultry; but as they pretty soon found out that it was better for their boys to

amuse themselves with something about home, instead of running at large in the streets, the chickens were admitted without further objection. There were no poultry books in those days, at least in America—so our father told us, after ransacking the entire city of New-York for a copy in one of his visits there some forty years ago. Thus we had to live and learn. We had an eye for a chicken, if not for our school lessons, and after a week's ransacking of the various farm-yards in the neighborhood, we became possessed of a dozen of the prettiest birds that could be got together. They seem beautiful, even now, as we cast a longing, lingering look back to the sunny days of our boyhood. There were no "fancy" fowls in those days, at least in that quarter, for this was in the interior of Massachusetts, where foreign fashions in such things seldom intruded. These chickens bred finely, and for some years; and every autumn we were sure to introduce some new bird into the yard, possessing the important qualities of stamina and beauty, which we so much admired. We had eggs in abundance; and the fowls served up for the table were plump, tender, and juicy. The neighboring boys often came to us for a "swap" to better their own flocks of fowls; and now and then a sturdy farmer, on looking at them, would propose a "dicker," and offer a dozen, or half dozen eggs "to boot" in the exchange of a "rooster." In short, our chickens were of the best in that region, and so they continued while we bred them.

For twenty-five years past we have *experimented* with almost all sorts of chickens which have come under our knowledge, and with the assistance of all the chicken literature of the day. Our experiments have been attended with varied results and success, and the upshot of the whole matter is, that, in our opinion, a hardy, plump, well-feathered, short-legged, medium-sized chicken, for a northern climate, is altogether the most satisfactory for common house-keeping purposes. The speculators and fancy breeders may not say so, but for ourselves *we know it*.

Twelve years ago last autumn, we imported five Dorking fowls direct from London. There was no error in their breeding, for we selected them from the coops of a regular Dorking poulterer. In color, they were beautifully speckled, chocolate, and white, the same as a coop of their descendants recently sold by Col. SHERWOOD, of Auburn, to Mr. McCOMICK, of New-York, and exhibited at the National Poultry Show at Barnum's Museum. We bred these very satisfactorily until the autumn of 1844, when we introduced a cock and three hens, just brought out for us in one of the London packet ships, by Captain MORGAN. These were noble fowls—finer, if possible, than those we already had—but most unfortunately, they had the *roup* on board ship, and not being quite cured of it, gave the disease to the other fowls, and we lost thirty or forty of our best birds by it. The disease, however, came to an end after a few weeks, and for several years we bred as fine flocks of Dorkings as were ever seen together. We bred cocks that at eighteen months weighed 9½ lbs., and hens that weighed 7 lbs. alive, and of the finest models and plumage. Candor, however, compels us to say, that although they were unrivalled in the beauty of their plumage, and in the richness, tenderness, and juiciness of their

flesh, which was well and abundantly laid on at the side bone and breast, they were moderate layers, and thinly feathered; consequently less hardy than we wished them. They were very *high bred*, however, and we bred them in-and-in deeply, being unable to obtain others to cross upon them without making another direct importation. From this cause, probably—for we cannot imagine any other, as no fowls could have been better kept—they ceased, measurably, to lay, and not one-half their eggs hatched when set. Fearing total ruin in our chicken department, two years ago we displaced the Dorking cocks, and introduced a thorough-bred, spirited, shawl-grey game cock into the yard. The immediate consequence of this was the fecundity of the eggs, almost every one hatching that was set, the rearing of almost every chicken, and the replenishing of the yard with a fine, robust stock of beautiful young birds, possessing the valuable qualities, although somewhat lessened size of the Dorking, with the vigor, hardihood, and fecundity of the Game. Selecting our best pullets, we disposed of the game cock—for he was a pugnacious and vindictive rascal—we brought back two or three young Dorking cocks, bred from a part of the old stock at another yard, to which we had removed them, as we still wished to retain a preponderance of that blood. The last year, we raised over a hundred as good chickens as ever graced a barn-yard, yielding as fine, delicate, and juicy flesh as the original Dorkings. They are abundant layers, of good size, beautiful plumage, and altogether, please us exactly. How long we may keep them so, is to be tried, as they are mongrels; but alternating between the Game and Dorking, as necessity may appear to demand—and wanting no others, so long as they breed satisfactorily—we hope to keep them as they should be.

Both the Dorking and Game are ancient breeds. COLUMELLA, who lived in the middle of the first century, accurately described the Dorking, as we now have it, as being the best fowl of his time; speckled in color, of great beauty in plumage, and possessing the fifth toe, which last, however, we consider as a mere superfluity, and none to its advantage. The Game cock is said, on good authority, to have existed in England with the Romans, who probably introduced it there; and to renew the flagging energies of the one, we cannot do better than to resort to a cross with the other. Indeed we would recommend a well-bred Game cock in all cases, as the best cross to infuse stamina, hardihood and fecundity, into a decaying stock of fowls, where *pure* blood is no object.

But as our inquirers may not be able to obtain Dorkings with which to commence their stock of fowls, we would say, take the very best plump, smooth-headed—for we would by no means have croppled crowned chickens, unless the thorough-bred Polands were adopted at once—*white-legged*, hardy hens you can get. Breed to them an active, thorough-bred Game cock, also having white legs, if you can get him. To the pullets of this cross, introduce a good Dorking cock, if you can get one—or if not, still take another cross of the Game, but not further than a second one. Keep up the size as much as possible, holding the bodies near to the ground, selecting, continually, your most robust pullets for breeding, and there can be little doubt you will have a yard of good fowls.

The Dominica hen, well selected and completely bred, is a fine, useful bird. They are of no particular *breed*, only distinguished as Dominicas by their color, which usually indicates hardiness and fecundity. We have seldom known bad hens of this variety.

The Creole, or Bolton Grey, is a nice, plump, hardy bird, an excellent layer, and of fine plumage. They can hardly fail to be a satisfactory and desirable "every day" fowl.

Such are our views, drawn from a prolonged observation, as to the best kinds of barn-door fowls for every day use. If the object be to keep some sort of fancy fowl, without regard to profit or household convenience, we can only advise our friends to look about among the breeding-yards for those which best please their taste, and go at once into such variety as their preference may dictate.

SETTING OUT CABBAGE, TOMATO, AND OTHER PLANTS.

LAST spring we saw a farmer setting out a hundred cabbage plants in the following manner. The plants were pulled up from the seed bed without loosening the ground around them, and as this was pretty compact, three-fourths of the fibrous roots were broken off. He then made a round hole with a stick about half an inch in diameter, thrust in the plant, dropped in earth to fill up the hole, packed it down, poured on a considerable quantity of water, and then covered up the plants with a burdock leaf to keep off the sun's rays, and left them to grow as best they could. We requested the privilege of setting out twenty plants for him, and proceeded thus:

First, we went to the seed bed, and with a flat stick loosened and lifted up a quantity of dirt around the roots, taking care to break very few of the most delicate fibres. We next went to the cabbage ground, and with a hoe prepared a place for each plant by mellowing and pulverising the earth several inches in diameter. We scooped out a large hole with the hand, deep enough for a plant, and set it in carefully, with considerable loose earth still clinging to it. The roots were left spread out just as they had grown, and finely pulverised soil was then sprinkled in to fill up the hole, and carefully pressed down around the plant. We then added about half a pint of filthy water from the swill-pail, and requested that the plants should be left without any protecting covering. Our farmer friend said he could never spend so much time with a few plants. But mark the result.

During the latter part of summer we visited the "cabbage patch," and found that of the 20 plants, one had been cut off by a grub, one had been injured by a careless blow from the hoe, and one had grown feebly, while seventeen of them bore large, solid heads of cabbage. Of the eighty other plants set out at the same time in the same soil, fifteen only had large heads, twenty-nine bore heads of medium size, fourteen had barely lived and were not worth harvesting, while twenty-two had not survived the transplanting.

The next best preferable method we know of to set out cabbages is, to first *grout* them.

It is an error to plant seeds from States further South. In a cold season, only the seed of a colder climate will ripen well.

PLANTING SMALL POTATOES.

WE have given no little attention to this subject for many years, and have settled the matter conclusively in our own minds, that it does not pay to plant small seed. For fifteen years we planted the same nameless variety, on the same soil, and at the end of that time, found no deterioration in the quality or yield, but rather an improvement. We have invariably thrown out from our seed all potatoes less in size than a hen's egg, and also rejected those overgrown, pithy, or irregular shaped.

In some favorable seasons, and on particular soils, those purchasing and planting the small potatoes which we have rejected, have raised crops equal to or more prolific than our own; but one year with another, we have averaged thirty to fifty per cent. better crops of good potatoes, than our small potato neighbors.

What we have found true in regard to potatoes, we have also, by long practice, proved true in regard to other kinds of seed. Our plumpest and earliest grains have always been reserved for propagation, and our neighbors can testify that our practice has been attended with good results.

HOW TO APPLY SUPER-PHOSPHATE.

ALMOST every mail brings inquiries from our subscribers in regard to the method of applying super-phosphate of lime. Although we have given such directions in several articles upon this fertilizer, it may be useful to sum them up here.

With this, as with every other manure, it is very desirable to have it mixed as thoroughly as may be with that portion of the soil which is to be reached by the roots of the growing crop.

For crops growing in hills, it is probably more economical to make the application in, or around the hill. It is not good economy, however, to simply drop in a handful and leave it nearly all in one place. It should be sprinkled over a square foot or more of the surface, and be dug into the soil before or during planting.

For crops not in hills, it should be sown evenly over the surface, and incorporated with the soil by harrowing well.

It is desirable that all application should be *experimental*, and on this account some unmanured strips should in every case be left running through central portions, and in such a position that they will not be affected by washings or soakings from those parts where the application is made.

On grass and on winter wheat, the application of the super-phosphate can only be made as a top-dressing. It is preferable to apply it during or just before a gentle shower. We advise to try the effect of dividing the top-dressing into two or three portions, and apply them at intervals of two or three weeks.

In applying commercial super-phosphate, which is in a finely-divided state, we do not think it necessary to mix it with any other substance, unless it is to come directly in contact with the seed. In the latter case, it should be well mixed previously, with a considerable quantity of muck, or rich earth, or even with loam.

It is hardly worth while to apply less than 200 lbs. to an acre; on poor soils, or those of ordinary quality, 400 or 500 pounds per acre

would not be too much. We prefer the latter quantity for experimental trials, though we would advise using different quantities on adjacent plots, in order to better mark the effects. 200 lbs. per acre would only allow about one pound to 218 square feet, which is a plot a little less than 15 feet square. This is only two-thirds of an ounce to a square yard. Double this quantity would be little enough from which to judge any thing of its effects.

On hoed crops it is desirable to apply upon portions of the field, a top-dressing sown broadcast just previous to one or more of the hoeings.

In all applications of special manures, let there be a constant comparison of the manured portions with those unmanured, for two or three seasons, so that each one may decide for himself whether these applications PAY.

AGRICULTURE IN VENEZUELA.

[WE have received from a highly intelligent friend and correspondent, himself a native and citizen of Venezuela, the subjoined article on the agriculture, commerce, and prospects of that promising country, which we doubt not will be perused with great interest by all our intelligent readers.]

This branch of industry is the great source of national prosperity in Venezuela, and the cause of the active commercial intercourse she maintains with Europe and North America. It has greatly increased during the last few years, on account of the protection and encouragement it has received from the present Government.

The Government and Executive Power have resolved to free all national productions from all export duties. They aid and protect all enterprises for navigating the lakes and rivers, such as the Orinoco in the Province of Guayana, the Yaracuy in Barquicimeto, and the Zulia in Maracaibo, besides many others in different provinces. They have contracted for the construction of a railroad from Puerto Cabello to San Felipe, and assisted the undertaking with funds from the public treasury. Puerto Cabello is the second port of the Republic, as regards its entries, and the first in a topographical view. San Felipe is fertile in the most valuable productions, enjoys a healthy climate, and many other advantages which render it worthy the attention both of natives and foreigners. The government has also entered into a contract for the construction of a carriage road, to connect the navigation of the Lake of Tacarigua with the city of Valencia; and finally, the government of Venezuela is engaged in the consideration of a privilege to be granted for 90 years, for the construction of a railroad from La Guaira through the fertile valleys of Aragua and Carabobo, to terminate at the wharves of Puerto Cabello.

We entertain well grounded hopes of seeing all these works completed in a short time, and from that day, Venezuela will take her place amongst the first agricultural countries. Now, whilst she enjoys no facilities for transporting the products of her vast and fertile territories, she yet exports 40,000,000 lbs. of coffee, double the amount of former years. When the roads just mentioned are open, and the steam navigation of the rivers and lakes in operation, the production of coffee, which is the staple of the country, and also of sugar and cotton, will be immense. The railroad from La Guaira to

Puerto Cabello will render all the lands at present uncultivated in the Province of Aragua very valuable, as also a great part of those in the Province of Guarico. The railroad to San Felipe will produce the same effect on the uncultivated portions of the cantons of Finaco, Montalvan, Nirgua, Valencia, Puerto Cabello, and San Felipe.

The Government of Venezuela, in consequence of its resolution to afford the most efficient protection to agriculture, has exempted from all import duties every sort of agricultural implements or machines. In the year 1853, articles of this class, and some other machines and instruments for the construction of roads, &c., also free of duties, were imported into Venezuela, to the amount of \$841,068 98, of which the proportion furnished by the United States (one of the eleven nations holding commercial intercourse with Venezuela) amounted to \$339,629 68.

The commerce of Venezuela with the United States increases daily, as may be seen by the following data: In 1852, the value of \$1,870,971 96 was taken in coffee, cocoa, and hides, from Venezuela by the ports of New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston; in return, their exports in agricultural instruments, &c., to Venezuela amounted to \$197,233 70. In 1853, the same ports took from Venezuela to the value of \$2,100,069 95, according to her market prices, and returned to her in agricultural and other instruments, free of duties, the sum of \$339,629 68.

THE WHEAT CROP.

DURING a recent excursion through Canada, New-York, a part of Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio and Indiana, we obtained considerable information in reference to the growing crop of winter wheat, by personal observation and careful inquiry of intelligent persons, which may be interesting to a large portion of our readers.

Throughout Canada, the breadth of ground covered with wheat is considerably larger than last year, and very little has been winter killed,—the earth having been covered with snow nearly all the winter months,—and the fields present a very thrifty appearance. In New-York, there is probably no increase of acres, and the fields have suffered some from frost, though favorable weather during May and June will cause a good yield in the aggregate. In New-Jersey, there is supposed to be less land covered, but the prospect is good—never much better. In Pennsylvania, there is a large increase in acres, and the fields look matted, and present a dark green color, indicating a luxuriant growth. Several persons from the Western Counties reported the condition of the crop in their locality equally favorable. In Maryland,—especially in the beautiful and rich section of country around Frederick City, where nearly half of the cleared lands are in wheat,—the crop promises equal to any that we ever saw. The number of acres is also one-half greater than last year. The same is true, we were told, of Washington County. Along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, as far west as Cumberland, there is also an increase of acres, though altogether not much, and the crop looks well,—remarkably so, considering the broken and mountainous character of the county. In Eastern Virginia, the prospect was said to be good, and in Shenandoah, Rockingham, Page and Augusta counties, which constitute the best wheat sections of the State, the number of acres sown is one-fourth larger, and never was a better crop expected. Along the Ohio river counties in Virginia, there is not much sown, but the crop looks fair. In Ohio there has been considerable complaint, that the young sprouts were considerably injured, especially in the river

counties, but so far as we could observe, the fields looked thrifty. In the interior counties also the condition of the crop was favorably reported. In Indiana, the crop looks thrifty, and the amount of acres covered is considerably larger. In the southern counties, we heard there was not a good prospect, but that is not a wheat growing section, and a partial failure there cannot sensibly affect the result of the crop of the whole State.

On the whole, we are confident that there have been few springs, within a period of fifteen years, when the wheat crop looked more promising in the States mentioned, than it does at this time. The high price which wheat has commanded since last harvest, has doubtless caused an increase in the number of acres sown of at least one-fifth over last year, and should this season prove generally favorable, the surplus will not fall far short of 50,000,000 bushels. Nevertheless, slight causes, apparently, such as *rust*, may reduce the average yield so much as to leave but little surplus for export.—*Chicago Tribune*.

MORAL SUASION ON A RAM.—When a friend of ours, whom we call Agricola, was a boy, he lived on a farm in Berkshire county, the owner of which was troubled by his dog Wolf. The cur killed his sheep, knowing, perhaps, that he was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and he could devise no means to prevent it. "I can break him of it," said Agricola, "if you will give me leave." "Thou art permitted," said the honest farmer—and we will let Agricola tell the story in his own words.

"There was a ram on the farm," says Agricola, "as notorious for bunting as Wolf was for sheep-stealing, and who stood in as much need of moral suasion as the dog. I shut Wolf up in the barn with this old fellow, and the consequence was, that the dog never looked a sheep in the face again. The ram broke every bone in his body literally. Wonderfully uplifted was the ram as aforesaid by his exploit; his insolence became intolerable; he was sure to pitch into whomsoever went nigh him. 'I'll fix him,' said I, and so I did. I rigged an iron crowbar out of a hole in the barn, point foremost, and hung an old hat on the end of it. You can't always tell when you see a hat, whether there is a head in it or not; how then should a ram? Aries made at it full butt, and being a good marksman from long practice, the bar broke in between his horns and came out under his tail. The little admonition effectually cured him of bunting."

BLOOD AS A MANURE.—As Mr. Way observes, "this manure is disregarded." This is true in point of practice, but not so in the knowledge of the scientific farmer; the fact is, we cannot obtain it; it is a most invaluable manure, and we know by the application of blood absorbed by ashes, road scrapings, soot, &c., drilled with turnips and for wheat, the yield of the latter was 40 bushels an acre, and the turnip crops magnificent. If slaughter-houses were provided with large tanks to receive the blood, and ashes, soot, &c., mixed with it, any farmer would be glad to give 10s a cart-load, if not more, for so valuable a manure, much of which finds its way into our rivers. All gardeners know the value of blood when applied to the roots of the vine.—ALEXANDER FALCONER, *Hants*.

SHAME! SHAME!—We saw in the Philadelphia market, last week, several large bunches of Robins, which had been shot and brought there for sale! We pity the poor creatures who could be guilty of destroying this favorite domestic bird, at a season of the year, when they are pairing and fixing upon their summer abodes; but as this is not likely to restrain these unfeeling persecutors of the Robin, we hope the penalties of the law for the killing of insectivorous birds, will be inflicted in every instance. An example or two would put a stop to the cruelty.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

MARCH FOURTH.

MILL PLAIN, Ct., April 19, 1854.

I NOTICED in your paper of March 29th, an article stating the reason why the 4th of March was chosen for the inauguration of the President of the United States. The reason given was, that the 4th of March in every year, commencing from the first inauguration, cannot come on Sunday for at least 300 years. This, I think, is a mistake, for it came on Sunday in 1849, when General TAYLOR was inaugurated, and will come on Sunday once in 28 years. I remember hearing it spoken of, and seeing it in some paper, that we were without a President one day, and yet we were governed just as well. It also came on Sunday in 1821, the second term of JAMES MUNROE.

A YANKEE BOY would like to know if he is correct.

We have not examined the matter, but we think "Yankee Boy" is right, and we are glad he has been so wide awake as to notice and correct the error. There are many of these items that go the rounds of the papers, because nobody stops them. We are very cautious about printing these, but sometimes make a mistake when in a hurry, just as in the above instance.

Can any one now give us the true reason for choosing March 4th?

ARE YOU KIND TO YOUR MOTHER?

COME, my little boy, and you, my little girl, what answer can you give me to this question? Who was it that watched over you, when you was a helpless baby? Who nursed and fondled you and never grew weary in her love? Who kept you from the cold by night, and the heat by day? Who guarded you in health, and comforted you when ill? Who was it that wept when the fever made your skin feel hot, and your pulse beat quick and hard? Who hung over your little bed when you were fretful, and put the cooling drink to your parched lips? Who sang the pretty hymn to please you as you lay, or knelt down by the side of bed in prayer? Who was glad when you began to get well, and who carried you in the fresh air, to help your recovery? Who taught you how to pray, and gently helped you to learn to read? Who has borne with your faults, and been kind and patient with your childish ways? Who loves you still, and contrives, and works, and prays for you every day you live? Is it not your mother, your own dear mother? Now then, let me ask you, "Are you kind to your mother?"—*Exchange*.

THE OLD MAN.—Bow low the head, boy; do reverence to the old man. Once like you, vicissitudes of life have silvered the hair, and changed the round merry face to the worn visage before you. Once that heart beat with aspirations coequal to any that you have felt; aspirations crushed by disappointment, as yours are perhaps destined to be. Once that form stalked proudly through the gay scenes of pleasure, the beau ideal of grace; now the hand of Time, that withers the flower of yesterday, has warped that figure and destroyed the noble carriage. Once, at your age, he possessed the thousand thoughts that pass through your brain, now wishing to accomplish deeds worthy of a nook in fame, anon imagining life a dream that the sooner he awoke from, the better. But he has lived the dream very near through. The time to awake is very near at hand; yet his eye ever kindles at old deeds of daring, and the hand takes a firmer grasp of the staff. Bow low the head boy, as you would in your old age be revered.

Miscellaneous.

For the American Agriculturist.

NOT ABOUT SCHOOLS,

BUT TO BOYS WHO HAVE NO SCHOOLS TO WHICH THEY CAN GO.

AND why, says the inquirer, address a letter to such, when not one in a thousand can read, and not one in a hundred thousand of those who can read, will ever see this article in the *Agriculturist*. Well, it is for this one, I write this article. Be it so; but if one in a hundred thousand shall be rescued from mental darkness, and put into the road leading to self-culture, and consequently to eminent usefulness, (for such are always more so than those fostered in schools and colleges,) I shall feel myself amply rewarded. Another class may object and say, no part of these United States can be found in this state of destitution. To such I will answer, read the reports of the colporteurs sent out by the Bible and American Tract Societies, and you will learn that millions of square miles (not in one body) are settled with a people grossly ignorant; destitute not only of the Bible and religious books, but of all books; and we have not to go far from this city to find such a region of country.

To boys thus situated, I will say, if your parents are ignorant—which they must be, thus to neglect you—and if society takes no interest in your welfare, make use of such means as a kind Providence has placed within your power. Go to the nearest store—not a rum-hole—and ask the store-keeper to procure for you three or four primary books, beginning with Stanley's Pictorial Primer, or a primer of any other author, and you will surely find some one to teach you the letters, with their proper sounds, after which you can learn to read. When this is accomplished, you can, without a teacher, learn arithmetic.

If this doctrine be true, many tax-payers for the support of public schools may be ready to say, what is the necessity of all this expense of our educating the common people? To this objection the answer is obvious. Children of both the rich and the poor, as a general thing, would never of themselves learn to read; and since the birch has been laid aside, and moral suasion introduced in its place, the diligent, patient, untiring teacher is subjected to every annoyance on the part of the children, who have never been taught the first lesson of obedience at home. They are impatient of all restraint when sent to school, and the sufferings of the teachers become more intolerable, if possible, than those of some of our chief magistrates of these United States, in days that are past, and are now only told as history. Nevertheless, the laxity in their government answers the design for which they are intended, and but for them, with all the overwhelming flow of ignorance annually pouring in upon us, we should in the next generation be approaching to some of the European States, with a pope for our dictator, and a despot to execute his decrees. But the boys, for whose benefit I commenced this article, may exclaim, when some kind friend who can read, is reading it to them, "We don't understand this." But you will soon be able to understand it if you will learn to read, which

you can do if you have the desire. No American need grow up in ignorance, unless it be his own voluntary choice, but may obtain an education sufficient to guard him against the imposition of those who know more than he does, and to make him an intelligent and respectable member of society.

ALMOST AN OCTOGENARIAN.

A HINT TO MOTHERS.

"I wish I needn't go to school, to-day," said Johnny to his mother, one bright, pleasant morning. "I don't like my school, and never did; I don't want to go."

This was a feeling which Johnny had always had, and it was his mother's fault that he had it; for from the time he was two years old, whenever he had been doing any thing wrong, or had been noisy about his play, his mother had always said, "If you are not a good boy, I'll send you right off to school;" so that he had grown up with the feeling that school was of all other places the least to be desired.

If he had committed any little misdemeanor in the morning, he was started off for school a full half hour earlier than usual, as a punishment. Johnny must indeed be a genius to withstand such influence. Would it not be better for every mother to teach her children to love school; to inspire them with ambition to attend school; to be always punctual, and always prepared with good lessons? Would it not be better to have all the errands attended to the evening before, so as to insure a punctual attendance? Would it not be better to neglect every other morning duty rather than allow a single child to be five minutes late?

Mothers are hardly aware how much they can encourage their children by expressing an interest in all that concerns the school; listening to the story of their sports in recess, and seeking for a detailed account of each day's recitations; not with a view to finding fault, but simply to show an interest, which is always delightful to a child. If they have failed in one recitation, encourage them to feel that the next will certainly be perfect.

Let the sunshine of a mother's love fall into every child's heart, and let her words of encouragement to do well—yea even to excel—lead many a wanderer who now hates his school, to love it, and seek it as a delightful place.—*Norwich Examiner*.

HOME POLITENESS.

Why not be polite? how much does it cost to say, "I thank you?" Why not practice it at home? to your husband? to your children? to your domestics? If a stranger does you some little act of courtesy, how sweet the smiling acknowledgment! if your husband, ah! it is a matter of course; no need of thanks.

Should an acquaintance tread on your dress, your very, very best, and by accident tear it, how profuse you are with your "never minds, don't think of it, I don't care at all;" if a husband does it, he gets a frown; if a child, it is chastised.

Ah! these are little things, say you. They tell mightily upon the heart, let me assure you, little as they are.

A gentleman stops at a friend's house, and finds it in confusion. He don't see any thing to apologize for—never think of such matters. Every thing is all right—cold supper, cold room, crying children—perfectly comfortable. Goes home, where the wife has been taking care of the sick ones, and working her life almost out. Don't see why things can't be kept in order—there never were such cross children before. No apologies accepted at home.

Why not be polite at home? why not use freely that golden coin of courtesy? How sweet they sound, those little words, "I thank you," or, "You are very kind." Doubly, yes, thrice

sweet from the lips we love, when heart-smiles make the eye sparkle with the clear light of affection.

Be polite to your children. Do you expect them to be mindful of your welfare? to grow glad at your approach? to bound away to do your pleasure before the request is half spoken? Then with all your dignity and authority, mingle politeness; give it a niche in your household temple. Only then will you have learned the true secret of sending out into the world really finished gentlemen and ladies.

What we say, we say unto all—Be polite.

PROFESSOR MORSE AND THE TELEGRAPH.

A WASHINGTON correspondent of the *Tribune* gives the following interesting item, which we extract from a letter dated the 16th inst.

Professor Shaffner, Secretary of the American Telegraph Confederation, is at present in this city, and he has kindly placed at my disposal the following statistics and information. Ten years ago Professor Morse was just erecting the first experimental line of Telegraphs, between this city and Baltimore. Professor Morse, like all scientific benefactors, had exhausted his means, and had become as poor as Lazarus, and as lean and hungry-looking as any veritable Calvin Edson you ever saw. One day while eating a sumptuous dinner of bread and molasses under the shade of a tree, about two miles from Washington, Amos Kendall approached him with such a lean and hungry look, that he at once divided his dinner with him, and before it was concluded, he gave the dilapidated Post-master-General an interest in his Telegraph patent, which has since made these two shadows of a shade corpulent with wealth. They now "have lands and beeves," like master Robert Shallow, Esquire. There are now 41,392 miles of telegraphic wires in this country, with a capital stock of \$6,671,800. Professor Shaffner is perfecting a system of union and concert between the various lines in this country, with a prospect of an ocean line soon to be laid, connecting us with the Trans-Atlantic Telegraph, so that the close neighborhood of nations may be considered as settled.

R. M.

A FOX'S REVENGE.

A RESPECTABLE man of the county of Montgomery resided on the banks of the Hudson river. One day he went to a bay on the river, to shoot ducks or wild geese. When he came to the river, he saw six geese beyond shot. He determined to wait for them to approach the shore. While sitting there, he saw a fox come down to the shore, and stand some time and observe the geese. At length he turned and went into the woods, and came out with a very large bunch of moss in his mouth. He then entered the water very silently, sank himself, and then, keeping the moss above the water, himself concealed, he floated among the geese. Suddenly, one of them was drawn under the water, and the fox soon appeared on the shore with the goose on his back. He ascended the bank, and found a hole made by the tearing up of a tree. This hole he cleared; placed in the goose, and covered it with great care, strewing leaves over it. The fox then left; and while he was away the hunter unbent the goose, closed the hole, and resolved to await the issue. In about half an hour the fox returned with another fox in company. They went directly to the place where the goose had been buried, and threw out the earth. The goose could not be found. They stood regarding each other for some time, when suddenly the second fox attacked the other most furiously, as if offended by the trick of his friend. During the battle he shot them both.—*Murray's Creation*.

WHAT is the particular sorrow of a *sad iron*?

A GEM.—Who wrote the following beautiful epitaph upon an infant? It speaks to the heart:—

Beneath this stone, in sweet repose,
Is laid a mother's dearest pride;
A flower that scarce had waked to life
And light and beauty, ere it died.
God in his wisdom has recalled
The precious boon his love had given;
And though the casket moulders here,
The gem is sparkling now in heaven.

DOMESTIC DUTIES.—The elegant and accomplished Lady Mary Wortley Montague, who figured in the fashionable as well as in the literary circles of her time, has said that "the most minute details of household economy become elegant and refined when they are ennobled by sentiment;" and they are truly ennobled, when we attend to them either from a sense of duty, or consideration for a parent, or love to a husband. "To furnish a room," continues this lady, "is no longer a common-place affair, shared with upholsterers and cabinet-makers; it is decorating the place where I am to meet a friend or lover. To order dinner is not merely arranging a meal with my cook; it is preparing refreshments for him whom I love. These necessary occupations, viewed in this light by a person capable of strong attachments, are so many pleasures, and afford her far more delight than the games and shows which constitute the amusements of the world."

A PLEASANT PROSPECT.—When Socrates was asked whether it was better for a man to marry or remain single, he made answer, "Let him take which course he will, he will repent it." The reply is similar to that of the youth who, being asked which out of the two very bad roads to a certain place was the least bad, cried—"Take either, and before you get half-way, you will wish you had taken the other."

THE DUTIES OF LIFE.—Some writer enumerates the following, among other duties of life:—"Every man ought to pay his debts—if he can. Every man ought to help his neighbor—if he can. Every man and woman ought to get married—if they can. Every man should do his work to suit his customers—if he can. Every man should please his wife—if he can. Every wife should please her husband—if she can. Every wife should sometimes hold her tongue—if she can. Every lawyer should sometimes tell the truth—if he can. Every one should take a newspaper, and pay for it—if he can."

THE MANNER OF DOING A SERVICE TO OTHERS.—When your endeavors are directed towards doing good to an individual—in other words, to do him service—if there be any opinion as to the mode or way, consider and observe what mode is most to his taste. If you serve him as you think and say, in a way which is yours, and not his, the value of any service may, by an indefinite amount, be thus reduced. If the action of serving a man, not in the way he wishes to be served, be carried to a certain length, it becomes tyranny, not beneficence—an exercise of power for the satisfaction of the self-regarding affection, not an act of beneficence for the gratification of the sympathetic or social affections.—*Jeremy Bentham*.

IRON BUILDINGS.—An association has been formed in Brooklyn, with a capital of \$150,000, for the erection of iron dwellings, and property has been purchased with a view to the erection of a foundry. It is claimed that buildings, such as are designed for small families, can be put up for \$500 or \$600, or for from one-half to one-third of the ordinary expense. There have already been twenty-eight buildings of this kind

erected in Baltimore and sixteen in Philadelphia. The ceilings, walls and floors are made of glass. —the latter being formed of a beautiful pure white sand, found in Connecticut, which needs only to be melted under electric heat, and colored, if desired, to produce the desired article. The association is called the Long Island Iron Building Co. See advertisement.

"PAID DOWN UPON THE NAIL."—The origin of this phrase is thus stated in the *Recollections of Keefe*, the dramatist:—"An ample piazza under the Exchange (Limerick) was a thoroughfare; in the center stood a pillar four feet high, and upon it a circular plate of copper, about three feet in diameter; this was called the nail, and on it was paid the earnest for any commercial bargains made, which was the origin of the saying, 'Paid down upon the nail.' Perhaps the custom was common to other ancient towns. —*Notes and Queries*.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—Every one who makes a discovery now-a-days, of any kind, straightway turns about to find way of realizing its value in gold and silver. We believe that if a man were to discover a certain cure for all diseases, he would allow some two or three generations to die from plagues and pestilences, before he would divulge it without a reward in the shape of some hundreds of thousands of dollars. We doubt whether an age more given to Mammon worship was ever known from the beginning of the world. A certain scriptural phrase is now practically altered to read: "You must contrive somehow to serve God and Mammon."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one

or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has declined from 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl. the past week. Corn has advanced from 1 to 2 cts. per bushel. Lard, ½ a cent higher. Wool very active.

Cotton has advanced ¼ to ½, and Sugar ¼ to ½ of a cent per lb.

Money and Stocks remain so stationary that we shall not take further note of them till some change.

The weather is now fine, but still cool for the season. It is the most extraordinary April we ever knew in this climate, and the last fall of snow we had is deserving a record. It began to fall on Friday afternoon, the 14th, and continued snowing till Sunday morning the 18th, the wind blowing a strong gale from the N. E. all the while. Had not a good deal of the snow melted as it fell, it would doubtless have been 18 to 20 inches deep. As it was, it remained 4 to 6 inches deep Tuesday morning in the city and neighborhood. More or less is now (Monday, April 24th,) lying in hallows and in strips under the fences, and in the forests all around us. We hope a vestige may not be seen three days hence. The gardeners are now busy planting again.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

In our weekly reports we give the prices which producers actually get, and not the prices at which produce is sold from the market.

April 22, 1854.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Western Reds, @ bbl., \$2 50 @ \$3; Junes, \$3 @ \$3 50; Mercers, \$3 50 @ \$4; Carters, \$3 50 @ \$4; Turnips, white, @ bbl., \$2; yellow, \$2 25; Spinach, @ bbl., \$2 50; Onions red, @ bbl., \$1 75; white, \$3; yellow, \$2; Parsneps, @ bbl., \$1 75; Lettuce, @ doz. bunches, 25c @ \$1; Radishes, @ doz., 32c @ 42c; Asparagus, @ doz., \$1 00; Parsley, @ doz., 62½c; Vegetable Oysters, @ doz., \$1. FRUITS.—Apples, a good article is worth @ bbl., \$4; poorer quality from \$3 @ \$3 50. Maple Sugar, 10c @ 12c. @ pound. Butter, Ohio, 12½c @ 14c. per pound. New-York old butter, 20c @ 26c; new, 26c @ 28c. Eggs, 16c @ 17c. @ dozen.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, April 24, 1854.

The number of cattle in market to-day is a little less than last week, though the weather is very fine. Prices are ruling somewhat higher, and sales are not so brisk, as both holders and buyers are firm. There are some fine cattle, though most of them are worth more now for the stall than the shambles. Those showing the most care in feeding, were from Lancaster Co., Pa. There were two yoke of oxen from the Western Reserve, Ohio, for which about \$350 were asked per pair, but we did not see them sold. They belonged to J. ENST and H. H. Coz, and were said to weigh on leaving home, the one 5100, the other 4900.

Prices range from 9@11c. per pound.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALBERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,239	2,101
Cows, 45	
Sheep, 823	
Swine, 1501	
Veals, 1060	

Of these the Harlem Railroad brought in Beeves, 10; Cows, 27; Sheep, 323; Veals, 1064. Hudson River R. R., Beeves, 500; Cows, 18. Erie R. R., Beeves, 1100; Swine, 1501. New-York State, by cars, 315. Ohio, 844. Pennsylvania, on foot, 342. Virginia, on foot, 79. Kentucky, by cars, 224. Illinois, 207. Hudson River Boats, 106.

Owing to the illness of our reporter, Chamberlin's, Brown's, and O'Brien's yards were not visited.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853. 100 lbs. 5 87½ @ 6
 Pearl, 1st sort, 1852. 6 62½ @ —

Beeswax.

American Yellow. 1 lb. — 28 @ 29

Bristles.

American, Gray and White. 40 @ — 45

Coal.

Liverpool Orrol. 11 50 @ 12 —
 Scotch. — @ —
 Sidney. 7 75 @ 50
 Picton. 8 50 @ —
 Anthracite. 2,000 lb. 6 50 @ 7 —

Cotton.

	Atlantic Ports.	Florida.	Other Gulf Ports.
Inferior.	7½ @ 8½	7½ @ 8½	7½ @ 8½
Low to good ord.	10 @ 11	10½ @ 11½	11 @ 11½
Low to good mid.	10 @ 11	11½ @ 12½	11½ @ 12½
Mid. fair to fair.	11½ @ 12½	12½ @ 13½	12½ @ 13½
Fully fr. to good fr.	12½ @ 13½	13½ @ 14½	13½ @ 14½
Good and fine.	14½ @ 15½	15½ @ 16½	15½ @ 16½

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth. 1 yard. — 11½ @ 11½
 American Kentucky. — @ —
 Dundee. — @ —

Coffee.

Java, White. 1 lb. — 14 @ — 14½
 Mocha. — 13½ @ — 14
 Brazil. — 10½ @ — 12
 Maracaibo. — 12 @ — 12½
 St. Domingo. (cas.) — 9½ @ — 10½

Cordage.

Bale Rope. 1 lb. — 7 @ — 10
 Boit Rope. — @ — 16

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts. 1 gro. — 35 @ — 45
 Velvet, Pints. — 20 @ — 28
 Phials. — 4 @ — 12

Feathers.

Live Geese, primo. 1 lb. — 46 @ — 49

Flax.

Jersey. 1 lb. — 5 @ —

Flour and Meal.

Sour. 7 50 @ 7 75
 Superfine No. 2. 6 87½ @ 7 25
 State, common brands. 7 — @ 7 75
 State, straight brand. 7 75 @ 7 87½
 State, favorite brands. 7 38 @ 8 —
 Western, mixed do. 8 — @ 8 12½
 Michigan and Indiana, Straight do. 8 12½ @ 8 25
 Michigan, fancy brands. 7 87½ @ 8 50
 Ohio, common to good brands. 8 12½ @ 8 37½
 Ohio, round hoop, common. 8 12½ @ 8 50
 Ohio, extra brands. 8 — @ 8 50
 Michigan and Indiana, extra do. 8 50 @ 9 10
 Genesee, fancy brands. 9 — @ 9 25
 Genesee, extra brands. 9 25 @ 10 25
 Canada, (in bond). 7 37½ @ 7 75
 Brandywine. 8 25 @ 8 75
 Georgetown. 8 25 @ 8 75
 Petersburg City. 8 25 @ 8 75
 Richmond Country. 8 18½ @ 8 56½
 Alexandria. 8 18½ @ 8 56½
 Baltimore, Howard Street. 8 18½ @ 8 56½
 Rye Flour. 4 62½ @ 4 75
 Corn Meal, Jersey. — @ 3 62½
 Corn Meal, Brandywine. — @ 2 50
 Corn Meal, Brandywine. 19 @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee. 2 13 @ 2 25
 Wheat, do., Canada (in bond). 2 — @ 2 —
 Wheat, Southern, White. 1 90 @ 2 00
 Wheat, Ohio, White. 1 90 @ 2 00

Wheat, Michigan, White. 1 90 @ 2 05
 Wheat, Mixed Western. 1 80 @ 1 90
 Wheat, Western Red. 1 80 @ 1 90
 Rye, Northern. 1 — @ —
 Corn, Unsound. — @ — 85
 Corn, Round Yellow. — 84 @ — 88
 Corn, Round White. — 82 @ — 84
 Corn, Southern White. — 82 @ — 85
 Corn, Southern Yellow. — 85 @ — 90
 Corn, Southern Mixed. — 80 @ — —
 Corn, Western Mixed. — 86 @ — 87
 Corn, Western Yellow. — @ — —
 Barley. — 95 @ 1 08
 Oats, River and Canal. — 49 @ — 51
 Oats, New-Jersey. — 46 @ — 47
 Oats, Western. — 53 @ — 54
 Oats, Penna. — 47 @ — 49
 Oats, Southern. — 42 @ — 45
 Peas, Black-eyed. 2 75 @ 2 87½
 Peas, Canada. 1 bush. 1 18½ @ —
 Beans, White. 1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed. 1 lb. — 23 @ — 23½
 Buenos Ayres, Mixed. — 21 @ — 23

Hay, for SHIPPING:

North River, in bales. 100 lbs. — 87½ @ — 90

Hemp.

Russia, clean. 1 ton. 285 — @ 320 —
 Russia, Outshot. — @ — —
 Manila. 13½ @ — —
 Sisal. — 10 @ — —
 Sunn. — 5½ @ — —
 Italian. 1 ton. 240 — @ —
 Jute. — 120 @ — 125
 American, Dew-rotted. — 195 @ 200 —
 American, do., Dressed. — 210 @ 260 —
 American, Water-rotted. — @ — —

Hops.

1853. 1 lb. — 40 @ — 44
 1852. — 38 @ — 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common. 1 bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.	YARD SELLING PRICES.
Timber, White Pine. 1 cubic ft.	18 @ — 22	
Timber, Oak. —	25 @ — 30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O. —	35 @ — 38	
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine. (by cargo)	18 @ — 22	
Timber, Oak Scantling. 1 M. ft. 80	40 @ —	
Timber, or Beams, Eastern. —	17 50 @ 18 75	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked. —	35 @ — 35	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked. —	20 @ — 25	
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear. —	37 50 @ 40 —	
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual. —	30 @ — 35	
Boards, North River, Box. —	16 @ — 17	
Boards, Albany Pine. 1 pce. —	16 @ — 22	
Boards, City Worked. —	22 @ — 24	
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling. —	25 @ — 25	
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring. —	25 @ — 25	
Plank, Albany Pine. —	26 @ — 32	
Plank, City Worked. —	26 @ — 32	
Plank, Albany Spruce. —	18 @ — 20	
Plank, Spruce, City Worked. —	22 @ — 24	
Shingles, Pine, sawed. 1 bunch. 2 25	2 50 @ 3 —	
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved. —	2 75 @ 3 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual. 1 M. 24	24 @ — 25	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality. —	22 @ — 25	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality. —	19 @ — 21	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality. —	17 @ — 18	
Shingles, Company, 3 ft. —	32 @ — —	
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft. —	16 @ — 16	
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft. —	22 @ — 22	
Staves, White Oak, Pipe. —	65 @ — —	
Staves, White Oak, Hhd. —	52 @ — —	
Staves, White Oak, Bbl. —	40 @ — —	
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd. —	38 @ — 85	
Heading, White Oak. —	60 @ — —	

Molasses.

New-Orleans. 1 gal. — 27 @ — —
 Porto Rico. — 23 @ — 20
 Cuba Muscovado. — 25 @ — 27
 Trinidad Cuba. — 25 @ — 27
 Cardenas, &c. — 23½ @ — 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d. 1 lb. — 4½ @ — 5
 Wrought, 6d@20d. — @ — —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County. 280 lb. — @ 5 75
 Turpentine, Wilmington. — @ 5 50
 Tar. 1 bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
 Pitch, City. — 2 75 @ — —
 Resin, Common, (delivered). — 1 75 @ 1 87½
 Resin, White. 250 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
 Spirits Turpentine. 1 gal. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City. 1 ton. — @ — —
 Thick, Round, Country. — @ 28 —
 Thin Oblong Country. — @ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country. 1 bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —
 Beef, Prime, Country. — 6 50 @ 7 25
 Beef, Mess, City. — 13 50 @ 14 —
 Beef, Mess, extra. — 15 50 @ 16 50
 Beef, Prime, City. — 7 25 @ 8 —
 Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon. — @ 14 —
 Beef, Prime, Mess. — 15 25 @ —
 Pork, Mess, Western. 1 bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
 Pork, Prime, Western. — 12 50 @ —
 Pork, Prime, Mess. — 14 58 @ 16 —
 Pork, Clear, Western. — @ 16 50
 Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels. 1 lb. — 10½ @ — 9
 Hams, Pickled. — 8½ @ — 9
 Hams, Dry Salted. — @ — 8½
 Shoulders, Pickled. — 6½ @ — —
 Shoulders, Dry Salted. — @ — 6½
 Beef Hams, in Pickle. 1 bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
 Beef, Smoked. 1 lb. — 9 @ — 9½
 Butter, Orange County. — 26 @ — 28

Butter, Ohio. — 12 @ — 15
 Butter, New-York State Dairies. — 20 @ — 25
 Butter, Canada. — 12 @ — 15
 Butter, other Foreign, (in bond). — @ — —
 Cheese, fair to prime. — 10 @ — 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia. 1 ton. 8 50 @ 3 75
 White Nova Scotia. — 3 50 @ 3 62½

Salt.

Turks Island. 1 bush. — @ — 48
 St. Martin's. — @ — —
 Liverpool, Ground. 1 sack. 1 10 @ 1 12½
 Liverpool, Fine. — 1 45 @ 1 50
 Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's. — 1 72½ @ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined. — 6½ @ — 8
 Crude, East India. — 7 @ — 7½
 Nitrate Soda. — 5 @ — 5½

Seeds.

Clover. 1 lb. — 10 @ — 11½
 Timothy, Mowed. 1 tee. 14 — @ 17 —
 Timothy, Reaped. — 17 @ 20 —
 Flax, American, Rough. 1 bush. — @ — —
 Linsced, Calcutta. — @ — —

Sugar.

St. Croix. 1 lb. — @ — —
 New-Orleans. — 4 @ — 6½
 Cuba Muscovado. — 4½ @ — 6
 Porto Rico. — 4½ @ — 6
 Havana, White. — 7½ @ — 8
 Havana, Brown and Yellow. — 5 @ — 7½
 Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf. — 9½ @ — —
 do. do. do. Crushed. (Cash) — 9½ @ — —
 do. do. do. Ground. — 8½ @ — —
 do. (A) Crushed. — 9 @ — —
 do. 2d quality, Crushed. — none.
 Manila. — 5½ @ — —
 Brazil White. — 6½ @ — 7
 Brazil, Brown. — 5 @ — —

Tallow.

American, Prime. 1 lb. — 11½ @ — 12½

Tobacco.

Virginia. 1 lb. — @ — —
 Kentucky. — 7 @ — 10
 Mason County. — 6½ @ — 11
 Maryland. — @ — —
 St. Domingo. — 12 @ — 18
 Cuba. — 18½ @ — 23½
 Yara. — 40 @ — 45
 Havana, Fillers and Wrappers. — 25 @ 1 —
 Florida Wrappers. — 15 @ — 60
 Connecticut Seed Leaf. — 6 @ — 20
 Pennsylvania Seed Leaf. — 5½ @ — 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece. 1 lb. — 50 @ — 55
 American, Full-blood Merino. — 46 @ — 48
 American ½ and ¾ Merino. — 42 @ — 45
 American, Native and ¾ Merino. — 36 @ — 38
 Extra, Pulled. — 42 @ — 48
 Superfine, Pulled. — 39 @ — 41
 No. 1, Pulled. — 33 @ — 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS.—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

BERKSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND SUFFOLK SWINE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

Refer to A. B. ALLEN, editor of this paper, or to the Managers of the American Institute.

Letters addressed to A. B. ALLEN, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL LOVE.

33-44. Corner of 53d Street and 6th Avenue, New-York.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements. NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN.

A GOOD FLORIST WANTED—APPLY TO DR. E. PARSONS, Savannah, Georgia, or to the editor of this paper.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

WANTED—TWO FEMALES, SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS old. They must be of good size, fine and pure bred. Please state lowest price. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

PIGS WANTED.—A GOOD PAIR OF BERKSHIRE PIGS of suitable age to ship to the south at once.

Those having the Pure Breed will please address C. M. SEXTON, Agricultural Book Publisher, New-York.

SEACOR MAMMOTH BLACKBERRY. (BY SOME CALLED THE LAWTON BLACKBERRY).—Lewis A. Seacor, the first discoverer and propagator of this rare and valuable fruit, respectfully informs the public, that although having thus far lost the honor of giving name to his fruit, yet he has on hand about one hundred fine plants of the original stock, from which others have chiefly been derived. These plants he will warrant of superior quality, and will sell them at \$5 per dozen, (which is half the price asked by those who procured their original plants of him at a low price.)

LEWIS A. SEACOR, New-Rochell, N.Y.

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

A S COUNSEL AND AGENT FOR THE HEIRS OF DAVID ELLINGTON, dec'd, I offer for sale a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, lying in Prince Edward's Co., Va., on the Richmond and Danville R. R., about 4 miles above its junction with the South Side Railroad. Its location, with respect to the two Railroads, gives it every necessary market facility. The soil is naturally free, and is susceptible of a high state of improvement, but for the last 12 years it has been lying in a neglected state, during a controversy (now recently determined) in respect to the will of the former owner. The present owners reside in several of the Western States, and for this reason it will be sold at a great bargain. One or more skillful and enterprising farmers from some of the Northern States would find a profitable investment in this land. The quantity of timber land is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the farm. Besides the adaptation of soil to the cultivation of tobacco, and all the usual grain crops of the country, it is probable that the hay crop can be made easy and profitable, in consequence of the large quantity of branch flat. It is estimated that the aggregate length of the small streams which water the tract, is from ten to twelve miles! Further particulars will be given, when requested, by the undersigned whose address is "Jasper's Store, P.O. Norfolk, Va." Persons desirous of examining the land can easily do so as it is within two days' travel from the city of New-York.

W. C. KNIGHT.

April 6, 1854.

Cranberry Vines.—100,000 FINE BEARING PLANTS, of the Bell variety, which are commonly raised in New-England: On low ground, with a little care, they bear large crops. They can be forwarded at any time between this and the middle of May, to any part of the United States. A circular, with mode of culture, soil, and price, will be forwarded to all who may want information on the subject.

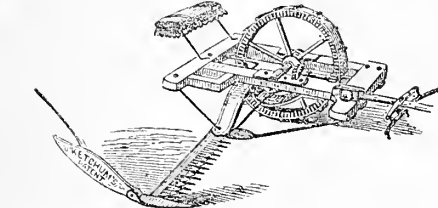
THOMAS B. THOMPSON, 32-34
April 1st. New-Haven, Ct.

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWES.



QUEEN'S PATENT. THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmiths work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Coppersmiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium Diplomas and Silver Medals at all other Fairs wherever exhibited. **FREDERICK H. LAGLER,** Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y.

31-57



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME: oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implements in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying UNTESTED Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY.) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y.

Manufacturers and Proprietors, For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, Ohio and Kentucky.

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGMAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 574 & 578 Broadway, above 18th street, New-York.

Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

23-71

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
- II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
- IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
- V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.
- VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
- VII. The Fests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation, Price 25 cents.
- VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c., Price 25 cents.
- IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies, Price 25 cents.
- X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management, Price 25 cents.
- XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., Price 25 cents.
- XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
- XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers, Price 25 cents.
- XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
- XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.
- XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
- XVII. Storkhott's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
- XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
- XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.
- XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.
- XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
- XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, Price 50 cents.
- XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.
- XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
- XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.
- XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
- XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
- XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.
- XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
- XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
- XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.
- XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price 25 cents.
- XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
- XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$1.
- XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
- XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
- XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.
- XXXIX. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
- XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
- XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.
- XLII. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
- XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
- XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
- XLV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.
- XLVI. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
- XLVII. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

- XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
- XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.

L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

- THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1 25.
- Everybody His Own Flower Gardener 25
- American Rose Culturer 25
- American Florist's Guide 25
- Breck's Book of Flowers 75
- Bridgman's Florist's Guide 75
- Buist's Kitchen Gardener 25
- Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener 25
- Browne's Field Book of Manures, \$1 25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, [post paid,] by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE machine for ousting moss and the old tag from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-41] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

POPE-BAKED RABBITS OF IMPORTED STOCK (Price \$10 per pair,) for sale by S. PARSONS, Flushing, L. I.

23-31

FIELD SEEDS.

EDOTAY.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY MEREER, British Whites, SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.

SEED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed. GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet-Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-41] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality. These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

March 13, 1854. [23-40.] MIDDLETOWN, Ct.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street. PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperia, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORECOLE or KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale, CACILFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, CELERY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter. CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine. London Long Green, Short Green Pickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White. ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian, CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcely. SWEET.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS.—All of the varieties. WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Nettle, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Chardwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RUTABAGA.—Early Tobacco, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria. Also, WHITE FLAKBERGIES, a new and choice variety.

Also, RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 23-41

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT Fordham, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., by Harlem Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals. AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALCO," (9918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (11789) winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK CANTLEY, and several of them Devons are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (2789). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMINE, (2265) and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (2789). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

TERMS, Cash on delivery. L. G. MORRIS.

March 16th, 1854. 23-37

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.

R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

SHANGHAI BUFF, GREY, AND WHITE; ALSO PRAMA Pootras and Malay fowl; 100 pairs assorted for sale. Also Braham Pootra White Shanghai Eggs, at \$9 per dozen; Black and Buff Shanghai Eggs, at \$8 per dozen. They also have for sale Trees and Plants, Ornamental Shrubs, Roses and Grape Vines. Catalogue furnished. Apply by mail (post paid) to GEO. SNYDER & CO., Rhinebeck, Dutchess Co., N.Y.

27-35

WILLARD FELT, NO. 191 PEARL STREET, (NEAR Maiden Lane.) Manufacturer of Blank Books, and Importer and Dealer in Paper and Stationery of every description. Particular attention paid to orders 20-77

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH,

NO. 3 PARK ROW, and No. 3 ANN STREET, HAVE RECENTLY published new editions of the following books:

NORTON'S SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE. Elements of Scientific Agriculture, or the Connection between Science and the Art of Practical Farming. Price Essay of the New-York State Agricultural Society. By John P. Norton, M. A.

CATECHISM OF AGRICULTURAL CHEMISTRY AND GEOLOGY. By James F. W. Johnston. With an Introduction by John P. Norton.

26-29-31-33

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting, French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. C. Shepard & Co., 132 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.

Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-tf

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by

RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga.,
R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water St., N.Y.

VALUABLE PLANTS

FOR THE GARDEN, NURSERY, GREEN-HOUSE AND Pleasure Grounds. Carriage paid to Boston. B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass., offers for sale a very complete collection of plants of every description, including all those of recent introduction. Catalogues gratis, and post-paid on receipt of a postage stamp. Usual discounts to trade.

200,000 APPLE, PEAR, Cherry, Quince, (Angers.) Mahaleb and Paradise Stocks.

CURRENTS, GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES, Rhubarb, &c.; Asparagus, Needham's New White Blackberry, High-Bush cultivated Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES, the finest collection in the country, in nearly a hundred varieties, including every novelty of foreign or native production.

SCIONS OF BEST FRUIT and Ornamental Trees and Shrubs.

ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS AND HEDGE PLANTS, for the Avenue, Lawn, Cemetery and Street, in great variety, including many novelties. Weigelia Anabalis, (new yellow.) \$1. Deutzia gracilis, (new.) \$1. Spirea Callosa, (new.) \$1.50. Pyrus umbellata rosea, \$1.

300,000 NORWAY SPRUCE, SILVER FIR, Austrian Pine, Scotch Fir, Arbor Vitae of sorts, Scotch Larch, &c., with varieties of Deciduous Trees, suitable for nurseries or belts, &c., worth from \$10 to \$20 per 1000.

A very large and fine collection of new and striking varieties, recently imported, of Verbenas, Fuchsias, Daisy-flowers, Chrysanthemums, (100 var.) Salvias, Heliotropes, Scarlet Geraniums, Petunias, Roses, Double-Quilled Belgian Lilies, Lantanas, Camellias, Dahlias, Cupheas, Achimenes, Gesneras, Gloxinias, Cinerarias, including the best foreign novelties for 1854.

Fine named collections of Iris, Phlox, Viola, Lobelia, Sedum, Potentilla, Campanula, Polyanthus, Hollyhock, Pansy, &c. Japan Lilies, Gladioli, Tiger flowers, Tuberoses, &c. Oxalis Deppei, fine for edging and bedding, \$10 per 1000, Catalogues now ready. 26-33

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL and HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-tf

ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—40 of these machines were used last harvest in grass or grain or both, with almost uniform success, in nine different States and Canada. TWENTY-SIX PREMIUMS, including two at the Crystal Palace, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 300, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few. Early orders necessary to insure a reaper.

Price at Chicago \$175-\$75 Cash with order, note for \$50, payable when reaper works successfully, and another for \$50, payable 1st December next with interest. Or \$160 cash in advance. Warranted to be a good Self-Raking Reaper.

Agents properly recommended, wanted throughout the country. Experienced agents preferred. It is important this year to have the machines widely scattered.

Descriptive circulars with cuts, and giving impartially the difficulties as well as successes of the reaper, mailed to post-paid applications. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouses, Chicago, Feb., 1854. 23 35

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-tf

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Earning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; Bill and Milton hoes; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. (21tf) R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White fruited Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new or North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted.

24-36

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO.,
South Norwalk Nursery, Conn.

POUDRETTE.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 2000 or 3000 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company.

22-34

74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-press, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st, The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d, The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d, Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th, Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th, Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with 6th horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE POWER-Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 10 1/4, 11 1/4, 12 1/2, 14, 15, 18, 19, 19 1/2, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK CUTTERS, Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

1-tf

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

FERTILIZERS.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MANURE.—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

HORSE MARKETS.

BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. 1-34

A. S. CHAMBERLIN, Proprietor.

FAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdalla horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradiator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2 48

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-39

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17-68

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 8.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 3, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 34.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

FLAX AND ITS SEED—A NEW VARIETY.

It is a subject of regret that the manufacture of flax makes such slow progress in the United States. In the Western States—Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, particularly, thousands of tons of the lint on the stalks are annually thrown away, and lie rotting in heaps in the fields, for the want—as the people who raise it tell us—of a proper machine for dressing it. At our State Cattle Show at Rochester, in 1851, we think, a machine was exhibited by a gentleman from some part of New-England, the principles of which were approved by those who examined it and its mode of operation. Since then we have neither seen nor heard of it. If it really be the thing required, its owner could make it an object to go into the flax-dressing business in Indiana and Illinois. Flax is there raised for the seed only, in making oil, and for exportation.

On passing a store in Dayton, Ohio, a short time since, our attention was arrested at seeing a pail of *yellow* flax seed sitting in the door, with a placard, and the words “for loaning,” written upon it. Stepping in, we inquired of the proprietor what that meant? He answered that it was a new kind of seed, recently discovered, and that those who had obtained it, were desirous of its further cultivation, and by this method of disposing of it, many farmers took small quantities, sowed it carefully, and returned a share of the crop. On examination, the seed was plump, fair, of usual size, and exactly the color of Canary seed, or straw-colored-drab. It was found, as we learned, near Urbana, Ohio, a few years since, by the owner of a field of flax—a single stalk, bearing a *white* flower, in the midst of the other flax. He marked this stalk, and when ripe, picked it, and sowed the seeds the next year. It has multiplied, until now there are many bushels of it—not for sale, but “loaning,” as at Dayton. We again heard of it in that neighborhood. What this new flax is to prove, whether any thing more than a variety, and that simply in the color of the seed, is yet to be known.

With the lint devoted to its proper use by the aid of a competent machine for dressing it, few crops grown at the West can be more remunerating than flax. It can, in proper alternations with other crops, be grown to an enormous extent in the fertile lands of the West. It is not there considered an exhausting crop; it cleans the land of weeds. After the crushed seed is exhausted of its oil, the cake is worth

an equal weight of Indian corn meal for feeding cattle; thus yielding two distinct and valuable products to the arts, and serving the producer the wherewithal to feed his stock, and a return, if need be, of much of the proper aliment to the soil for its reproduction.

THE TERRIER DOG.

In regard to dogs in general, we believe there are ten kept in the United States where one is needful; and as we pass through the country, and see the common race of villainous curs that haunt nearly every farm-house, and run yelping out from every dirty tenement in the villages, we almost wish that the whole race were extinct. As usually kept throughout our farming districts, dogs are an unmitigated nuisance. They are, among their own race, what alligator hogs and the common sheep are among farm stock—worse than nothing. But as we suppose that every man owning a farm or occupying one, will keep his dog, if not several, we feel disposed to instruct him, if he will listen to instruction, as to what sort of dog will do him some service.

A well-bred rat-terrier is a valuable creature on a farm. There are several varieties, the Isle of Skye terrier, with soft, long silky hair; the Scotch, with rough, long, wiry hair of almost every shade of color; the London terrier, usually black-and-tan in color, others white, sometimes spotted, tan-and-white; and the bull terrier. This last we have seen of all colors and sizes, above twenty pounds weight; but as they are a cross, more or less, with the bulldog, there is little truth or reliability in their breeding; and are not desirable for the purposes usually required of the others. The truly useful work of the terrier is that of destroying the vermin on the farm, and guarding the premises from intrusion at night. For these purposes, either the Scotch or London terrier is better than any other dog we have known. Always wakeful and vigilant, unappeasable at the voice, or the step of a stranger at night, they give warning of his approach, and will only cease their attacks at the command of some of the household. To be complete as a farm-dog, a terrier should be thorough-bred, of either the rough or smooth variety, and weigh from 20 to 30 pounds. Twenty pounds is the lightest, and thirty the heaviest weight that should be selected. Dogs lighter than twenty are not heavy enough to encounter large rats, minks, or weasels with sufficient dexterity, while those of 25 to 30 pounds are generally more active in their work, and do it up more effectually. We once had an 18 pound dog—a capital ratter he was, too. We also had one of 28 pounds, and they

always worked together on the farm. In hunting their game, the small one would frequently get bitten by a large rat, mink, or weasel, and sometimes so severely as to lose his hold, when he would be cautious, and sometimes hesitate about attacking a second time. But no such difficulty occurred with the other. A single grip of the jaws, and the work was done, scarcely ever losing his hold, or making a false move. One would hardly suppose that so diminutive a creature as a weasel, rat, or mink, would hold combat with a dog; but we have seen a twelve pound dog worsted by them—they bite so sharp. So, if one is to have a dog at all, better have an efficient one.

There were several high bred terriers, both Scotch and London, shown at the late poultry exhibitions at Albany and New-York. But they were nearly all too small, weighing twelve to eighteen pounds, and delicate at that. Such dogs are too light-limbed for strength; and although active, and good enough for field mice, a stout old rat, mink, or weasel is sometimes too much for them, particularly if they fasten their teeth into the dog, which they always do about the faces or lips. We have known the dog thus bit to cry out, let go his hold, and back out altogether, rather than renew the attack. We know that some of these diminutive dogs are sometimes backed for killing rats on a wager. But this is when the rats are caught and thrown into a pit already prepared, where they are already subdued by fear, and will not resist, trying only to get away—a very different thing from taking them in their own haunts, where they frequently return the fight with great dexterity. In the latter event, a strong, active, and courageous dog is the only thing to be depended on; and we would advise those breeding terriers not to make their standard of size less than twenty pounds in weight; and twenty-five to thirty is still better. These larger terriers, also, are good coon hunters. We have one of 28 pounds weight that will attack and kill the largest coon in the woods; while the smaller dogs will soon get the worst of it in a close fight. Terrier breeders will do well to look closely to the selection of the sires they use, and see that they are perfectly sound and in good health. As in all other kinds of animals, it is important to keep up the constitution and stamina of their stock; and dogs, from their violent exercise, and the frequent accidents which occur to them, are more apt to be defective getters than any other creatures we keep.

GREAT FRENCH CATTLE SHOW.—This came off a few weeks since at Poissy, about twenty miles from Paris. The stock exhibited is said to have been more numerous than last year, and

were made up of cattle, sheep, swine, &c. The Director General of Agriculture presided, and gave the Society an excellent address.

For the American Agriculturist.

CULTIVATION OF THE OSAGE ORANGE FOR A HEDGE.

In the first place, it is important to procure genuine and sound seed. The seeds of the Osage Orange are enveloped singly in the tough and fibrous substance composing the fruit or ball. Extracting the seed without injuring their vitality is a slow and tedious process. In order to do it with greater facility, many unprincipled persons have resorted to scalding, or to a high fermenting process, which entirely destroys the germinating principle of the seed.

The seed of the Osage Orange requires a high temperature to induce vegetation, and hence they should not be planted until the warm weather of spring is established, say about the first to the tenth of May. About two weeks before planting, the seeds should be put in soak and remain in the water for three days. Not more than two quarts should be put in the same vessel. Turn the water off and cover the seed with a cloth, and place them in a warm room, and stir them daily. They should be kept sufficiently moist to induce vegetation. Should the weather prove favorable, the vessels containing the seed may be plunged into a hot-bed, where they will sprout more speedily. As soon as the germ begins to appear, they should be planted.

The ground selected for the seed beds should be rich, and should be plowed deep and thoroughly pulverized and finely raked. Lay the ground off in drills one inch deep, wide enough to admit the passage of the cultivator. The seeds should be dropped about half an inch apart in the rows, and they should be covered by drawing the fine earth from each side with both hands, forming a ridge one inch high. In six or eight days, if the season be favorable, the young plants will begin to break the ground. The ridge should then be removed with a fine rake. This method leaves the row clean and mellow, and gives the young plants a good start of the weeds, and greatly lessens the labor of the first hoeing. The plants should be well cultivated throughout the season.

The hedge row should be plowed at least ten or twelve inches deep and eight or ten feet wide, in the fall; or, if the land is new, it would be well to cultivate a crop of corn or potatoes on it the year previous. If poor ridges occur in the row, they should be well trenched and manured, to insure uniformity in the growth of the hedge.

In the spring, just previous to setting the plants, the row should again be plowed and well harrowed. The plants may be lifted from the seed beds with facility by two persons with spades, one on each side of the row; care should be taken not to mutilate the roots. Shorten the roots to about eight or nine inches in length, and the tops to within one inch of the root.

Stretch a line where the hedge is to stand. Assort the plants, and set those of uniform size together. In setting the plants, run a long spade perpendicularly by the line to the depth of the root, making an opening *without removing the earth*; withdraw the spade, and insert the plant full as low as it grew in the seed bed. Press the earth to the root by entering the spade again just back of the plant, pressing the earth forward. Set the plants in this manner, about ten or twelve inches apart, according to the strength of the soil, in a single row. After setting, the ground should be firmly trod on each side of the plants and again leveled off. In order to secure the advantage of the requisite light and a free circulation of air, and to leave room for thorough cultivation, the hedge should never be planted within six or eight feet of any fence. The row should be kept free from weeds and be thoroughly cultivated during the season.

One great error has been committed by nine-tenths of the persons who have attempted to grow the Osage hedge, and that is, they have been too impatient to complete the hedge before they had secured a foundation on which to base it. A hedge sufficiently firm and compact at the bottom, *cannot be grown without severe and repeated cutting back*, in order to insure strength to the lower and lateral branches. This must neither be neglected nor delayed beyond the proper time, or all the previous labor will be lost. The season the plants are set in the row they will require no regular pruning, but, should any of the plants assume a too vigorous upright growth, they should be checked by cropping their tops with a long knife. This can be done as fast as a man can walk. The spring after the plants have been set, they should be cut off to within three or four inches of the ground. In consequence of cutting off the tops at the time of setting, each plant has produced three or four shoots. The second cutting will cause them to multiply to six or eight, nearly filling the space between the plants.

Cultivation must be continued the second year as before. About the middle of June, or when the plants appear to be making the most vigorous growth, they must be again shortened back to within three or four inches of the last cutting. In order to give size and strength to the lateral branches, and secure a close and compact base to the hedge, these summer prunings must not be delayed. Continue to repeat the spring and summer prunings until the fourth or fifth year, cutting off the side and bottom branches so as to form the hedge about three feet wide at the bottom, gradually narrowing toward the top, to about four or five feet in height, when it will be sufficiently formidable to turn any stock upon the farm, and so close at the bottom as to render it difficult for a rabbit to pass through it. The experience of the hedger by this time must suggest the subsequent treatment.

For trimming the hedge, a common hemp hook with a long handle and the hedging shears, will be found the most convenient implements.

Where blanks occur in the hedge row, (which need not be the case if proper care is taken in assorting and setting the plants,) it is better to fill up the spaces with good-sized plants than to attempt to remedy the aspect by laying down the shoots of the neighboring plants.

H. P. BYRAM.

Louisville, Ky., April 22d, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

HOVEN IN CATTLE.

In your note to my communication on Hoven in Cattle, you speak of losing one of yours several years since by it, and rather doubt the efficacy of *white-wash* as a remedy. It will be seen that I advise the use of the white-wash as soon as the animal is found to be hoven, and that it might otherwise fail. But on my first trial with white-wash, the cow had been hoven two days before the white-wash was given, and many of the usual remedies had failed.

In the case you speak of, while the cow was not sufficiently hoven to be suffocated or ruptured, yet an inflammation was produced, which, with a return of the natural animal heat, stopped the generation of carbonic acid gas, but at the same time started another fermentation in the corn and stalks, by which all the juices were vaporized and carried off by perspiration, leaving the contents in the state which you found them—dry. I think, however, that had your cow had sufficient lime water to drink during the first thirty-six hours that she was suffering, she would have got over the hoven.

J. H. D.

Morristown, N. J.

FRUIT.—The *Delaware State Journal* says much anxiety is felt for the peach crop, as the trees were in full bloom when the late snow storm was experienced. The most reliable ac-

counts from Ohio represent the peach and apple crop as unharmed.

BARN-YARD BUILDINGS.

WE cut the following excellent article from the *Soil of the South*, for it is as applicable to many parts of the north and west as to that region. The remarks on the restlessness of landholders, and their constant disposition to emigrate, are well timed, and we hope they will command attention. Our people, especially along the frontiers, are entirely too nomadic in their dispositions and habits to make much progress in agriculture, or indeed in any thing else.

No feature in our plantation economy, tends more to depreciate the respectability of our profession, than the style of our barn-yard improvements. Not one planter in a hundred has a house which can be dignified with the name of a barn. The common arrangement is a rail-pen for corn, a rail-pen for shucks, fodder and oats in stacks. The evils attending this custom are numerous. It is at once the creature and the creator of that spirit of restlessness and emigration which characterizes the whole planting fraternity. We do not make better improvements because we do not feel settled, and we do not feel settled because we do not make better improvements. Almost any sort of a contrivance will do for a few years, and we conclude, correctly, that a rail-pen will last until we can wear out our lands. Let us build permanent improvements and they will constitute an additional incentive to improved culture of our lands. There is no surer means of settling a man, than for him to spend his time and occupy his mind in the improvement of his estate. Every house he builds, every ditch he digs, every tree he plants, are but so many ties to bind him to his home. In other words, by just as much as he improves his place, by just so much does he add to its attractions; by just so much does he increase the disparity between what he has and what he can get on a new place. A planter who improves his plantation, invests in it, not only his money, but his thoughts, his tastes, and his affections. The first advantage, therefore, to be derived from making improvements is, that it will correct, to a large extent, that spirit of emigration among the planting community which has almost depopulated some of the best agricultural districts of the South.

Another consideration, and one which may probably appeal more successfully, is, that we will make more money by making permanent improvements; first, because when they are once made, they are made for good, and secondly, because they save from actual loss, more than enough to pay the cost of their construction. A properly constructed barn will last for several generations, and, on a plantation of twenty-five hands, it will save enough in three years to pay for it. Nobody but one who has tried it, can estimate the amount of corn and shucks, and fodder and oats which are actually destroyed by negligence in our ordinary barn-yard arrangements. There is enough shattered corn and rotten fodder and oats on a common-sized Southern plantation, to sustain a respectable Yankee establishment. A Massachusetts farmer would not ask a better living than the loss about a Georgia planter's barn-yard. With the privilege of picking up our leavings, he could afford to pay one hundred dollars per acre for the environs of our horse lot, and make more clear money than we do with an investment of ten dollars per acre in our cotton fields.

In the construction of barns especial reference should be had to convenience. In this respect, we are an age behind our Northern friends, not only in our farm-yard, but in our residences. I prefer to have every thing in the barn-yard, as far as practicable, under the same shelter. It is objected to this plan, that it is risking too much by fire to connect so many things under

one roof. There is no force in the objection, because there is no reason why any barn-yard buildings should ever be burned, as we never have occasion for fire about them. At any rate, this consideration is of too little weight to balance the numerous conveniences of this arrangement.

The building should contain a mule shelter, a corn crib, a fodder and oat loft, a cutting room, and a harness room. The mule shelter should be sufficiently large to afford abundance of room for each mule, and should be divided into stalls or not, as suited the notions of the planter. I prefer a stall 10 by 7 for every mule. The corn-crib, fodder loft, and the cutting-room should all be so arranged as to connect with the mule stable without the necessity of leaving the roof, in order to prevent unnecessary exposure in wet weather. Care should also be had in the construction of the house, for making manure, and also for hauling it out easily.

I have given these general suggestions, rather than send a drawing of some particular plan, as almost every one has some fancy to gratify in the construction of a barn.

LEAVES FROM MY CHINESE NOTE BOOK.

Chinese Indigo—a new kind discovered.—Those who read my "Wanderings in China," may remember the account I gave of a valuable kind of indigo made from a species of wood (*Isatis indigotica*) which is extensively cultivated in the level country, a few miles to the westward of Shanghai; I have now to notice another kind, equally valuable, if not more so, which is made from a species of *Justicia*, or from a plant of that natural order to which *Justicia* belongs. This kind is largely cultivated in the hilly country near Ningpo, or rather in the valleys amongst the hills. It seems to be easily cultivated—it grows most luxuriantly, and is no doubt very productive. Having evidently been introduced from a more southern latitude, it is not hardy in the province of Chekiang, any more than cotton is about Shanghai; but nevertheless it succeeds admirably as a summer crop. It is planted in the end of April or the beginning of May, after the spring frosts are over, and it is cleared from the ground in October. During this period it attains a height of a foot or a foot and a half, becomes very bushy, and is densely covered with large green leaves. It is cut before any flowers are formed. The Chinese method of preserving plants for next year's crop is most ingenious and well worth notice. I have already remarked that it is a tender plant, and consequently the roots left in the ground after the gathering season, are all destroyed by the first frosts of winter. But the Chinese do not depend upon these for the next year's crop; nor do they take them up, or cover them in any way, but simply leave them to their fate, after having done their duty for one year. Cuttings are found to be much more vigorous and productive than the old roots, and to the preservation of cuttings the Chinese cultivator directs his attention. When the stems are cut for the manufacture of indigo, a large quantity of them have their leaves stripped off, and are afterwards taken into a house or shed to be properly prepared. The leaves thus stripped from the cuttings are thrown into the tanks with the other stems and leaves, so that nothing is lost except what is actually required for the purpose of propagation. The stems are now tied up firmly in large bundles, each containing upwards of 1000, and the ends of each bundle are cut across, so as to leave them perfectly neat and even, both at top and bottom. These bundles are each about a foot long, and, of course, nearly round. Having been thus prepared, they are carried to a dry shed or out-house, where in some snug corner, they are packed closely and firmly together, and banked round with very dry loam. A portion of the dry soil is also shaken in between the bundles; and this being done, the operation is complete.

Should the winter prove usually severe, a little dry straw or litter is thrown over the surface of the cuttings, but nothing else is required. During the winter months, the cuttings remain green and plump; and, although no leaves are produced, a few roots are generally found formed, or in the act of forming, when the winter has passed, and the season for planting has come round. In this state they are taken to the fields and planted. The weather during the planting season is generally showery, as this happens about the change of the monsoon, when the air is charged with moisture. A few days of this warm showery weather is sufficient to establish the new crop, which now goes on growing with luxuriance, and requires little attention during the summer—indeed none, except keeping the land free from weeds. In the country where this dye is grown, there are numerous pits or tanks on the edges of the fields. They are usually circular in form; and one which I measured was 11 feet in diameter, and 2 feet in depth. About 400 catties of stems and leaves are thrown into a tank of this size, which is then filled to the brim with clear water. In five days the plant is partially decomposed, and the water has become lightish-green in color.

At this period the whole of the stems and leaves are removed from the tank with a flat-headed broom made of Bamboo twigs, an admirable instrument for the purpose. When every particle has been removed, the workmen employed give the water a circular and rapid motion with the brooms just noticed, which is continued for some time. During this part of the operation, another man has employed himself in mixing about 30 catties of lime with water, which water has been taken out of the tank for the purpose. This is now thrown into the tank, and the rapid circular motion of the water is kept up for a few minutes longer. When the lime and water have been well mixed in this way the circular motion is allowed to cease. Four men now station themselves round the tank and commence beating the water with bamboo rakes made for this purpose—the beating process is a very gentle one. As it goes on the water gradually changes from a greenish hue to a dingy yellow, while the froth becomes of a beautiful bright blue. During the process the head workman takes a pailful of the liquid out of the tank and beats it rapidly with his hand. Under this operation it changes color at once, and its value is judged of by the hue it presents. The beating process generally lasts for about half an hour. At the end of this time the whole of the surface of the tank is covered with a thick coating of froth of the most brilliant colors, in which blue predominates, particularly near the edges. At this stage, it being desirable to incorporate the froth with the liquid below it, I witnessed a most beautiful chemical operation which took me completely by surprise, and showed how universally must be the knowledge of the effect of throwing "oil upon the waters." A very small portion of cabbage-oil—only a few drops—was thrown on the surface of the froth, the workmen then stirred and beat it gently with their flat brooms for a second or two and the whole disappeared as if by some enchanter's wand. And so small a quantity of oil was necessary for this purpose that even when the cup had been emptied, and had only the oil that was necessarily adhering to its edges, it was thrown into another tank, and produced the desired effect. The liquid, which is now darker in color, is allowed to stand quiet for some hours, until the coloring matter has sunk to the lower stratum, when about two-thirds of the surface is drawn off and thrown away. The remaining third part is then drawn into a small square tank on a lower level, which is thatched over with straw, and here it remains for three or four days. By this time the coloring matter has separated itself from the water, which is now entirely drained off—the dye occupying 3 or 4 inches of the bottom in the form of a thick paste, and of a beautiful blue color. In this state it is packed in baskets and exposed for sale in all the country towns in this

part of China. What its intrinsic value may be when compared with the indigo of commerce, I have no means of ascertaining, but it is largely used in this part of the world, where blue is the most fashionable color, judging from the dresses of the people. And it is possible that with our knowledge a color of this kind might be greatly improved. After being grown and manufactured as I have described, it is sold at rates varying from 50 to 100 cash a catty, say from 2d. to 4d. per lb. Some is sold as low as 30 cash, but this is very inferior; the greater part produced is sold from 60 to 80 cash a catty, and it must be of a very superior quality if 100 cash is paid. Like the Shanghai Indigo made from *Isatis indigotica*, it is called "Lien-ching" by the Chinese. I have just sent a large supply of the cuttings above described to the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of India, and hope the plant may prove of some value in a country where the indigo of commerce is largely cultivated.—R. F., in *Gardeners' Chronicle*.

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL TREE IN OREGON.

Mr. Brooks, a respectable farmer of Olympia, Oregon, writes to a friend in Boston a very interesting account of a strange and beautiful tree lately discovered in that country. It was communicated to the *Journal of Agriculture*, from which we take the following extract:

A strange and beautiful tree has been discovered in Washington Territory, which is not known to exist in any other part of the habitable globe. The tree is destined, I think, to make some noise in the world. It is remarkable, because its like is not found elsewhere, and on account of its great beauty and fragrance. The tree varies in height from one to seven feet. The leaf resembles that of the pear; while the trunk and branches look like those of an orange tree. The upper side of the leaf is coated with gum, having the appearance of oil, and of the consistence of honey. Handling them, causes the gum to adhere slightly to the fingers. The gum, as well as the leaf and bark, is highly odorous. The fragrance, which is quite strong, resembles that of Bergamot, or ripe fruit, and a few leaves are sufficient to perfume a room. A leaf, fully wrapped up in paper, so as to be entirely concealed, was handed to several persons, with a request that they would tell by the smell what it was. All expressed themselves highly delighted with its fragrance, but gave different answers as to its character. Some said it smelled like ripe pears; some that it was Bergamot; whilst others thought it smelled like ripe apples. The flower resembles that of the white Jessamine.

This will certainly make a very beautiful and desirable ornamental tree, to grow in our gardens, around our dwellings, near the parlor-windows, or to form a choice bowser. Its intrinsic value for these purposes is greatly enhanced by the consideration that it is an *Evergreen*. This specimen is brought from my farm, and is taken from a grove of about a quarter of an acre. The plant is very rare even here, the oldest settlers of the country say they never saw it growing elsewhere. Still I have no doubt it will be found in other places. It has been known to the priests of the Catholic Mission of St. Joseph for some years, but has not attracted attention until recently.

TALLOW, TALLOW.—There is now apparently a fine field about to be opened for the sale of any extra tallow that our tallow dealers may have on hand, or our farmers be able to raise during the war between Britain and Russia. In 1852 no less than 64,578½ tons were imported from the latter country, by the former. All this supply will now be cut off, and the soap and candle makers of England will have to look about them for supplies from some other quarters.—*Scientific American*.

WOOD PAPER.

In the making of books there is said to be no end; their rapid increase during the last few years, has led to the discovery that the cotton and linen rags of the world are altogether insufficient to meet even the present demand—the daily press of our large cities alone would almost exhaust them. One of our city dailies, we see, demands for its ordinary use, nearly twice as much paper as the whole of the immense annual issues of the American Tract Society. Under such circumstance, the following article from the *London Gardeners' Chronicle*, contains suggestions at once timely and important for American readers.

The small market value of **SOFT-WOODED TREES** is such as to render them scarcely worth attention among planters, except under very peculiar circumstances. When Willows, or Limes, or Poplars, or Sycamores, or any such species are felled, they are in so little demand, that after a small quantity of the best has been taken for the turner, toymen, or butcher, the rest may go as firewood. There is now, however, some prospect of their coming into consumption on a very large scale in an unexpected manner, for which, if anticipations are realized, we shall have to thank the Great Exhibition of 1851.

It appears that at a late meeting of the French Society for the Encouragement of National Industry, a paper was read explaining how such wood may be converted into paper. The bark is taken off, and the wood is reduced into shavings; the shavings are then cut very thin; they are next placed in water for six or eight days, dried, and afterwards reduced to the finest powder possible by a corn-mill. This powder is mixed with rags, which serve to prepare the pulp of paper, and the ordinary operation of paper-making is proceeded with. All white woods, such as the Poplar, the Lime, and the Willow, are suitable for the purpose, but the discoverer ascribes a good deal of his success to the quality of the water he employed—that of the little river Doller, which runs near Mulhausen. For the first experiment he employed the wood of the Aspen. Specimens of the paper so obtained were laid before the meeting, but we are not informed of its quality.

No doubt can exist that wood may be made into paper, provided it can be reduced into threads or particles fine enough for the purpose. For what is Flax or Hemp except wood, whose fibres are readily separable? There is no difference between the wood of Hemp and of Willow, or other soft trees, than such as arises from the greater cohesiveness of the threads of the latter, or from greater toughness, which is not a difference of importance in paper-making, for the weakest wood in the world is stronger than cotton dress, now so largely used in all paper-mills. The only question is, can the cohesiveness of fibres be overcome, or does the substance produced by grinding into pulp, either when used alone or mixed with other pulp, present a material fit for paper? We apprehend that it does.

The Mulhausen experiment is reported to have been made with timber. Suppose that the newly cut branches of Poplars, Limes, and Willows had been macerated for a fortnight, cut into suitable lengths, and then put into a tearing (not grinding) mill, where they could be worked with water, we suspect that good pulp (or at least "half stuff") would have been obtained without a preliminary reduction of the wood into shavings, and an after process of grinding.

That the present enormous demand for paper will lead to the discovery of some new source of fibre is certain. In fact it has already resulted in the manufacture of paper from straw, both here and in the United States, and a very good article, though not of a high class, is thus

obtained. Our West Indian colonies indeed might keep our market amply supplied, with no small profit to themselves; but they do so little except cry for aid to **HERCULES**, and wring in despair their feeble hands, that we expect nothing from them unless the British Government will take taxes in kind, and allow the inhabitants to pay their imposts with trusses of dry Plantain stems; if indeed it should prove that West Indians would not also, in such an event, expect Government officers to reap and pack their Plantains for them.

It appears from a return just issued by the Board of Indian Revenue that, notwithstanding the excise duty on paper, the quantity of that substance manufactured in the United Kingdom has risen from 150,903,543 lbs. in 1851, to 177,633,009 lbs. in 1853, showing an increase of manufacture to the extent of nearly 27 millions of pounds weight in three years. In 1844, the gross receipt for paper duties amounted to 709,320 lbs., and in 1853 to 1,049,662 lbs.; showing an increase of about 340,000 lbs. in the course of nine years. But of that increase above 190,000 lbs. apply to the last five years, or about 38,000 lbs. a year, representing, we believe, an annual increase of raw material exceeding six millions of pounds weight.

Let us ask whence these six million pounds annually added to the wants of the paper market are to be supplied. Materials are already becoming scarce; the price of paper is rising, and must continue to advance unless an enormous quantity of matter convertible into paper is furnished to the manufacturers. The effect will be something much worse than even an excise duty; the cost of books, newspapers, and every thing else made of paper, must inevitably be enhanced, and a natural permanent tax upon knowledge, as it is the fashion to call the paper duties, will be added to whatever artificial tax the financial necessities of the country may call for.

The remedy probably lies at our doors; it is certainly within our reach. Fibrous plants not strong enough for linen, but amply sufficient for paper, may be brought into profitable cultivation; as, for instance, the Hemp Nettle, (*Urtica cannabina*), the Marsh Mallow, or even common Mallows, and the Hemp Mallow, (*Lavatera cannabina*), to all which our climate is perfectly adapted. In the meanwhile, without awaiting the issue of experiments with such plants, our paper makers and country gentlemen would do well to ascertain what can be made of their soft woods.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHY SHOULD WE COMPOST MANURE?

This is an important question to the farmer, and ought to be answered in accordance with the principles of science, or the unsuspecting will be misled. The first thing necessary to know is, what is manure composed of? I answer, mainly of various gases, intimately mixed with a small proportion of mineral ingredients.

This may not be readily assented to by some, but the facts in the case are these, all farm-yard manure, until composted, is made entirely from vegetables, and all vegetable substances, as soon as they reach a state of perfection, begin to decay. This decay may not show itself immediately, but still it is actually going on. The mellowing of an apple is just as much decomposition, as it is after it, in common phrase, begins to rot.

While this rotting process is going on, the substance is resolved into its original elements.

Unless manure is composted, there is nothing to absorb the escaping gases. It will decompose, and there is no preventing it, unless we exclude the air. Short manure should be composted to prevent its wasting. Another reason we should compost is to save the liquid manure, which, unless this is done, is nearly all lost, and by many competent to judge, it is considered equal to the solid droppings.

And least, it should be done to increase the quantity of manure. Manure, composted with twice its own bulk of swamp muck, in such a manner as to save the liquid droppings, will be found to be worth as much, if housed, as the same bulk of manure thrown into the yard without composting, as is the practice with many. If there are persons disposed to doubt any of the above statements, all I have to say is, give the thing an impartial trial and satisfy yourselves.

S. TENNEY.

E. Raymond, Cumb. Co., Me.

For the American Agriculturist.

DEEP PLOWING.

So much has already been said about deep plowing, that it may be thought superfluous to add any thing further. But it is a subject worthy of much thought, and articles will be written, and experiments made till the matter is settled beyond a question.

The little experience I have had, dates back only two years. At that time I went upon a farm that had been left in the hands and to the mercy of tenants, for about a dozen years, the owner having removed to a distance. During that time, as many who are observing of such matters would suppose, the tenants gave as little to the farm, both in work and manure, as possible, and took as much as they could (excepting stones) from it. The work on my first field was a trial. I had read all the agricultural papers I could get hold of for years before, and I wished to plow my ground deep. But the stones were so thick and firmly embedded, as to defy a novice in plowing, and the harrowing of course could not be done well. As a consequence, a resolution was formed that in after cultivation, no field should be cultivated till it was sufficiently clear of stone to be well plowed and harrowed. Now, that piece of ground, the crop of which did not pay for the labor that year, has a fine crop of growing rye, the ground having been plowed and pulverized to a good depth. All other fields in use are plowed deeper than they used to be, and better crops are raised.

I am aware that all soils cannot be treated alike. Some may be deepened at once to advantage; in some this must be done by degrees and carefully, while others for various reasons, cannot, with benefit, be deepened at all. I practised upon the system of plowing deeper by degrees, taking care that so much sub-soil should not be brought up as to detract from the value of the coming crop, and though so short a time has elapsed, it is plain to be seen that the land bears better crops than formerly, better last year than the year before, of my own growing, and the prospect is, for a still better the coming season.

A FARMER.

A HEN STORY.

MR. EDITOR:—I send you the following "Hen Story," which, if you think worthy, you may insert in your paper.

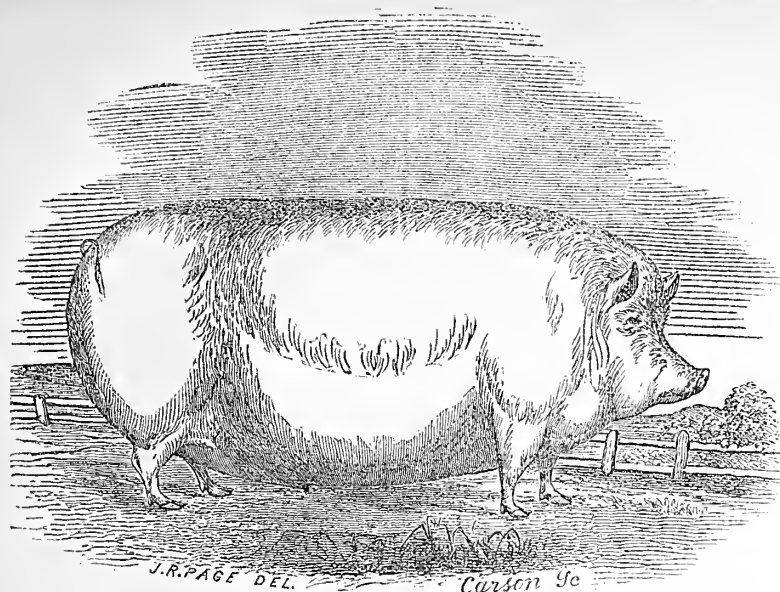
On the 1st of Jan., 1853, I commenced with 24 hens; on the 15th of April, one got killed, the remaining 23 all lived, and are alive now. The whole number of eggs laid from Jan. 1st, 1853, to Jan. 1st, 1854, was 3337 eggs. The number laid to April 15th, 1853, was 901 eggs, an average of about 38 eggs for each hen.

Now taking 38 (the number supposed to have been laid by the hen lost) from 3337, and we have left 3299 for the 23 hens alive, which would be a trifle more than 143 eggs for each hen in a year.

My hens are all of the pure "Black Spanish" breed, from "Blake's stock." I feed them well, and always keep them shut up.

BENJ. MERIAM, in *Mass. Ploughman*.
Roxbury, April 3, 1854.

THERE are men, who by long consulting only their own inclinations, have forgotten that others have a claim to their deference.



FAT SUFFOLK PIG.

For the American Agriculturist.

FAT SUFFOLK PIG.

I SEND you a cut of a Suffolk Pig which I fattened last fall; also the following account, kept with two litters of pigs from the same sow, by Mr. DAVID CROSSMAN, of this place. The feed was bought at the prices named.

PIGS,	CR.
By one sold at 3 months,	\$6 50
" pork of ten pigs slaughtered at 8 months, 2240 lbs. sold at \$7 per hundred,	156 80
" ten pigs, 1 month old, sold for \$2 apiece,	20 00
Total,	\$183 30

PIGS,	DR.
For middlings,	\$19 35
" corn at 62½ cts. per bushel,	55 65
" barley, 62½ " "	12 00
" apples, 12½ " "	3 00
" pumpkins,	3 00
Total,	\$93 00

Balance in favor of feed, \$89 80

All these pigs were the get of the Suffolk Boar, PRINCE, late the property of the subscriber,

JOHN R. PAGE.

Sennett, Cayuga Co., N. Y.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 18, 1854.

GRASS HARVESTERS.—Martin Hallenbeck, of Albany, N. Y.: I claim the peculiar construction of the fingers, as shown, viz., having ribs at the lower parts of the fingers and vertical slots passing through the fingers on each side of the ribs and inclined plates attached to the fingers at each side. The plates preventing the sickle from clogging, and the ledges preventing the grass from being thrown out from the fingers by the action of the teeth.

CLEANING COTTON AND OTHER FIBROUS SUBSTANCES.—J. C. Hard, of Medway, Mass.: I do not claim the use of teeth made of pointed wire and screwed to the beaters of cotton pickers; neither do I claim the application of springs to the concave of machines for operating upon fibrous materials.

But I claim the use of the peculiar combing beater described, the teeth being so curved as to bring the beater very near to the feed rollers, and united with each other at their bases, in the manner of saw-teeth, as set forth.

Second, I claim the peculiar method described, of applying springs to the slats of the grating

beneath the beaters, each slat being furnished with independent springs, whereby the moats, as they fall upon the grating, are instantly knocked through the spaces beneath the slats, and are not carried round by the beater, to be entangled with the material, the slats yielding to permit the impurities to pass between them.

Third, I claim the introduction of heated air into machines for picking and dusting cotton, by which a greater uniformity of the numbers of the yarn is obtained and the material is more thoroughly and readily cleansed.

PROCESS FOR BLEACHING FLAX.—J. A. Roth and Joseph Lea, of Philadelphia, Pa. Patented in England, May 26, 1853: We claim the process of distributing the flax fiber or yarn upon combs, or equivalent devices, and agitating the same when immersed in chemical bleaching solutions, as described.

MACHINE FOR BLEACHING FLAX.—J. A. Roth and J. Lee, of Philadelphia, Pa.: We claim, first, the employment of the series of combs for the purpose of sustaining the fibers, constructed and arranged as described.

Second, the flax or yarn frame and method of arranging the combs in combination therewith, as described.

Thirdly, the combination of flax and yarn frame and vat, as described.

IRON FENCES.—M. P. Coons, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I do not claim any particular device or construction of a post or straining pillar, nor any particular mode of attaching wire or rods to them.

I claim combining a spring bar with the rails, wires or other equivalents of metallic fence, as set forth, for the purpose of yielding to pressure or strain arising from change of temperature.

POTATO WASHING MACHINES.—J. H. Fairchild and Sylvanus Richardson, of Jericho, Vt.: We claim the manner described of constructing the machine with an outer solid revolving cylinder, for containing water and catching the dirt removed from the roots with an inner slatted cylinder which is secured fast to the outer cylinder, and revolves with it for removing the dirt and foreign matter from the roots, and discharging them in a clean state at one end of the machine, in combination with the spiral or screw thread placed in a spiral manner between the two cylinders, for the purpose of separating the dirt from the washed roots and effecting its discharge simultaneously with the discharge of the roots at the opposite end of the machine through the passage, as set forth.

FLY TRAPS.—David and S. K. Flanders, of Parishville, N. Y.: We claim the horizontal circular rotating disk, divided on its upper surface by the ledges into sections, which sections, as

the disk rotates, pass underneath a cover of the box, which box contains a wiper that sweeps or traverses over the surface of the sections, as they pass under the cover, and throws the flies into the box and behind the wiper; the disk and wiper being operated by clock machinery or its equivalents, as described.

MACHINES FOR PARING APPLES.—J. D. Seagrave, of Milford, Mass.: I do not claim, in general, the device of combining with a paring machine in which the paring knife moves automatically over the apple, a sliding piece, moved automatically in regular alternation with the movements of the knife, in such manner as to push the apple from the fork at the completion of the paring.

MAIZE HARVESTERS.—Wm. Lapham, executor of Seneca Lapham, dec., late of Salem, Ohio.: I claim arranging and operating the reel, that is hanging the reel on a frame working vertically in ways and supplied with suitable stops for receiving and discharging at intervals the cut maize, as set forth.

Re-issue.

COTTON GIN.—Fones McCarthy, of Orange Springs, Fla. Patented originally July 3, 1840: I claim the combination of a stripping plate, breast plate, and drawing roll, as set forth.—*Scientific American.*

HORSEBACK EXERCISE.

RIDING on horseback is, perhaps, of all others the most manly, elegant and efficient form of exercise. In the first place, it cannot be taken without being out of doors; then it enables you to breathe a larger amount of fresh air than if walking, because you pass through a greater space in less time, and consequently a greater number of layers, or rather sections of fresh air, come in contact with the nostrils, with less fatigue. Another advantage is, that all the muscles of the body are exercised in moderation, and, to a certain extent, equally so. And then again, while thus exercising, and while every step forward gives you a fresh draught of pure out-door air, the mind is entertained by every variety of objects, new things being constantly presented. The only thing to be guarded against, is a feeling of chilliness; this is essential, for every chill is an injury; whether a man be sick or well, a chill must necessarily be succeeded by a fever, and fever is disease.

Horseback exercise, to be highly beneficial, should be active—a "hand-gallop," or a trot; and, if practicable, a different road should be traveled every day, so that the mind may be diverted by novelties, and thus compelled away from bodily ailments.

The English, as a nation, are a stout, robust, hearty race. The nobility have a long list of names who have lived to the age of seventy, eighty, and even ninety years; but horseback exercise with them is a national amusement; many of them make a ride on horseback as much a matter of course as a daily dinner. Almost the only gentleman seen on horseback in New-Orleans, is the English merchant, showing the power of a national habit, and its influence abroad, as well as at home.

If parents could be made to comprehend the full advantages of a constant breathing of pure air to their children, and would be at pains to impress their young minds with its high importance; were they to pay more attention to their physical training, requiring them to take active exercise, four hours every day, on foot and on horseback, there would be some probability that, notwithstanding the heat and impurities of a city atmosphere, those children would grow up in healthfulness, and live to a good old age, instead of paleing away, as they do, long before their prime, growing prematurely old, from a constitution blasted in the bud.—*Hall's Journal of Health.*

THE best time is now, the best place is here.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its regular meeting at its rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, at seven and a half o'clock, Mr. J. C. GROSHAN in the chair.

The Committee on Vegetables reported progress. Mr. HEPP presented three designs for Suburban Gardens and Villa Sites of areas, varying from half an acre to 13 acres. He gave us his views, through Mr. SCOTT, that in landscape gardening, we should conform to the natural scenery rather than adopt a contrast. That in the grouping of plants and flowers, we must follow nature, or the eye will not rest upon it with pleasure. It can be done only by a philosophic study of nature. Mr. DOWNING commenced this system, and left it to his students and followers to carry out.

Mr. PARSONS read an essay on the instructive and pleasing character of the products of nature, and the importance of cultivating the taste of our children for them.

Mr. MEAD concurred with Mr. HEPP in his views as to conforming to nature in laying out grounds, but thought it would be a long while before it would be done in this country. Our merchants retire from business as they are about to die, and at once task themselves with the adorning of a country residence and its grounds, without a knowledge of the laws of nature, and therefore do not follow them. He was glad that Agricultural schools were springing up in the land. We need gardeners that understand their business, and to ensure this, let us require of them a certificate of ability from any responsible Horticultural Society after a thorough examination.

Mr. HOGG, Jr., said that in the laying out of ground, convenience and usefulness should be consulted as much as a pleasing effect. Curved walks where they are not necessary, and hedging any walk, without it is a screen, are in bad taste. Also making a circular figure and planting an evergreen in the center. The beauty of trees and shrubs are enhanced by planting in belts and masses, allowing different kinds gradually to intermingle. Evergreens mingle well with many other trees, and produce a fine effect.

Mr. MEAD suggested that Mr. HEPP, in order to be better understood, should prepare an essay on landscape and suburban gardening covering the whole ground, to be read at the next meeting.

On motion it was resolved, that when we ad-

journal, we adjourn to meet on Friday of next week, at 11 o'clock, at Barnum's Museum.

Mr. SCOTT announced his inability hereafter to be present and report the proceedings of the Society, when, on motion, the subject was referred to the Committee on Conversational Meetings.

Mr. W. S. CARPENTER, exhibited a fine bouquet of wild flowers. Mr. WM. CRAMPTON, gardener to Mr. A. H. STEVENS, exhibited a fine collection of cut flowers, Hibiscus, Ixias, &c. Mrs. HOLBROOK, by her gardener, DAVID SCOTT, exhibited some beautiful seedling Calceolarias. Adjourned.

PRUNE YOUR RASPBERRIES.

If not already attended to, let this be done immediately. Four or five good canes are enough for one stool. Let the others be removed, and if you have no occasion to make a new plantation, distribute them among your neighbors. Many of them have never raised a fine raspberry, have not even heard of an Antwerp or a Fastolf. Help them and their children to a little knowledge from your garden every spring. It will make fruit-thieving less probable in your neighborhood.

LONDON FRUIT MARKET.—We notice in a review of the Covent Garden Market under date of March 11th it is said, "Pears are now confined to *Burré Rance*, *Easter Burré*, and *Ne Plus Meuris*, at from 75 cents to \$1.50 per dozen.

"Among dessert apples there are still good samples of *Ribston Pippin* and *Old Nonpareil* at \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, or 15 to 25 cents per dozen.

"Late Grapes are getting scarce, and *Hot-house Grapes* command from \$2.50 to \$5.00 per pound; and among vegetables, cucumbers 37½ cents to 75 cents each, and asparagus \$2.00 to \$2.50 per 100."

TO KEEP FLEAS AND BUGS FROM CUCUMBERS. ?—One who has tried the experiment successfully for three years, informs the *Bangor Mercury* that a few seeds of tomato dropped into the hill with cucumbers, or a tomato plant set out, which is the better mode, will keep off black fleas and striped bugs, who dislike the flavor of the tomato.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE CURCULIO—THE SOLFATERRE ROSE.

In the first No. of the twelfth Vol. of the *Agriculturist*, you inform your correspondent that "Mr. MANRICE paved the ground under his plum trees, but did not entirely succeed until he had a tight board fence put up around them." He has not yet succeeded, although he has tried a board fence, paving the ground, and covering with gauze. I will now describe how it was performed. The trees were planted about six feet apart, five years old, growing vigorously, blossoming beautifully every spring, yet all the fruit would be destroyed by the curculio before it began to color, when the experiment commenced.

First, there was a tight board fence, 115 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 10 feet high, erected around the trees. For two succeeding years after that, we got a few plums; all the fallen plums were picked up regularly and destroyed; but with this precaution the curculio went ahead. Then it was paved with brick, and the result was a few plums two years in succession. Then an-

other enemy, the mildew, made its appearance. To remedy that, we removed every other row of trees, leaving them 12 feet apart between the rows. This was done in the fall of 1852, and in the spring of 1853 all the plum trees were covered with gauze, which was kept on until the plums began to color. In 1853 there was but little blossom, and the curculio destroyed most of the fruit that set. This year as soon as the plum season is over, I will let you know the result. It appears to me that the curculio is extremely difficult to eradicate after they are established. We have succeeded in keeping them away from some Apricot trees trained on the back outside wall of a "leanto" grapery. They were covered with gauze, fastened on very carefully with laths and nails, so as to prevent their ingress. I have tried every nostrum I have seen recommended in the periodicals, but with no success.

I have been very successful this year in keeping celery. It was lifted with roots, and packed—but not to touch each other—in sifted coal ashes, covering the ashes after the celery is laid in with a little dry straw, and placing in a cool dry tool room.

Can any of your readers inform me if the *Rose Augusta*, sent out last spring for \$5 per plant, is different from the *Solfatère*? I have been informed by an eminent rose-grower, that it is the same plant. *Solfatère* is a beautiful rose when half open, but very ragged when fully expanded. There is one in the conservatory at this place, 17 or 18 feet high, with scores of flower buds on it. The *Solfatère* might be purchased of any florist for half a dollar per plant.

RICHARD PARNELL,

Gardener to D. F. Manrice, Esq.

Oatlands, L. I., April 5, 1854.

The last time we had the pleasure of conversing with Mr. MANRICE (previous to writing the article alluded to by our correspondent) on the subject of the curculio, we understood him to say the high board fence had prevented its ravages among his plums; but he more probably said he *hoped* it had. We are very glad, however, to be informed of the facts of the case; though, of course, we deeply regret, in common with many others, that it did not succeed.

The *Augusta Rose* is no better, nor distinguished from the *Solfatère*. We have had it in bloom, and our opinion coincides with that of all who know it. The advertisement and sale belongs to a class of transactions which should be severely condemned. The *Solfatère* is one of our best roses, and the *Augusta* being equally good, is worth just 50 cents each. It has been sold extensively by some for \$5, under the representation that it is a *hardy, climbing, ever-blossoming yellow rose*. If it possessed all these qualities, \$5 would be cheap; but unfortunately it does not; like the Dutchman's horse, which "washt a first-rate horshe, only he washt blind, lame, and had the heavshes." Most roses are ragged when full blown.

GRAPES FOR FOOD.

SOME months ago, we noticed in some of the foreign journals, in the proceedings of one of the most distinguished medical societies, a strong recommendation of grapes as a preventive or even curative of consumption.

It was stated their free use resulted in the happiest effects to persons thus affected, by aiding them in respiration, from the application of the grape sugar, which has a great affinity with the oxygen of the atmosphere.

We have often heard it asserted that a lung affection is unknown among the vineyard dis-

tricts of France, where the grape is abundantly used as an article of food.

We have long been of the opinion, and our practice has confirmed it, that grapes are the most wholesome of all our fruits.

VINE MILDEW.

THE *Gardeners' Chronicle* of the 25th March, contains the following interesting and instructive article on this subject:

Frequently as we have called the attention of our readers to the subject of the VINE MILDEW, we should be guilty of an unpardonable omission if we did not direct their notice to the very remarkable pamphlet of M. BOUCHARDAT, which was originally published in the memoirs of the Imperial Central Agricultural Society of France, but which is now to be had in a separate form. Its excellence does not consist in any new or brilliant discoveries, but in the patience with which the disease has been watched, and materials collected for its study, whether historical or physical. The collection of Vines in the Luxembourg Gardens is beyond all doubt the most extensive in the world, comprising above 4000 individuals from every country where the Vine is cultivated, arranged under 2050 numbers, consisting either of distinct varieties or sub-varieties, or coming from distinct and different localities. Every plant in this collection was examined during the prevalence of the Vine mildew, and a table drawn up, showing in what degree every separately numbered variety was affected. With the exception of the American Grapes, scarcely one escaped, and not all of these; and, unfortunately, in the majority of instances the Vines of inferior quality were those which escaped the most completely, though a few of those which supply the best wines of Bordeaux and the Gironde, as the Carmenet, the Cots, and Sauvignons, have been only slightly attacked. The value of such a list, faithfully drawn up, is incontestibly of the highest importance to all who have extensive interests in the cultivation of the Vine, and the more so because it seems quite certain that the malady spreads the most readily where a variety of different sorts are cultivated in the same vineyard. Even the American Vines and the European varieties, known under the name of Cots, become at last infested when in company with other varieties which suffer extensively. It is also quite certain that Vines which are kept low and propagated by layering, are far less subject to attack than those which are trained on trellises; and it is probable that the best method of improving those trellised Vines which have suffered seriously, is at once to bring them down to the surface of the soil, and to encourage the growth of new shoots from the depressed stems. It appears, also, that the time of pruning is by no means a matter of indifference, and that far greater impunity is secured by spring than by autumn pruning.

Two other chapters are very valuable, the one because it contains an account of almost every plan which has been adopted to alleviate the malady, the other because of the long and very complete list which it affords of the works which have appeared on the subject, or even bear upon it, from the earliest times far into 1853; nor is it merely a dry list of titles, but affords, in many cases, interesting notices of the contents of the respective books and pamphlets themselves.

The great mass of evidence, and the opinions of a large portion of those who have examined the subject scientifically and practically, is in favor of what is called the fungal theory; and, perhaps, in consequence of the truth of that theory being so much more palpable than in the earlier Potato murrain; and the efforts, therefore, directed to a particular end, so much more success has attended remedial attempts than in the other malady first mentioned. So much is this the case, that were it not for the

almost unconquerable prejudices of the Vine-grower, there seems every reason to believe that the malady, should its ravages be unhappily continued, would be, to a very great extent, under the control of the cultivator.

MILDEW ON GOOSEBERRIES.—Mulching alone is most generally recommended as a remedy for this; but whenever possible, we prefer growing them on a cool moist soil, and on the northwest side of a high wall or fence, so as to keep them out of the sun as much as possible. Where this cannot be done, we plant them between the rows of garden fruit trees, which shade them well during the heat of the day—and also add the mulching. When other shade cannot be had, it is a good plan to sow oats early in the season among them. As these grow up, they answer the same purpose as mulching and tree shade.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE UNITED STATES AS A FIELD FOR GARDENERS.

IN your last week's issue, you publish a communication on the subject of emigrant gardeners, addressed to the editor of the *London Gardener's Chronicle*, JOHN LINDLEY. Might I, a foreign gardener, resident upwards of four years in the United States, be permitted to state what I know of the spirit and motives which induces Dr. LINDLEY to publish so many erroneous impressions of writers who know nothing of the real state of the case, and also to adduce a few instances which have occurred within my own observation, to prove that this is the *very best field for good gardeners*; but to insure success, and merit the respect of their benefactors, they must become as much as is reasonable, citizens of the republic, not hankering after the despotism of the country which has refused them a home and fair remuneration for their labor. I can scarcely conceive a more despicable spirit than that which prompts a man to accumulate a sufficient amount of wealth in this free country, and then return to spend his latter days in servility. No wonder foreign gardeners are despised, if this be the spirit which characterises them. We shall look for A PETTAGREW'S "opinions and counsels" so kindly promised. R. R. S.

New-York.

For the American Agriculturist.

HARVESTING CORN.

IN your issue of March 15th, No. 27, you published an invitation to correspondents to answer some of the questions of a Mr. T. R. JAYNES, Jr.

As you have not restricted us in the selection of our subjects, I propose to give you a description of the manner of securing the corn crop in this neighborhood. Mr. JAYNES says the custom in that part is "to strip the fodder and top the stalks."

Now that is perfectly useless, only as regards the increase of manure from the individual parts which are thus saved, for as far as I have ever observed, cattle will eat stalks that have been allowed to stand as they have grown, better than those that have been cut up and shocked for the purpose of saving some of the leaves.

The manner practised here, is to let the corn stand until the ears are fully ripened, there being other work to occupy the hands until then.

Any time at which the owner thinks the corn fit to be gathered—and this is according to the different judgments of men—he sets one hand or more in the field. We begin on the fourth row from the fence, if it suits to begin near it, and throw eight rows of corn to one row of heaps. Some put only six rows of corn to one row of heaps, but it is not so good as the first way, for you must either ear your corn before

the stalks are cut, or in cutting the road for the cart, you must carry the rows of stalks cut a hill or two, to lay them out of the way of the wheels. If the stalks are cut and stacked before the corn is carted, in cutting them you have either to lay a row of stalk heaps upon the heaps of corn, or walk over the corn heaps. By throwing eight rows together, you obviate all these disadvantages. The stalks are never bound in bundles as they are in some parts of Pennsylvania, and the upper part of this State. If the ground is not needed to sow wheat upon, they are stacked in rows, each containing five or more rows of stalk heaps, according to the size of the stalks. This may either be done before or after the corn is carted.

There are many modes of tying the stalks. Some tie them with straw, some with sweet potato vines, but more with the stalks, as they are more handy. I think the best way is to stick long stalks into the heap about as high up as the husks. They should be driven in as far as the husk on them, and should be about a foot apart.

I will describe the manner in which we clear our stalk ground for the purpose of sowing wheat. It is generally planted one or two weeks sooner than the other fields.

If the lot is small, the corn is husked, the stalks cut and carted up to the stack-yard. But if there are several acres, the corn is either husked, and the stalks set up in rows on the ground, or the stalks are set up without being husked. If the former mode is adopted, the heaps are made to occupy but three rows of corn, that being from 12 to 15 feet, and placed as closely as necessary. On our farm, we put 12 rows of stalk heaps to one of stacks, but if the stalks are small, more may be put in a row of stacks. If the second way is adopted, the stalks are cut and four hills put in a bunch, or more, if the corn is light. When they are to be put in stacks, the row is put upon the rows of stubs which, were the corn off, would come in the ridge of the land. There are two lands set up in one row of heaps.

After the hurry of the season, these heaps are husked, and the stalks of two heaps are joined and set up in the manner I described above. In the spring these blank places are sown with oats. The cattle do not eat these stalks as well as those gathered later. EDGAR.

Woodstown, Monday, April 17, 1854.

THE USE OF THE FLOWERS.

BY MARY HOWITT.

God might have bade this earth bring forth
Enough for great and small,
The oak-tree and the cedar-tree,
Without a flower at all.
He might have made enough, enough
For every want of ours,
For luxury, medicine, and toil,
And yet have made no flowers.

The ore within the mountain mine
Requireth none to grow,
Nor doth it need the lotus-flower
To make the river flow.
The clouds might give abundant rain,
The nightly dews might fall,
The herb that keepeth life in mau
Might yet have drunk them all.

Then, wherefore, wherefore were they made,
All dyed with rainbow light,
All fashioned with supremest grace,
Upspringing day and night;
Springing in valleys green and low,
And on the mountains high;
And in that silent wilderness,
Where no man passeth by?

Our outward life requires them not,
Then wherefore had they birth?
To minister delight to man,
To beautify the earth;
To whisper hope—to comfort man,
Where'er his faith is dim;
For whose careth for the flowers
Will care much more for him!

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 3, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

A THING TO PLANT PEAS WITH.

A BRUSH seed-sower gives the uninitiated a very imperfect idea of one of the most convenient garden implements ever invented. We recently tried one on our premises, for the first time, to the great astonishment of the functionaries, who only use the primitive seed-sowers—thumb and fingers. Our assistants in the garden are MERCURY—not the famous messenger of the heathen gods—but a gentleman of color, who does up the needful in the village gardens, as opportunity offers; and UNCLE JONATHAN, who does the all-work upon our premises. Both are somewhat set in their notions, and eschew all innovations upon the good old ways in which they have been educated.

When the seed-sower was set down in the pea patch, MERCURY gave the new comer a very significant grin, showing his ivory from ear to ear. Uncle JONATHAN ventured to inquire “if there was some more book-farming ahead?”

“Shouldn’t wonder,” responded MERCURY, “guess him is a new dung cart, to spread guano and simperfospat, that the boss talks so much about.”

The patch had been nicely manured and plowed, and a long line being stretched next to the wall, a bed about a foot wide had been nicely raked to clear it of stones and clods.

“Now,” said we, “let us try this new wheelbarrow, MERCURY, and see if we can’t get along a little faster planting peas, than we did last spring.” Adjusting the wheel to its place, and filling the hopper with peas, we started off, guiding the machine by the line. This seed-sower, as all know who have seen it operate, digs a trench for the seed, then covers, and rolls the soil over it. After the ground is prepared, a drill may be planted as fast as you can push the wheel. Away we went the whole length of the patch, the peas rattling merrily, and the roller doing its work perfectly.

“There, MERCURY, what do you think of that;

two hours of hard back-aching work done up in ten minutes; and the peas sown much better than you could have done it with your hands, if you had done your best?”

MERCURY’s eyes looked uncommonly large as he shook his head and said:

“Guess we better wait to see if the peas don’t grow down toddler way.”

“Wal neow,” exclaimed UNCLE JONATHAN as he leaned on his hoe handle, “that is rather curious. Du yew think them ere peas will come up?”

“Come up! Why not? They are put in a drill two inches deep, and as handsomely planted as you could do it with a hoe.”

A few rounds with this seed-sower finished our job, and we had the pleasure of assuring our conservative assistants that we had paid for both of their day’s work in our brief use of this new fangled notion. It is evident that their faith in the primitive implements of culture is somewhat shaken, but they are not yet converted. If the peas are not good, and fail to germinate, both of them will lay it to the method of planting, and triumphantly affirm that they knew it would be so. Almost all kinds of garden seeds are sown with equal facility; and the implement, in a garden of the extent of an acre, will pay for itself twice over every season. And yet, not one garden in a hundred has this simple labor-saving machine. Intelligent men are paying one dollar and a half a day for labor, and refusing to purchase a tool which will make one man do the work of five. The value of good tools, for the farm and garden, are not yet half appreciated.

WASTE MANURES.

MANY farmers thoughtlessly throw into the roads or the streams running near them, things which are highly valuable as fertilizers—such as corn cobs, the decayed vegetables and scrapings of their cellars, dead animals, pieces of leather, old shoes and other clothing, hair, and even ashes. All these things should be added to the manure heap, and allowed to decompose and be mixed up with it. In our daily walks, we notice more or less of this waste, more particularly among small farmers, some of whom are sending their money to the city for street manure, guano, poudrette, &c.; a cart load of which they might annually make at home, at one-fourth the cost of what they pay for it abroad. Besides, such things lying about the house or outbuildings look very untidy, and often are extremely offensive and disgusting.

BULLS AND MARES IN BUENOS AYRES.

WE learn from Mr. WM. HOLLY HUDSON, agent of the U. S. and Paraguay Nav. Co., and recently from Buenos Ayres, that during the three months prior to his leaving, there were immediately around the above city, according to official report, forty-eight thousand *mares* slaughtered for their hides and tallow. This is softer than beef tallow, but is used mostly for similar purposes. Large quantities are sent to the New-York market. The owner of a single estate in looking over his cattle concluded there were too many bulls for the good of the drove, and decided to *thin* them out. Between *seven* and *eight thousand* bulls were killed in this

single *thinning*. This is vouched for as the literal truth.

BARN CELLARS—FARMING IN RHODE ISLAND.

IN a recent trip through the town of Westerley, R. I., we were struck with this evidence of the progress of agriculture. Every new barn put up within the last five years was furnished with this important appendage. We started to visit the farm of a gentleman who had made himself somewhat famous by the changes he had wrought in a little worn-out farm, a short distance from the village. The soil in this town is, much of it, very light; and this farm was, nearly all of it, a miserable goose pasture when it came into new hands. Stable manure from the village was drawn out in liberal quantities, and applied to the corn fields. A new barn was built, and soon filled with hay. This soon became too straight for the increasing products of the farm, and another was built much larger, with a commodious cellar, some ten feet deep, under it. This receptacle gets well filled with manure every year, and tells upon the corn fields. On those starved fields, where less than a hundred bushels of corn could be raised, a thousand bushels now grow, to the great satisfaction of the owner. Besides this, some eighty tons of hay are cut to fill those ample mows. Fields cleaned of stones, and new walls, yellow from their fresh beds in the iron soil, are every where visible from these new barns. The neighbors on either side, have felt the contagion of this good example, and built large cellars under their barns. These cellars and the muck swamps have had a meeting, and formed a conspiracy against the worn-out farms of Rhode Island. The Mullein plantations that once flourished so conspicuously in all this region, are going down before this formidable combination. Dorr’s rebellion was not a circumstance to this treason against the *standing* order of Mullein. The reign of this ancient and venerable plant is broken, and if the conspirators push their work vigorously, it will not be long before there will not be a remnant of Mullein for herb drink.

Rhode Island has a vigorous State Agricultural Society, and the State is so small, and so favored with railroads and steamboats, that this Society can easily do up the work of the county Societies. The annual exhibitions of this Society at Providence, the distribution of its transactions, and the circulation of agricultural papers among the people, have done a great work for Rhode Island husbandry. We rejoice in it heartily, and would take occasion to speak a word of encouragement to our brethren of the agricultural press. They often look despondingly upon their past efforts, and think that this and that article exhorting to improvement, were lost efforts. Sitting in their chairs, perhaps in the city, far away from the fields of toil, which their thoughts are making green and fruitful, they think their task both thankless and useless. It is not so. No class in the community are improving so surely as the farmers. The readers and thinkers among them are multiplying every year. The good seed that is sown springs up and bears fruit. That article on soiling cattle with Indian corn, written three years ago, led to a dozen experiments the first year, and these led to a hundred the second;

and these experiments have, in many instances, fixed the habit of sowing corn for soiling every year. It is a glad sight to see these evidences of improvement in our farming population, and to know that our labors are not in vain.

MORE SHORT-HORN CATTLE COMING.

THE Liverpool correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express* says, that the ship *Sultan* has sailed thence on the 8th of April for New-York with twenty-four head of pure-bred Short-horns, recently purchased in this country by Messrs. Brooks & Fuller, agents of the Livingston County Importing Company, in the Genesee Valley, of the State of New-York. Amongst them was a fine young bull and eight heifers from the herd of Mr. J. S. TANQUERAY, of Hendon, Middlesex. The former is a son of the celebrated bull *Balco*, bred by Mr. Bates, and now owned by Messrs. BECAR and MORRIS, of New-York, U. S. It will be remembered that he was sent out from here last summer. The heifers are choice specimens from Mr. Tanqueray's herd, and some of them are in calf to the *Duke of Gloucester*, the bull bred by Earl DUCIE, and which sold at so high a figure at the Tort worth sale in August last. In addition to the above were seven cows and heifers from the herd of Mr. BARNETT, Stratton Park, Beds, several of them by *Horatio*, now owned by Mr. TOWNELEY, of Towneley Park, in this county, and a brother of his far-famed prize cow, *Butterfly*; also one bull and three heifers from Mr. LADD's herd at Ellington, Hunts; one bull and heifer from the stock of Mr. CARTWRIGHT, of Aynhoe; both of these were by "Upstart," with two other bulls, bred by Mr. Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, and Mr. Fawkes, of Farnley Hall, Yorkshire. I hope also to be able to send you further accounts of some important shipments that are intended to be made from here early in the ensuing month, for other influential stock-importing companies from the western states of America, the agents of one of them, Dr. WATTS and Mr. WADDLE, have been making great search in the United Kingdom for superior specimens of this favorite breed of cattle; and I learn that they have added a new feature to these exports by having already made some purchases in the sister isle; a fact highly credible to their judgment and to the Irish breeders, who have for a long time paid great attention and spared no expense in the purchase of some of the best stock from old England.

PROTECT THE LITTLE BIRDS.

WHEN the birds return to their usual haunts in the spring, let it be one of your first duties to provide for their accommodation in the way of nesting in your trees, shrubbery, and out-buildings. The Blue-bird will build in the open sheds attached to your barns and stables. The Phebe-bird (Pewee) in the wood-house. The Song-sparrow in the lilacs, snow-balls, and other high shrubbery. The Yellow-bird, the same. The Humming-bird where nobody can find it—while the Cat-bird, Robin, and other large birds, will appropriate the larger fruit and shade trees. As to the Wren, that brisk and pugnacious little fellow, must have an old hat, a little box, or an oyster keg stuck into a pole in the garden, or into a fruit tree, or nailed on to an out-house.

He is a *mighty* particuliar body, like some other very small folks, and must have extra accommodation.

In our last volume, page 2, we informed our readers that Mr. DeFOREST, of Dutchess county, takes the skeleton of an ox's head, (that of any other domestic animal would answer the same purpose,) and places it in the crotch of a tree near his bee-hives. In the holes of these skeletons wrens make their nests, and they devour the moths at the bee-hives as fast as they appear, but do not touch the bees. Thousands of instances may be added to this of the utility of birds in destroying insects of various kinds; showing us the necessity of not only protecting them on our premises, but of encouraging them to come there and occupy the trees, shrubbery, and buildings for their nests, and rearing their young.

CHILD AMUSEMENT--POP CORN.

IF you want to keep the children out of the streets in their play hours, and happy and contented at home, give each one a little patch of garden ground as soon as the earth gets warm enough to deposit the seeds in it. Don't give them a heavy, dull spade, and tell them to dig it up themselves when their strength is not equal to it, but let it be done for them, when they can rake it over, mark it out, and deposit the seeds. Show them *how* to do it, and not turn them off with a short answer to their supplications for help; but let the little fellows know that you feel an interest in their labors and pleasures; for recollect, that although this may be small business to *you*, it may be an era, a turning-point in the character of the child for a life-time. Give them nice, suitable tools, and indulge them in all the amusing things you can to attach them to their homes. This is *one* great secret of educating boys into good and useful men.

Last season we gave a couple of nephews a small patch in the garden on which they raised a considerable crop of *pop corn*. With this they entertained their little friends and those of the family the past winter with great gusto, when they came to visit them. They have just planted their patch for this season, and are now going to try various experiments with special manures on different parts of it. One of these boys is only six years old, and the other only ten, and yet they take hold of the thing with the zest of the most enlightened and scientific farmer of the country. So much for instructing children in the things they must practise when they get to be men. No sport is more interesting to them than planting and cultivating this corn. If they pleased to sell their product it would bring them a high price in the city.

REMEDY FOR SCOURS IN CALVES.—Give from one to two ounces of castor oil, according to the age of the calf. Divide this into two or more doses, and administer them once in two hours. After it has had its effect, give a little astringent medicine. Epsom salts will answer in the place of castor oil, increasing the quantity given of the former from one-fourth and one-half over that of the latter; but we much prefer the castor oil.

GOVERN thy life and thoughts, as if the whole world were to see the one and read the other.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

NOTHING could give us greater pleasure than to announce that this noble exhibition of the productions of labor and art bids fair to fulfil the expectations of its projectors, and to gratify the most ardent desires of a national pride which has so long centered around it.

On Thursday of this week the Crystal Palace is to be reopened, with an increase rather than a diminution of its former splendor. The exercises of that day will be universally attractive, and well repay a journey of a hundred miles to witness them.

We are happy to learn that the price of admission, on that and on *all* future days, is to be only 25 cents—not that it is not worth many dollars to see the whole Palace, but because most persons prefer to see 25 cents worth *at a time*, and thus be able to repeat their visits more frequently.

Those who are within a convenient distance, will doubtless visit the exhibition during the spring and early summer; while multitudes will now begin to make their arrangements to come to the city next autumn, at the time of the State Agricultural Show. The world has probably never witnessed a more splendid combination of attraction than will then be centered upon Manhattan Island. New-York city of itself is worth a pilgrimage to see, and when to this is added the World's Industrial Fair, and the great Exhibition of the agricultural productions of the Empire State, we shall look for a gathering which will count by hundreds of thousands if not by millions. The arrangements already making for cheap traveling will place it in the power of almost any adult person and youth east of the Mississippi to visit the city during the coming autumn. The money which most persons may save by foregoing needless expenses for a few months, will be amply sufficient for the visit.

FLOWER AND BIRD SHOW.

THE halls of the American Museum again present unusual attractions for the lovers of the beautiful. The Horticultural Society have collected here a large variety of their choicest flowers, and are competing for the liberal premiums offered. In addition to the flowers and plants shown by the Society, Mr. BARNUM has invited for competition the finest singing birds to be found in the city and elsewhere. Of these there are large numbers; and the happy combination of feathered songsters and gay flowers with their sweet perfumes, makes up a scene at once novel and enchanting. No one can fail to be doubly repaid for a visit to the Museum this week. We advise all to go as early as possible, while the plants are in their freshest bloom.

As our paper goes to press Monday P. M., we must defer a full report of this exhibition till next week.

CHLORIFORM COUNTERACTED.—Dr. Robert de Lambelle, a distinguished physician of Paris, announces that a shock of electricity, given to a patient dying from the effects of chloriform, immediately counteracts its influence, and returns the sufferer to life.

THE state of life is most happy where superfluities are not required and necessities are not wanting.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.
IS POULTRY PROFITABLE?
A BOY'S ANSWER.

PERHAPS you will be a little surprised to hear from a boy of 15 years, concerning poultry, but nevertheless, I will give you an account in raising poultry. On the 1st March, 1853, my father had 51 hens and 5 roosters, of the Black Poland breed, mixed with the common breed. He had also 5 ducks. I present you with the account of the hens and ducks for one year, from 1st March, 1853:

POULTRY YARD.	DR.
To 28 pair fowls at 5s. per pair,	\$17 50
" 2½ " ducks at 6s. "	1 88
" 54½ bushels corn, from 55 to 80 cts. per bushel,	32 20
" 3 bushels oats, at 3s. per bushel,	1 12
" 60 lbs. bran, at 1 ct. per lb.,	60
" Wheat screenings,	1 35
" 36½ doz. eggs set, at 14 cts. a doz.	5 14
Expenses,	\$59 79

POULTRY YARD.	CR.
SOLD.	
By 321½ doz. hen eggs, from 14 to 20 cts. per doz.,	\$48 24
" 16½ doz. duck eggs, at 14 cts. per doz.,	2 20

SOLD, & USED.	
" 17 pair chickens, at 4s. per pair,	8 50
" 36½ " fowls, at 5s. "	22 81
" 1 " " at 6s. "	75
" 2 " " at 8s. "	2 00
" 29½ pair ducks, at 6s. per pair,	22 13
" Wintering turkeys and guineas,	3 00
STOCK ON HAND.	
" 34½ pair fowls, at 5s. per pair,	21 56
" 3½ " ducks, 6s. "	2 62

\$133 89	
Deduct expenses,	59 79

Which leaves in clear gain, \$74 10

By the above it seems that each hen laid 76 eggs, and gained \$1 32. Now to the question, "Is poultry profitable?" I answer yes, and I challenge competition.

Can you send me some seed of the Acorn and Boston Marrow squash, and a few China seeds. If so, please direct them to A. Fleming, Somerville, N. J.

JOHN FLEMING.

Branchburg, Somerset Co., N. J., April 21, 1854.

HOW TO COMMENCE BUSINESS.

WELL, boys, we doubt not you would all like to rise high in the world, and become good farmers, merchants, &c. Here is a good motto for you.—*Begin at the lowest round on the ladder and keep climbing*,—and here is a story which will illustrate just what we want to say. One of the wealthiest merchants of New-York city tells us how he commenced business. He says:

I entered a store and asked if a clerk was not wanted. "No," in a rough tone, was the answer—all being too busy to bother with me—when I reflected that if they did not want a clerk they might want a laborer, but I was dressed too fine for that. I went to my lodgings, put on a rough garb, and the next day went into the same store and demanded if they did not want a porter, and again "no sir," was the response—when I exclaimed in despair almost, "not a laborer? Sir I will work at any wages. Wages is not my object, I must have employ, and I want to be useful in business." These last remarks attracted their attention, and in the end I was hired as a laborer in the basement and sub-cellar, at a very low pay, scarcely

enough to keep body and soul together. In the basement and sub-cellar I soon attracted the attention of the counting-house and chief clerk. I saved enough for my employers, in little things wasted, to pay my wages ten times over, and they soon found it out. I did not let any body about commit petty larcenies without remonstrance and threats of exposure, and real exposure if remonstrances would not do. I did not ask for any ten hour law. If I was wanted at 3 A. M. I was there, and cheerfully there, or if I was kept till 2 A. M. I never growled, but told every body to go home "and I will see every thing right." I loaded off at daybreak packages for the morning boats, or carried them myself. In short, I soon became indispensable to my employers, and I rose—and rose—and rose, till I became head of the house, with money enough, as you see, to give me any luxury or any position a mercantile man may desire for himself and children, in this great city.

A NOBLE BOY.—"Why did you not pocket some of those pears?" said one boy to another; "nobody was there to see." "Yes there was—I was there to see myself, and I don't ever mean to see myself do a mean thing!"

Miscellaneous.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

A FEW SOBER THOUGHTS.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

It is often the case, that the energies of an individual or a nation are supposed not to exist, when they are merely slumbering for want of occasion to call them forth. And we are to apt in the present day, to think our forefathers and foremothers alone possessed the virtues of heroism, heightened by refinement and superior cultivation; when the only difference between them and our own fathers and mothers is, that the characteristics of the former were made conspicuous by circumstances, and have been recorded, while those of the latter shine in a very limited sphere, and appear not upon the page of history, though not less worthy of such honor. We doubt not there are multitudes at the present day who would be as eminent for self-denial in any great public emergency, as were our great grandmothers, and whose home virtues would be thought as worthy of imitation were they only made known. In those days—"the times that tried men's souls"—the more toil, the more self-denial and sacrifice any man or woman endured or practised, the more he or she was honored, so that there was some recompense for suffering, as well as some incentive to labor.

Ambition is a very unwomanly trait; but it is impossible, nevertheless, for any human being to toil without motive, to be resigned to neglect, obscurity, and suffering, when conscious of deserving esteem and preferment. Every person likes to be appreciated, however humble the sphere in which he moves.

Not long since, I heard an old gentleman speak of the impressions which struck him on returning to his native village after an absence of forty years. He arrived at the old homestead on Saturday evening, and first saw the playmates of his boyhood in the village church. He took his seat where he could see the people as they entered, and for the first time in his life noticed the superior physical advantages of aged men compared with aged women. Those

who had been boys with him, though now well stricken in years, he easily recognized. They were gray, perhaps, and furrowed, but were still erect, and had no appearance of being careworn or gnawed by disappointment. But of all the blithe, merry girls whom he had known in childhood, scarcely one could he see among the groups which were seated around him. The women were old, and bent, and haggard. He looked around in amazement and also in sadness, and wondered why years had so indelibly stamped their impress on the one sex, and tripped so lightly over the brows of the other. Those who had been among the fairest and gayest in their youth, had not only grown old, but seemed to have lost all elasticity of spirit—to look unhappy as well as careworn—disappointed and wretched as well as dim. He pondered long upon the causes which could produce such a change and work such effects, but to him there was no solution. I could have told him that it was very simple.

They were unhappy. Toil alone never kills the spirit—never eats up the heart. They had toiled without recompense. Life to them had no genuine brightness. They had traveled all the weary pathway without the sunshine of love—the appreciation which alone can sustain through weariness and watching.

They had married with all the bright hopes of girlhood—with the expectation of sympathy, and the vision so beautiful to women, of trust and dependence, and found themselves looked upon as mere housekeepers; somebody to take care of children and provide for the daily wants of a family. The idea is altogether too prevalent that *sentiment* is weak and foolish, something which sensible people should not indulge in—that love is for lovers, but not for husbands and wives.

Many times have I heard children when they were grown up, speak of the way their parents lived, and the gloom which was spread over all their own childish years by the want of unanimity and kind feeling between those who should have set an example of loving one another. Nothing can ever compensate a woman for this want of affection.

I have often heard a woman censured for becoming soured and morose, by those who only looked in now and then, when I knew that there were daily and hourly falling upon her heart, cold, bitter words, which she alone heard, and which were enough to chill the warmest life blood in the veins.

Children do not speak of their parents faults. God and nature teach them that this is sin; and parents seem to think because children cannot and do not reprove them, that they do not think and feel. But there is no cause from which children suffer more, than from the alienation and dissensions of their parents. "Better is a dinner of herbs where love is, than a stalled ox with contention," is not too sentimental a doctrine for the Bible to teach on almost every page; but though the Bible is considered authority on almost all other points, on this it is deemed, practically, if not theoretically, a little too old fashioned.

It is the duty of parents to make for their children a cheerful and happy home. "To make a gloomy one is almost as wicked as to make an irreligious one," says a distinguished minister of the gospel.

In the country, children have many innocent sources of amusement, and lay up a store of delightful reminiscences connected with home, and are not so entirely dependent on a happy fire-side as children in the city. But there is a weary weight to carry through all the pilgrimage of life, if we cannot dwell with pleasure upon the domestic virtues of parents.

Children are great observers; and they begin very young to moralize and philosophize, to draw inferences and jump at conclusions.—Where they see tears and sadness in a mother, they are very quick to divine the cause; and though they would not dare to sympathise, or let their pity be observed, their little hearts do not the less certainly become thoroughly enlisted for the sufferer. It is neither foolish nor weak to indulge and to manifest affection. It is not more beautiful and commendable in the young than in the aged. If fathers, and husbands, and brothers, wish their daughters, and wives, and sisters to be keepers at home, and contented in woman's sphere, they must make them happy there; and it is a universal weakness of woman to depend for happiness on affection; and how can they know that affection exists, unless it is manifested?

Let children see bestowed upon their mother the little delicate attentions and caresses which betoken that she is still loved, and the father will only be the more respected, and will be in no danger of seeming unmanly. There is nothing like unhappiness to destroy a woman's beauty, and make her grow old before her time; and the beauty which a blithe spirit and joyous temper gives to the countenance no time can efface.

EPITAPH ON "CHARLEY,"

A Horse, who Died (universally lamented) Dec. 25, 1853,
Aet. 23 years.

HERE lies a faithful steed,
A staunch, uncompromising "Silver Gray,"
Who ran the race of life with sprightly speed,
Yet never ran—away.

Bright were his eyes, yet soft,
And "in the main" his tail was white and flowing,
And, though he never sketched a single draught,
He showed some taste for *drawing*!

His limbs were smooth and clean,
Fitted alike for buggy or for dray;
And, (like Napoleon the Great, I ween,)
He had a martial neigh!

No light nor trifling word,
Nor empty bombast from his lips would swell:
For, save some quiet horse-laugh, chuckling heard,
His tongue was *bridled* well!

Wild oats he never sowed,
Yet masticated tame ones with much zest;
Then, cheerful, bore each light allotted load—
As cheerfully took rest.

Full oft he lay secure,
Installed within his stall so warm and fair,
Slow-ruminating, dignified, demure,
With such a *stable* air!

With here and there a speck
Of roan, diversifying his white back,
And, martyr like, a halter round his neck,
Which bound him to the rack!

Mortal he was; at length
The hey-day of his life was damped by death,
So, mustering all his once load-moving strength,
He *drew*—his final breath!

"Doctor," said a snuff-taking old lady, "do you think snuff hurts the brains?"

"Oh no, madam," replied the doctor, "people with brains never take snuff."

AN INCIPIENT MILLIONAIRE.—The Eastern man is always noted for his shrewdness; of course he begins early to attain this. How young he takes lessons we are not able to say, but we must mention an instance. A boy about eight years old, went into a shop to buy a pen-knife; he selected one.

"How much," said the boy.

"Twelve cents," said the shopman.

"Well," said the boy laying down a shilling piece, "there is twelve and a half cents; I'll take the knife, and you may give me the half cent in fish hooks."

The shopkeeper accordingly gave the boy the knife, and one fish hook for the half cent, with the remark "that he would do."

SIZE OF OUR GREAT LAKES.

THE latest measurements of our fresh water seas are these:

The greatest length of Lake Superior is 335 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 988 feet; elevation 627 feet; area 32,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Michigan is 360 miles; its greatest breadth 108 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 587 feet; area 23,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Huron is 200 miles; its greatest breadth is 160 miles; mean depth 900 feet; elevation 274 feet; area 20,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Erie is 250 miles; its greatest breadth is 80 miles; its mean depth is 84 feet; elevation 555 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The greatest length of Lake Ontario is 180 miles; greatest breadth 65 miles; its mean depth is 500 feet; elevation 262 feet; area 6,000 square miles.

The total length of all five is 1,585 miles, covering an area altogether upward of 90,000 square miles.

REMOVING A FISH-HOOK FROM THE THROAT.—John Greiner, a lad about ten years of age, residing in the 5th Ward, was playing on Monday last with a fish-hook by holding it in his mouth, when by some mishap he swallowed it. He tried to remove it by pulling at the string, but it had become firmly lodged in the lower and back part of the throat. The little fellow was not only frightened, but in great pain; attempts were made by the boy's parents to extract the hook, but they were unable to do it. The hook had become firmly imbedded in the throat. Dr. A. Walters was called, and, after many fruitless efforts, he at length hit upon this novel and ingenious plan to extract it. Having ascertained the probable size of the hook, a pistol bullet of suitable dimensions was procured, a hole was pierced in the middle of it, and it was placed upon the line of the fish-hook and allowed to slip down to the hook. The weight of the bullet, assisted by gentle pressure downwards with a pair of curved forceps, removed the hook from its situation. Thus liberated, the point of the hook sticking into the lead, and being protected by it, was safely removed.—*Pittsburg Journal*.

DECEPTION OF THE SENSES.—It is mentioned in the Museum of Art and Science that if two fingers of the same hand, being crossed, be placed upon a table and a marble or pea is rolled between them, the impression will be, if the eyes are closed, that two marbles or peas are touched. If the nose be pinched and cinnamon be tasted, it will taste like a common stick of deal. Many substances lose their flavor when the nostrils are stopped. Nurses, therefore, upon right and scientific principles, stop the noses of children when they give them doses of disagreeable medicine. If the eyes are blindfolded, and buttermilk and claret be alternately tasted, the person tasting them, after a few repetitions of one process, will be unable to distinguish the one from the other.

SOMETHING LEFT.—The *Hartford Times* seems disposed to take the recent *decomposition* of its party pretty complacently, though inclined to hold on to any small fragment of hope that may present itself. Speaking of present prospects, the *Times* says: "The Democrats may possibly carry four Senators—probably only three, however, possibly only two."

Did the editor ever hear of the blacksmith who undertook to make an axe and burnt down his iron till he concluded to make a hatchet—found only iron enough left to make a horse shoe nail, and not succeeding in saving material enough for that, then threw what he had left into the water trough—exclaiming, "I don't care, there is enough of you for a good siss!"—*New-London Chronicle*.

ANECDOTE OF A GATE.—A correspondent of the *Home Journal*, writing of gates, tells this anecdote:

I once passed through a door-yard gate which did, unintentionally, give an indication of the designer's character. The gate was a common one, shut by a chain and ball, but the post to which the inner end of the chain was attached was carved and painted in the likeness of a negro with one hand raised to his cocked hat, and the other extended to welcome you in. As you opened the gate toward you, in going in, the negro post-pointer bent toward you, by a joint in his back, fairly bowing you in. Upon letting the gate go, a spring in his legs "brought him up standing," again, ready for the next comer. This faithful fellow performed the amiable for his master for many years, without reward, except now and then a new coat—of paint; but finally died of a rheumatic back, contracted in his master's service.

A FAMILY PARTY.—A Persian merchant complaining heavily of some unjust sentence of the lower court, was told by the judge to go to the *cadi*.

"But the *cadi* is your uncle," urged the plaintiff.

"Then you can go to the grand vizier."

"But his secretary is your cousin."

"Then you may go to the sultan."

"But his favorite sultana is your niece."

"Well, then, go the d—l."

"Ah, there is still closer family connections," said the merchant, as he left the court in despair.

No—is a great word, though it looks so small in print. In certain circumstances it is the biggest word that can fill a man's mouth. It concentrates his whole personality in a single monosyllable. The young, when tempted, find it very difficult to say it. There is a critical year or two, as they are passing to maturity, when they need parental help to enable them to get out this resolute word, *No*! The moral machinery of the man is just starting, the steam is bubbling and effervescing, longing to work. A little help at the lever will turn it on judiciously and harmonious action will result. Alas for the youth who have no wise parents to help them to say *no* at this critical period! "My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not."—*Examiner*.

SMART.—"Why Mr. B.," said a tall youth to a little person in company with half a dozen huge men, "I protest you are so small I did not see you before." "Very likely," replied the little gentleman. "I am like a sixpence among six copper pennies, not readily perceived, but worth the whole of them."

A MOTHER admonishing her son, (a lad some seven years of age,) told him that he should never defer till to-morrow what he could do today. The little urchin replied, "then mother, let's eat the remainder of the plum-pudding to-night."

OVERWORK OF THE MIND—A MELANCHOLY TRUISM.—In these days half our diseases come from the neglect of our body in the overwork of the brain. In this railway age the wear and tear of labor and intellect go on without pause or self-pity. We live longer than our forefathers, but we suffer more from a thousand artificial anxieties and cares. They fatigued only the muscles; we exhaust the finer strength of the nerves; and when we send impatiently to the doctor, it is ten to one but what he finds the acute complaints, which is all that we perceive, connected with some chronic mental irritation, or some unwholesome inveteracy of habit.—*Sir Bulwer Lytton at Edinburgh.*

WHAT DEGRADES.—Places and professions are not of much account. To one who has self-respect, a theatre is as safe as a throne. It is the heart carried into a thing, not the thing itself that degrades. The heart, not the position is the assurance and safeguard of virtue. It is not the profession but the heart that degrades. The most despised calling may be made honorable by the honor of its professors; nor will any manner of work corrupt the nature which is intrinsically pure. The ballet-dancer may be as high-minded as the governess; the shop-worker as noble as the artist. It is the heart, the mind, the intention carried into the work, which degrades, or ennobs the character; for to the "pure all things are pure," and to the impure, all things are occasions of still further evil.—*Chambers's Journal.*

QUESTIONS WELL ANSWERED.—A sophist, wishing to puzzle Thales, the Melesian, one of the wise men of Greece, proposed to him in rapid succession the following difficult questions. The philosopher replied to them all without the least hesitation, and with how much propriety and precision, our readers can judge for themselves.

What is the oldest of all things? God—because he always existed.

What is the most beautiful? The world—because it is the work of God.

What is the greatest of all things? Space—because it contains all that is created.

What is the quickest of all things? Thought—because in a moment it can fly to the end of the universe.

What is the strongest? Necessity—because it makes men face all the dangers of life.

What is the most difficult? To know yourself.

What is the most constant of all things? Hope—because it still remains with man after he has lost every thing else.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch

several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is 12½ to 25 cts. higher in most grades; Corn 3 cts. per bushel; Pork 31½ cts. per bbl.; Lard ¼ ct. per lb.; Beef unchanged.

Cotton has fluctuated somewhat the past week, but has settled down to-day at the same rates as per our last. Sugar and Tobacco the same.

The weather was very fine and hot up to Thursday, the 27th April. The thermometer ranged the preceding day as high as 75° at noon. On the evening of the 27th, it commenced raining, which it continued gently with strong easterly winds till Saturday morning the 29th, when it blew a gale, and during the succeeding twenty-four hours the rain poured down in torrents. We never witnessed a greater fall of water in the same space of time. Sunday, the 30th, was slightly showery, closing fine at night. The destruction by the flood is terrible,

and it will take a long time to repair the devastations committed throughout the country. The season still continues very backward. We find by our record, that many shrubs and trees leave and bloom from 10 to 13 days later than last year. In 1853 the peach trees began to bloom at our residence, 16 miles north of the Battery, on the 18th of April, this year the first blossoms at the same place did not appear till the 28th.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

We are in receipt of the *Mark Lane Express* of April 10th, and condense a few words, all that is important to our readers in its long article on the Corn Trade. It shows an importation of Wheat into the London Market, for the quarter ending April 1st, 1854, of 381,003 qrs., against 190,621 qrs. in the corresponding time of 1853; and from this it argues that the wants of England will be equally great for the succeeding quarter to be made up of the months of April, May, and June. It also says that the advices from the Upper Baltic repeat what has already been so frequently affirmed, viz., that the Wheat crop of 1853 has proved very short, and stocks having been reduced into a narrow compass by the large shipments during autumn and winter, the supplies likely to be derived from that quarter during the summer, will, it is stated, be comparatively small.

If all this be correct, Great Britain will look to the United States for her principal supply of wheat till the next harvest. The price, consequently cannot go down much this spring and the coming summer.

The weather continues very fine in England for putting in the spring crops. Money is unusually dear there, which greatly checks speculation in grain. Were it not for this, the demand would be greater than it now is.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets.

In our weekly reports we give the prices which producers actually get, and not the prices at which produce is sold from the market.

Saturday, April 29, 1854.

Rain! Rain! Mud! Mud! and yet New-York must eat! does eat, and pay for—Meer potatoes, \$4 @ \$4 25 per bbl.; Carters, ditto; Early Junes, \$3 50 @ \$4; Common, \$3 @ \$3 25; yellow Onions, \$2; red, \$2 25; white, \$3 50; white Turnips, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; yellow, \$3; Spinach, \$2 50; Russet Apples, \$4; Greenings, \$4 50; Swaars, \$4 50; Spitzensburgs, \$4 50; Baldwins, \$5; Seeknotfurthers, \$5; Green Peas, \$6 @ \$8; Parsnips, \$2 50; Carrots, \$2 50; Beets, \$2 50; Lettuce, per doz. bunches, 37½ cts. @ \$1; Onions, 62½ cts.; Vegetable Oysters, \$1; Celery, \$1 50 @ \$2 25; Rhubarb, \$6; Rape Sprouts, \$1 75; Maple Sugar, 10 @ 12c. per lb.; Old Butter, 14 @ 18c.; New Butter, 23 @ 25c.; Eggs, per doz., 14 @ 16c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 1, 1854.

Owing to the unprecedented storm of last week, the number of cattle in market is much less than usual. The day is pleasant, though cool. This, and the limited number make prices high, considering the quality, which is uniformly common throughout the yards. But very few of the cattle show stable care. Feeders would do well to notice that their animals would bring them enough better prices, from their looks, to pay all trouble in stabling.

Prices range from 8½ @ 11c. per pound.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves,	1,813
Swine,	4346
Cows and Calves,	11
Sheep,	858
Veals,	1107

Erie R. R. brought in 541 beeves, 4346 swine; Hudson R.

R., 5 heeves, 11 cows and calves, 1107 veals, 358 sheep, Hudson River Boats, 210 beeves. New-York State, by cars, 103. Ohio, by cars, 780. Kentucky, by cars, 295. Illinois, by cars, 80. Pennsylvania, on foot, 214. Virginia, on foot, 65.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	200
Sheep,	2,000
Veals,	100
Cows and Calves,	100

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	150
Cows,	63
Sheep,	886

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	50
Cows,	40

Prices at Robinson Street, beeves, $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@11¢; cows and calves, 25 ¢@ 50 ¢; veals, 4, 5, and 6 cts.; sheared sheep, 52 ¢@ 56 ¢; woolled sheep, 53 ¢@ 58 ¢.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. 5 $8\frac{1}{2}$ ¢@ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 62¢@ —
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 29 @ 30
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ — 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50
Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Middling.....	8 9¢ 8 9¢ 8 9¢
Middling Fair.....	10 10¢ 10 10¢ 11
Fair.....	11 11¢ 11 11¢ 12 12¢
Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ yard, — 12¢@13 —
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —
Coffee.	
Java, White.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 14 @ — 14 1/4
Mocha.....	— 13¢@ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10¢@ — 12
Maracibo.....	— 12 @ — 12 1/2
St. Domingo.....	(cas.) — 9¢@ — 10 1/2
Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 20
Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 16
Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 47 @ — 49
Flax.	
Jersey.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 8 @ — 9
Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2.....	— 7 @ 7 25
State, common brands.....	7 50 @ 7 62 1/2
State, Straight brand.....	7 62 1/2 @ 7 75
State, favorite brands.....	7 87 1/2 @ 8 —
Western, mixed do.....	7 93 1/2 @ 8 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 25 @ 8 18 1/2
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 25 @ 8 37 1/2
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 — @ 8 31 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 — @ 8 12 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 31 1/2 @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 62 1/2 @ 9 62 1/2
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 37 1/2 @ 9 37 1/2
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 12 1/2
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 25 @ 10 50
Canada, (in bond).....	7 75 @ 7 81 1/2
Brandywine.....	8 75 @ 8 81 1/2
Georgetown.....	8 75 @ 8 81 1/2
Petersburgh City.....	8 75 @ 8 81 1/2
Richmond Country.....	8 72 1/2 @ 8 75
Alexandria.....	8 72 1/2 @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 72 1/2 @ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	4 68 1/2 @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 62 1/2 @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 4 50
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ punch. 19 — @ —
Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 2 20 @ 2 32
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 10 @ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 @ 1 95
Rye, Northern.....	1 12 1/2 @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— 82 @ — 83
Corn, Round White.....	— 82 @ — 84
Corn, Southern White.....	— 82 @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— 85 @ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— 80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— 86 @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	— 95 @ 1 08

Oats, River and Canal.....	— 49 @ — 51
Oats, New-Jersey.....	— 46 @ — 47
Oats, Western.....	— 53 @ — 54 1/2
Oats, Penna.....	— 47 @ — 49
Oats, Southern.....	— 42 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. 2 75 @ 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada.....	1 bush. 1 18 1/2 @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62 1/2

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 23 @ — 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. — 87 1/2¢@ — 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton. 285 — @ 320 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 13¢@ — 6
Sisal.....	— 10 @ —
Sunn.....	— 5 1/2 @ —
Italian.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton. 240 — @ —
Jute.....	— 120 @ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	— 195 @ 200
American, do., Dressed.....	— 210 @ 260
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.

1853.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 40 @ — 44
1852.....	— 38 @ — 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. — @ 1 13
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Lumber.

Timber, White Pine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22
Timber, Oak.....	— 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— 35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) — 18 @ — 22

YARD SELLING PRICES.

Timber, Oak Seantling.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	— 17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	— 20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	— 37 50 @ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	— 30 @ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box.....	— 16 @ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ pce. — 16 @ — 22
Boards, City Worked.....	— 22 @ — 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	— 25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	— 25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	— 26 @ — 32
Plank, City Worked.....	— 26 @ — 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	— 18 @ — 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	— 22 @ — 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bunch. 2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ M. 24 — @ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	— 22 @ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	— 19 @ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	— 17 @ 18 —
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	— 32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	— 16 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— 22 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	— 65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	— 52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	— 40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	— 38 @ — 35
Heading, White Oak.....	— 60 @ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	— 23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 25 @ — 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	— 25 @ — 27
Cardenas, &c.....	— 23 1/2 @ — 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 4 1/2¢@ — 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 280 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	— 2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 87 1/2
Resin, White.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ 250 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Caks.

Thin Oblong, City.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— 6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	— 13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	— 15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	— 7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	— @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ tce. 15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	— 12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	— 14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	— @ 16 50 1/2
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 10¢@ —
Hams, Pickled.....	— 8¢@ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— 8¢@ — 8 1/2
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— 6 1/2¢@ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ 6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 9 — @ 9 1/2
Butter, Orange County.....	— 26 @ — 28
Butter, Ohio.....	— 12 @ — 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	— 20 @ — 25
Butter, Canada.....	— 12 @ — 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	— 10 @ — 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ ton. 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	— 3 50 @ 3 62 1/2

Salt.

Turks Island.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. — @ — 48
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ sack. 1 10 @ 1 12 1/2

Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72 1/2 @ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ — 6 1/2¢@ — 8
Crude, East India.....	— 7 @ — 7 1/2
Nitrate Soda.....	— 5 @ — 5 1/2

Seeds.

Clover.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 10 @ — 11 1/2
Timothy, Mowed.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ tce. 14 — @ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped.....	— 17 @ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — @ —
New-Orleans.....	— 4 @ — 6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 4 1/2 @ — 6
Porto Rico.....	— 4 1/2 @ — 6 1/2
Havana, White.....	— 7 1/2 @ — 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	— 5 @ — 7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	— 9 1/2 @ —
do. do. do. Crushed.....	— 9 1/2 @ —
do. do. do. Ground.....	— 8 1/2 @ —
do. (A) Crushed.....	— 9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	— none.
Manilla.....	— 5 1/2 @ —
Brazil White.....	— 6 1/2 @ — 7
Brazil, Brown.....	— 5 @ —

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 11 1/2¢@ — 12 1/2
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — @ —
Kentucky.....	— 7 @ — 10
Mason County.....	— 6 1/2 @ — 11
Maryland.....	— 6 1/2 @ —
St. Domingo.....	— 12 @ — 18
Cuba.....	— 18 1/2 @ — 23 1/2
Yara.....	— 40 @ — 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	— 25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	— 15 @ — 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	— 6 @ — 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	— 5 1/2 @ — 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 50 @ — 55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	— 46 @ — 48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	— 42 @ — 45
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	— 36 @ — 28
Extra, Pulled.....	— 42 @ — 48
Superfine, Pulled.....	— 39 @ — 41
No. 1, Pulled.....	— 33 @ — 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

THE WAR IN EUROPE! A MAP FOR THE TIMES!—WE have just issued a Map of the countries now, or likely to be, involved in the European War. It has been very favorably noticed by the Press, and truly is the desideratum of the present day.

On receipt of FIFTY CENTS, we will send, free of postage, a copy in pocket form, enclosed in muslin cover.

ENSLIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING,
Map Publishers and Mounters
May 1st, 1854.
34-35* 156 William st., New-York City.

MONEY FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY FOUND IN THE seed store, No. 187 Water street, which will be paid to any claimant who can prove the property and date of its loss.
R. L. ALLEN.

BERKSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND SUFFOLK SWINE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

Refer to A. B. ALLEN, editor of this paper, or to the Managers of the American Institute.

Letters addressed to A. B. Allen, will meet with immediate attention.

SAMUEL LOVE,
33-45 Corner of 53d Street and 6th Avenue, New-York.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES,

combining all the latest improvements.

NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED

STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN.

33d.

A GOOD FLORIST WANTED—APPLY TO DR. E. PAR-

sons, Savannah, Georgia, or to the editor of this paper.

33-35.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

WANTED—TWO FEMALES, SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS

old. They must be of good size, fine and pure bred.

Please state lowest price. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

33-38.

PIGS WANTED.—A GOOD PAIR OF BERKSHIRE PIGS

of suitable age to ship to the south at once.

Those having the Pure Breed will please address

C. M. S

VIRGINIA LAND FOR SALE.

A S COUNSEL AND AGENT FOR THE HEIRS OF DAVID ELLINGTON, dec'd, I offer for sale a tract of land containing about 1000 acres, lying in Prince Edward's Co., Va., on the Richmond and Danville R. R., about 4 miles above its junction with the South Side Railroad. Its location, with respect to the two Railroads, gives it every necessary market facility. The soil is naturally free, and is susceptible of a high state of improvement, but for the last 13 years it has been lying in a neglected state, during a controversy (now recently determined) in respect to the will of the former owner. The present owners reside in several of the Western States, and for this reason it will be sold at a great bargain. One or more skillful and enterprising farmers from some of the Northern States would find a profitable investment in this land. The quantity of timber land is amply sufficient for all the purposes of the farm. Besides the adaptation of soil to the cultivation of tobacco, and all the usual grain crops of the country, it is probable that the hay crop can be made easy and profitable, in consequence of the large quantity of branch flat. It is estimated that the aggregate length of the small streams which water the tract, is from ten to twelve miles! Further particulars will be given, when requested, by the undersigned whose address is "JEFFREY'S STORE P.O., NOTTOWAY CO., VA." Persons desirous of examining the land can easily do so as it is within two days' travel from the city of New-York.

April 6, 1854.

W. C. KNIGHT.

CRANBERRY VINES.—100,000 FINE BEARING PLANTS, of the Bell variety, which are commonly raised in New-England. On low ground, with a little care, they bear large crops. They can be forwarded at any time between this and the middle of May, to any part of the United States. A circular, with mode of culture, soil, and price, will be forwarded to all who may want information on the subject.

April 1st.

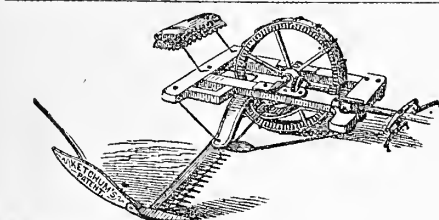
TROWBRIDGE & THOMPSON, [32-34] New-Haven, Ct.

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWES.



constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited.

FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y.



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on upper side of the frame: oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying UNTRIED Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us THE NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY.) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y.

HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky.

31-39

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE AND GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGE-MAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 18th street, New York

Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I.

26-38

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp.

23-71

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Cultivator. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation, Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c., Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies, Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management, Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1.25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Storkhorst's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1.25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1.25.

XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.

XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1.25.

XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1.25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1.25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1.25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$1.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

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SEED OATS. very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato

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CONNECTICUT, SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from

any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the

market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved

manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is

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He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the

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These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and

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March 13, 1854. [28-40.]

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CORNS.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to an Acre, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORSCOLE OR KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CABBAGE.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren.

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MILK.—who may order, Fine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted,

Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RANISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scar-

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Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat

Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's

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Large Bergen or American True Green Glazed, Fine Drum-

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RHUBARB.—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety.

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Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALCO," (9918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England, and others are sired by Cows of my Importations, will also sell a lot of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, bred by me, from Jonas Webb, and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell a lot of 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMNE, (12205), and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARABAS, (12789). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithton, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

L. G. MORRIS.

TERMS, Cash on delivery.

March 16th, 1854. 29-37

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27-35

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27-77

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26-29-31-86

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THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter.

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NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of refuse of ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

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PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality. AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

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ATKINS' SELF-RAKING REAPER.—40 of these machines were used last harvest in grass or grain or both, with almost uniformly good success, in nine different States and Canada. TWENTY-SIX PREMIUMS, including two at the Crystal Palace, (silver and bronze medals,) were awarded it at the autumn exhibitions. I am building only 500, which are being rapidly ordered. Mr. Joseph Hall, Rochester, N. Y., will also build a few. Early orders necessary to insure a reaper.

Price at Chicago \$175-\$75 Cash with order, note for \$50, payable when reaper works successfully, and another for \$50, payable 1st December next with interest. Or \$160 cash in advance. Warranted to be a good Self-Raking Reaper.

Agents properly recommended and wanted throughout the country. Experienced agents preferred. It is important this year to have the machines widely scattered.

Descriptive circulars with cuts, and giving impartially the difficulties as well as successes of the reaper, mailed to post-paid applications. J. S. WRIGHT.

"Prairie Farmer" Warehouses, Chicago, Feb., 1854. 23-35

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-tf A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

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HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scuffers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water of forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, treecrappers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [21tf] R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White fruit Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new or North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted.

24-36

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THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 74 Cortlandt st., New-York. 22-34

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Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

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Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st, The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d, The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d, Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th, Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th, Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

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WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

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PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

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SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MANURE.—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

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BULL'S HEAD SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, TWENTY-fourth street, West side of Third Avenue, N. Y. 1-34

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FAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York. G. G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdalla horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

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NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY & MCAFEE, PROPRIETORS Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Fir, American and Chinese Arbor Vitae, Cedrus Decidara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.

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The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for health, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady

THE PEAR BLIGHT,

which has never existed in this locality. Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.

New-Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1854. 17-68

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New-York, April 1st, 1853. R. K. NORTHUP, N. POST.

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CONCKLIN & HUGG, LIVERY STABLES, NOS. 63 & 65 Twenty-fourth street, between Lexington and Third Avenues, (Office on Twenty-fourth street,) New-York.—Coaches, Light Wagons, and Horses to let on most reasonable terms. Horses kept by the day, week, or month. 1-40

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 35.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

AGRICULTURE IN MINNESOTA.

WE have received a visit from a resident of St. Anthony, in this new territory, and gleaned from him the following information concerning its climate, soil, and productions. St. Anthony's Falls have long been known to geographers as upon the upper waters of the Mississippi, far beyond the outskirts of civilization. It was dream-land to us when a school-boy, a quarter of a century ago, and we never expected to see a citizen of a village of thousands of inhabitants, located within the roar of its waters. Already the water is partially appropriated, and is driving saw-mills and grist-mills, turning out lumber, and meal, and flour for the inhabitants of a rising State. It was not till 1849 that this territory was organized, and yet it has already a large population, principally from New-England, who are planting there the Puritan institutions of the East. St. Anthony has six organized churches, and the university of the State has been located at this place. Congress appropriated twenty thousand acres of land for its support. A building has been erected by private subscription for school purposes, which it is expected will grow into a college.

The village is about in the latitude of northern Vermont, and the extremes of cold are as great as in New-England, but the atmosphere is more dry, and more favorable to health. Colds are not so prevalent, and the climate is favorable to all affections of the lungs. The thermometer one morning the last winter stood at thirty-five degrees below zero. In summer it goes up to over ninety.

The spring comes on very rapidly, and vegetation is more forward than in the same latitude in the east. The soil is a sandy loam, resting upon lime-rock. This rock underlies the whole region for hundreds of miles north and south, and may be found below the surface, from one, to one hundred feet. On the banks of the river, it crops out, presenting in some places a perpendicular face, in others, an alternation of rock and soil, the soil every where being covered with grass to the water's edge. Sand and vegetable matter enter largely into the composition of the soil, so that it immediately feels the influence of the sun, and brings forward vegetation very rapidly. The surface soil is from one to three feet deep. The river is full of islands, which are generally covered with wood. The prevailing timber upon the islands is cottonwood, elm, sugar-maple, bass-wood, and walnut. Back from the river the oak-openings are almost the only appearance of timber. These oaks are

scattered about upon the prairies, appearing more like an orchard than any feature in our landscape. A characteristic feature of Minnesota is its beautiful lakes. These are large and numerous, perfectly clear, apparently fed with living springs, and abounding with fish. The white fish and lake trout are among them.

The emigrants coming from the East, follow the habits in which they have been educated, and put in a crop of corn and potatoes when they first break up the soil. Wheat-growing, to which both soil and climate are admirably adapted, follows later. Large quantities are now raised of the usual farm crop, but so great is the tide of immigration pouring into the territory, that they do not supply the wants of the population. Large quantities of grain and meat are brought up the river. Besides salt provisions, large numbers of beef cattle are brought up for slaughtering. At all the landings upon the river, farm products bear a high price, so that the farmer can oftentimes pay for his farm in a single season.

The immigrants are principally men of small means, with their fortunes invested in their persons. The first effort of the new citizen is to get him a home. If he has any capital, he buys his quarter section of 160 acres or more, and pays for it. If destitute of capital, he takes from the land office a preëmption right for a quarter of a section, which secures him possession for one year. Even if he does not pay for his land the first year, the government is very lenient toward the first settler upon the soil, and he is seldom disturbed without an equivalent for all his improvements. The best lands are often all bought up by speculators in large quantities, and this is a great disadvantage to the actual settler. It gives him the second choice of the lands, and often prevents him from having neighbors. Those who arrive after him will prefer to go further inland, and buy at government prices, rather than buy of the speculators.

When the settler has possession of his land, he puts up a log house, the best his means afford. The logs are hewn upon two sides, and the crevices are stopped with sticks and mud. The chimney is made of stone, if that article is convenient, if not, the mud plaster supplies its place. Glass can be had in the villages, and a very few windows generally satisfy the settler for the first season.

Barns are very scarce. Hovels take their place, and as the prairie grass is very abundant, and to be had for the cutting; it is piled upon and around the hovels so as to make a very comfortable shelter for the stock. The first winter is usually spent in getting out rails and fencing stuff, to enclose the ground he purposes

to cultivate the next season. It is several years, usually, before the whole farm gets enclosed. The soil yields abundantly without manure. Three hundred bushels of potatoes are often raised to the acre, and as yet the rot has not troubled them. Pink-eyes, Irish greys, and the Chewangos are common varieties. Wheat, corn, and oats yield abundantly.

The unenclosed prairie is the pasture ground for all the stock of the settlement. As all the calves are raised, it is an easy matter to call the cows home to their stalls, by keeping the calves in the hovels through the first season. Many of the cows are furnished with bells so that they are easily reclaimed by their owners. The young stock wander off, and are often not seen by their owners for months. The sight of these large herds, feeding upon the luxuriant prairie, is one of the richest in Nature. It carries one back to the patriarchal age, when men numbered their flocks and herds by hundreds and thousands.

Some attention is already paid to fruit growing, and a nursery agent has established himself near St. Anthony. He is furnished with his stock from nurseries in Iowa, and sells at prices not very much in advance of the East. Young trees are set out, but not many of them are in bearing condition.

Wild fruits are abundant, especially upon the islands in the river.

A plum resembling the Damson is very common; grapes, crab apples, thimble berries, and raspberries are found in many localities. The crab apples are large, but are not improved in quality by their size. The wild grapes are not of better quality than those found with us.

To the New-Englander, Minnesota presents an inviting home, if he must leave his native soil. He will find there a more healthy climate than he leaves behind him, and a virgin soil yielding abundant crops. But it will be many years before he can surround himself with the many social comforts and privileges of the East. Of what avail is it that he gains a superfluity of the raw materials of comfort for his body, if he must live years in a log house, and be deprived of the school and meeting-house—those land marks of New-England? Why seek a richer soil when the wealth of his own soil, amid the institutions dearest to his heart, is not yet half developed? The industrious man, with a good house and a few acres around him, may support himself and family in comfort where he now is, ordinarily, with more ease than to seek a new home in the West. But the Yankee must move. Necessity is laid upon him to push off into the wilderness, and if he will leave us, we can only say to him, "Minnesota is a goodly land. Go up and possess it."

ON FEEDING POULTRY.

WE take the following article on feeding from the *Poultry Chronicle*. What the writer says in respect to Indian corn and rice, may answer for England, but long experience in this country proves them to be among the best kinds of feed we can give to our poultry.

In August, one year, we shut up a lot of hens to fat, in a roomy stable with a plank floor. We gave them nothing but Indian corn for their food, and as much of it as they pleased to eat. We also gave them clean, fresh water in abundance daily, and fresh gravel. In three weeks we killed the lot, and saving that they were a little too fat, we never eat better poultry. The hens were full of eggs. Had they been kept one week longer, we think they would have laid abundantly; still, for fattening and laying, we would prefer to let the hens run at large. The meat is leaner, more juicy and tender for it. Indian corn is better cracked than fed whole; and it is very well to mix oats, barley, buckwheat, and sunflower seed with it. Rye, wheat, and rice are very good, but generally more expensive with us than the other kinds of grain mentioned. We like the idea as suggested by the writer of scattering the grain well over the ground, so that it will take some time for the fowls to pick it up, and they cannot then gorge themselves to their injury.

If you go to a physician to consult him for a disordered stomach, he inquires your habits, and particularly your diet, and manner of eating. From defects in these, he finds the origin of your disease, and for its cure he inculcates a new and better system. When men lived in a state of nature, ailments were less numerous; and so it is with poultry. In a natural state, they have few diseases; with us they have many, because we have forced them into an unnatural state of life. We would then trace them to bad feeding, and would also, by plain suggestions, point out a cure.

Pheasants, wild fowl, and poultry, where they are wild, as in India, are always healthy, and the scars and seams, well known to all those who are in the habit of plucking them, testify to the condition that enables them to recover from the most serious wounds. Our feeding, then, should most resemble that of wild bird, if we would seek the same result both in condition and feather. We should also seek to give the same food as the bird would find if left to its own resources.

The faults of modern feeding are, giving meat—feeding out of vessels of any description—throwing down large heaps of food, irregularly—and too often the substitution of any thing that is cheap for that which is wholesome.

Meat is an unnatural food for poultry. It was extensively given during the Cochon mania, in order to make weight; and many are the buyers who have paid from ten to twenty pounds each for very heavy hens, so unnaturally fattened by this process, that they could never lay a perfect egg, and numbers died in the attempt. A fowl is not provided with digestive organs for meat.

In a state of nature, fowls run over a great extent of ground before they get a crop-full. They pick up food grain by grain, and with it small pieces of dirt, blades of grass, and other things, that all help digestion. What, then, can be said of the various feeders in use? Placed before the fowls filled with barley, the birds do in five minutes that which should be the work of two hours; they eat a greedy fill, and suffering from unnatural repletion, they have recourse to drink. The corn swells in the crop, and the sufferers, instead of walking cheerfully about, hide in corners, and squat about to the detriment of their health. This applies to the

equally bad practice of throwing down the food in heaps.

Irregularity.—In a natural state at break of day, all birds are in search of food, and they find it. What an evil it is, then, for them to be fed one day at seven, next day at nine, and sometimes not till mid-day. A still greater evil is, to endeavor to make up for previous neglect by an extra quantity.

Among the improper food given to fowls we include two rather popular articles, viz., Indian corn and rice. We can only add, we have tried both; the former makes fowls extremely fat, but it makes no flesh. We consider the latter worthless, as we have tried it to our cost; and we have no hesitation in saying, no good is ever done either in condition or feather, when the birds are fed with it.

Having disposed of our complaints, we will now endeavor to point out a better plan for general feeding, not with a view to fattening or extra condition, but to keep a yard in really good plight.

They must be out at daybreak, and should be fed directly with oatmeal slaked, and thrown down to them. Let it be so mixed, that when cast down, it will crumble. As soon as they cease to run after it, leave off feeding. At mid-day, give some whole corn, wheat is best, but throw it as far, and scatter it as much as you can—throw it among the grass; you will see the fowls spreading about in a natural way, and seeking the stray grains. In the afternoon, feed again as in the morning. Our system then is, regular feeding three times per day, and no food, save what they can find, at any other time. It will cost no more than the systems we have blamed, and the condition of the fowls will amply compensate for the little extra trouble.

H. R.

NITRATE OF SODA.

THE following remarks on this fertilizer, are extracted from an address by Dr. ANDERSON, before the Highland Agricultural Society.

I presume all my audience are aware that by the use of no more than 42 lbs. per acre, Mr. Pusey obtained an increase of 7 bushels of barley, or more than four times the value of the manure. I need scarcely say that the experience of many farmers in this neighborhood has clearly established the value of nitrate of soda as a top-dressing for grass lands; in general, however, it has been employed in larger quantity, (1½ to 2 cwt. per acre), and the application of two-thirds cwt. by Mr. Main is, so far as I know, the smallest recorded except Mr. Pusey's. In a subsequent paper, on the natural law by which cubic nitre acts as a manure, Mr. Pusey enters on more difficult ground. In regard to it, I may observe in the first place, that a very curious misapprehension seems to have existed as to the views entertained by chemists regarding the source of the value of nitrate of soda, and it has been asserted that they still considered it uncertain whether that manure acted by virtue of its nitric acid or its soda. I think it right distinctly to contradict this statement. The strict retainers of the Giessen School of Chemistry may possibly still entertain such doubts, but I apprehend, that if Mr. Pusey had put the question to any agricultural chemist, he would have received for reply that it was most unequivocally due to the nitric acid, and not to the soda. It has, however, always been considered doubtful whether the nitric acid is assimilated directly by the plant or is first converted into ammonia, which we know it very readily is; that, however, is an entirely different question on which experiment has not as yet thrown the slightest gleam of light, and which will probably continue long undecided. As far as the question of the constituent on which the value of nitrate of soda depends is concerned, it must be considered as having been entirely set at rest 10 years since, by the experiments of Kuhlman, who showed that nitrate of lime produced the same effects; and the ex-

periment paper, though sufficiently interesting in other respects, was quite unnecessary. As the result of the experiments contained in his papers, Mr. Pusey has deduced as a natural law, that "substances strengthen vegetation, mainly by their contents of nitrogen." But in this there is nothing new; it is exactly what chemists have over and over again asserted, except that they have not gone by any means so far; and while attributing a preëminence to nitrogen, have not failed to point out the importance of other substances. But when we come to consider the matter in all its details, there are other points not referred to by Mr. Pusey, which deserve attention. The experiments of Kuhlman were made for the purpose of contrasting the value of nitrogen in different forms, and the substances used were sulphate and muriate of ammonia, nitrate of soda, Peruvian guano, and the gelatine of bones. The result was, that for every 100 lbs. of nitrogen contained in the manure, there was obtained an increased produce in round numbers of 300 lbs. of hay with the salts of ammonia, of 500 lbs. with nitrate of soda, while with Peruvian guano there was in one case an increase of about \$500, and in another of no less than 16,000 lbs. of hay for the same quantity of nitrogen. The gelatine gave nearly the same increase as the ammonia salts. These results are still more striking when we observe the effect on the subsequent crops; for with the salts of ammonia and nitrate of soda, the effect was not only entirely exhausted on the first crops, but that immediately following was actually diminished, while with Peruvian guano and gelatine, the increase was spread over several years. Nor is there anything unintelligible in this result; guano gives to the soil much more than nitrogen, it supplies phosphoric acid and the alkalies, and hence, theoretically, ought to produce a higher effect. Such are the results of Kuhlman's experiments.

They support fully Mr. Pusey's opinion as to the value of nitrate of soda, but they are totally at variance with that law which Mr. Pusey tells us we may now adopt with unhesitating certainty, namely, that substances strengthen vegetation mainly by their contents of nitrogen; for we perceive that nitrate of soda surpasses sulphate of ammonia in the ratio of 5 to 3, while it their action was merely dependent on their nitrogen, they ought to produce the same effect. Further, a quantity of guano produces in one experiment three, and in another five times the effect of sulphate of ammonia, a difference which can only be attributed to the other constituents of the guano. I have mentioned these experiments, not with the view of throwing any doubts on the advantages derived from the use of nitrate of soda, for on that point there can be no question, but rather as a caution against the too hasty adoption of that law, which Mr. Pusey says we may now assume with unhesitating certainty, and to show that there are many points regarding its use on which we still require experimental evidence. So far from supporting Mr. Pusey's law, those experiments rather point towards a view which at a monthly meeting of the society, some two or three years since, I suggested as deserving experimental inquiry, but which, much to my regret, has not yet been taken up. I believe the facts at present known tend to show that, while nitrate of soda exerts a marked influence upon the growth of the great family of graminaceous plants, it is nearly or altogether without effect upon roots and clover, and I suggested that just as there are two classes of animals, carnivorous and herbivorous, so there might possibly be two classes of plants capable of deriving their nitrogenous constituents from different sources, one assimilating it chiefly or only from ammonia, the other possessing in addition the power of elaborating it from nitric acid. This view derives some support from the recent experiments of Wolff, which have shown that the nitrates which act powerfully upon barley are almost without effect upon tares. It must be understood, however, that I throw out this merely as

a suggestion, to be confirmed or refuted by experiment.

From the Mark Lane Express.

RESOURCES FOR BREEDING HORSES.

HAVING in a previous communication shown that our horses have not deteriorated in respect to blood and performances, I will now proceed to consider how their superiority may be continued, confining my observations to those subjects which apply to breeding hunters, roadsters, and carriage horses. For these purposes, but especially for the two former classes, recourse must be had to stallions which have been bred for the turf; and although it is not imperative, or in all cases advisable, that the mare should be thorough-bred, it is essential that the sire should be. Here, however, I must introduce the suggestion, that there can be no objection to a powerful short-legged thorough-bred mare with hunting action, if such an animal can be obtained at a reasonable price. Breeders of all kinds of animals are aware that when a cross of what may be termed plebeian blood is resorted to, the stain should be in the dam, and that the male should be of the higher class. The superiority of the progeny arising from this system was clearly demonstrated some years since. The stallions to be selected should be those with good legs and feet, sound constitutions, strong backs and loins, with prominent hips, muscular thighs, and perfectly defined hocks; the shoulders being so intimately connected with the action of the fore-legs, demand the most positive scrutiny, and temper is an attribute not to be disregarded. Color may also be a consideration—not forgetting to ascertain what may have prevailed among the ancestors. A horse that has signalized himself by winning his races when the ground has been deep, is greatly to be preferred, for the purpose now under consideration, to one which could only run when the course was dry, although the former may not have won more than two or three races during his career, and the latter twenty. This circumstance will generally influence the breeders of racing stock, who selecting the one which has won the most races, and beaten the most superior competitors, leaves the other at the service of those who confine their breeding to less aristocratic pretensions. Perhaps it may be observed that there are very few stallions in which are combined all the good qualities I have enumerated; but there are some; they should be extensively patronized, and that would be the best security against their being sent abroad. It is too frequently the parsimonious saving of breeders which leads to that event. While in every department of a breeding establishment it is necessary to practise economy in the true acceptance of the term, it is equally important to avoid penurious extremes, which must eventually lead to disappointment and loss. Every man should determine upon giving a fair price for a fair commodity; and as every man who breeds hunters expects to realize a good price for a good horse, he should not be niggardly of the sum which he pays for the services of that animal which is to be the progenitor of his future hope. Rather than expend three sovereigns for the services of a superior stallion, many persons will put their mares to any wretch, if the owner will accommodate them for a mere nominal remuneration. This is the frequent cause of useful horses being sent out of the country. It cannot be expected that the owner of a valuable animal will refuse the offer of a high price from a foreigner, unless he can fairly calculate upon realizing an equivalent sum by keeping his horse at home.

To secure stallions of repute, farmers would find it advantageous if they would unite, and signify their determination to patronise those of character. An extra sovereign or two is of no importance to an individual, more especially when he reasonably anticipates a return of his money; but when a number of persons contribute their one or two sovereigns, it becomes an object of

great importance to the recipient. The introduction of Arabian blood has been recommended, as calculated to correct the evils which are alleged against the horses of the present day. The argument held is, that in "the early days of racing the large importations of good Arabs—followed as they were by a careful and continuous selection, not for one good quality, but for a fine union of qualities—succeeded for many years in producing, both for the turf and all useful and pleasurable purposes, the best saddle-horses in the world." I have clearly shown that the horses of the present day are far superior to those of the time referred to. Going back to Arabian blood would be like putting a child back to his alphabet after he had gained proficiency in spelling. The advocate of the Arabian states that "most of the Arab horses which have of late years come to this country have not been of the first class;" and also that "they can only run at their full stretch for about half a mile." There is no doubt that the horses that have been imported have been the best that could be procured; and the fact of their not being able to run more than half a mile is an admission that our race-horses are far superior to them in running distances. Apart from racing, for hunting purposes a cross from the Arab is worthless, which I have seen in several instances. Animals bred in that manner are proverbially soft, and of delicate constitutions. For breeding hacks, if they are only to be required for parade, selecting very handsome Galloway mares about fourteen hands high, the services of a clever Arabian may be admitted, but for no other kind of horse.

If it is desired to breed large powerful carriage horses, a very active short-legged Cleveland horse may be most suitable; but he should be one of extraordinary perfection.

Unfortunately, many persons who enter into the speculation of breeding are not sufficiently good judges of the points and merits of horses, and thus they are often led into the error of putting their mares to unsuitable stallions at a low price. Not being able to distinguish the difference of blood, constitution, shape, and action between the one whose covering price is three sovereigns and the other whose price is one sovereign, they only regard the saving of their money, without reference to future prospects. It is to be hoped the Royal Agricultural Society will take the subject into consideration; they have it in their power to advance the interests of breeds of horses very materially; and I doubt whether it can be done more effectually than by offering liberal prizes for the produce of certain stallions which, having been exhibited, shall be approved by the judges. It would be a means of assisting inexperienced breeders in their selections. They would naturally send their mares to those stallions, in the hope of gaining the prizes for their produce; but it should be a condition that the stallion so chosen should be restricted to covering mares not thorough-bred for a certain sum, I think not exceeding three sovereigns. Comparing the value of the prizes offered by the Royal Agricultural Society—when the meeting took place at Gloucester—for other kinds of farming stock with those for horses, especially of the roadster class, it would appear that such animals are considered unworthy of encouragement. For three different breeds of bulls £40 each were given; but for the best roadster stallion only £15. Young bulls, cows, and heifers in milk or in calf, and yearlings heifers of the three kinds, were liberally rewarded with prizes, and likewise old and young stallions, fillies, and brood mares and foals for agricultural purposes; but there was not one prize for young stallions, fillies, or brood mares of the roadster class, which, if judiciously managed, is the most profitable stock a farmer can raise.

The next consideration—and that is a most essential one—is the method of keeping foals after weaning them; it is a rock upon which so many breeders have foundered. Having weaned their foals, they consider nothing more is neces-

sary for them but grass, and that at a time of year when it is sour and contains very little nutriment. On the importance of this subject, I make an extract from a letter by a friend, who heard that I had very recently visited a breeding establishment which some years since was in very high repute. To give additional weight to the remark, I must state that my friend is a member of the Veterinary College, and for thirty-seven years had the superintendence of the first stud in England. He writes—"From ignorance in forming the plan, the grass is now so rank and sour that there are complaints of worms, &c., instead of praising, as was formerly the case, the keep of the paddocks." Much of the success or disappointment attendant on breeding horses turns upon the choice of appropriate food, which requires occasionally to be varied. The growth of animals, the development of muscles, and the texture of bones and sinews, depend greatly upon the food with which they are supplied. I am not about to recommend such nutriment as may be conducive to the production of fat, but such as will supply the blood with the elements of muscle, bone, and sinew; for these are the substances which render the horse valuable. To this purpose a moderate allowance of corn and hay is imperative. First-rate hunters and hacks cannot be reared without it. The proportions may vary, as the constitutions of all animals are not alike, and circumstances will sometimes produce unexpected changes. It is in the judicious observance of these matters that the talent of the breeder is exemplified, and his success will to a great extent depend upon his discrimination. When a horse appears too fat, it is a certain indication that the food which he receives abounds in particles having the property of forming that substance; in which case it should be changed, and the quantity diminished.

In some cases it will happen that a horse does not generate a sufficiency of fat, for a certain portion is as necessary to health as an overabundance is prejudicial. This may arise from indigestion, the bad quality of the food, or its not being suitable to the constitution. If indigestion be the cause, the nature of the complaint should be ascertained, and suitable remedies administered. Should it be decided that the quality of the food is bad, the alternative is obvious. Relaxation of the bowels will cause horses to lose their flesh; and so will the opposite condition—constipation. These complaints will frequently have their origin from the food not being suitable to the constitution, and therefore a change is necessary. These may be considered trifles; but when it is observed that relaxation of the bowels, and also constipation, in foals and young horses, if neglected, often becomes constitutional, that impression must cease. In the management of thorough-bred stock, every effort is exerted by giving them good food to bring them forward, so that they may run at two years old. It would be out of character, on this occasion, to enter into any arguments for or against the practice of running them at such an early age; but I may remark that every farmer is aware of the profit and advantages of making his oxen and his sheep ready for the butcher at the earliest period possible; and that is accomplished by selecting those breeds which are celebrated for the purpose, and supplying them at an early age with suitable food. By judicious treatment the horse may likewise be brought forward in his stamina and condition, by which means a four-years-old will be as forward as a five-years-old that has been neglected, and this may be termed the economy of breeding. To explain myself more clearly, we will suppose two colts are taken from their dams in October; one shall have two feeds of corn per diem, a bran mash once a week, and occasionally a few swedes, according to the state of the bowels, four or five pounds of hay, a small paddock or yard to run into, with a hovel for shelter at night and when the weather is unfavorable; the other to be turned into a meadow where the grass is up

to his knees, but which is necessarily sour, containing very little nourishment, and which will probably engender worms. When frost and snow commence, he will be accommodated with an asylum in the farm-yard, where he will be driven about by the cows, perchance gored by their horns when picking a mouthful of barley straw or indifferent hay from the cribs which the jealous cows aforesaid wisely consider their just and exclusive prerogative. In March or April this colt is probably allowed the range of some meadow or pasture land, when, by meeting the young grass as it springs, he occasions damage to the future crop, and the succulent herbage relaxes his bowels. In May he appears a poor, weakly, mis-shapen, dejected object, pot-bellied, and looking as if he had been starved, which, in point of fact, is nearly true, although he has eaten or destroyed keep which might have been more profitably consumed in other ways. Now let us consider the one which has been properly treated; he will be found to look kind and healthy; having been sheltered from the elements he will be robust, and exhibit a fair proportion of muscle, and he will be playful and full of spirits. But, then, the opponents to this course will exclaim, he has cost so much more to keep him. Let us therefore ascertain to what extent. From October the 15th to May the 13th is thirty weeks. Two feeds of corn per diem, or a bushel per week, at three shillings, amount to £4 10s., at which price they may be bought, although when consuming the produce off the land on the farm, it ought only to be estimated at the cost of growing it. Half-a-hundred weight of hay per week, at £3 per ton, £2 5s. Bran mashes and swedes, 5s.; in all, £7. The valuable manure that will be made is equivalent to the extra attendance. The half-starved animal will consume or waste more hay; but we will estimate at the same amount—£2. The injury that he will do to the spring grass by meeting the keep and poaching the land cannot be valued at less than 10s.; total, £2 10s., making a difference of £4 10s. But what would be the relative value of the two animals if offered for sale? much more than the difference in the keep. To sell at this early age, however, is not the object; it has therefore to be considered which will make the most valuable horse at four or five years old—one which has had every opportunity for establishing a healthy, vigorous constitution, or one which having been badly kept in its youth will grow up to be a puny, badly-shaped, infirm animal. It is the latter mode or rearing them which produces so many horses of little value, and which has led to the impression, that the breed of saddle horses has deteriorated. We have plenty of good material to work upon, if that material is properly manufactured. A superficial observer comes to the conclusion, when he visits a large fair, that there are very few good horses to be met with, because all the rubbish is taken to that market; but those which have been more judiciously managed by breeders who have acquired fame, are eagerly sought for by dealers and others, who go to the farms where they are bred, and there make their purchases. Those horses are never seen at the public fairs at all.

There are so many little items connected with rearing horses which may appear trivial in detail, yet are collectively important, that it becomes necessary to mention some of the most essential. When a foal is taken from its dam, the loss it sustains from being deprived of its mother's milk is considerable; that must be met by offering nourishing food, consisting of oats, which should be bruized, occasionally bran mashes; the addition of a little boiled linseed in the water is highly beneficial. As it is used on many farms for feeding fat stock and other cattle, there cannot be much trouble or expense in supplying the small portion requisite to the young foals. Shelter is of great consequence at all seasons, especially during the fall of rain. The texture of the coats of young horses is of that nature, that when it

once becomes wet it is a long time getting dry again, more especially in the winter season. During the process of drying, the evaporation which takes place very materially reduces the quantity of nutriment contained in the blood destined to form fat and muscle on the growing frame, and thus much of the benefit to be expected from the food which the animal consumes is wasted. Colds taken at an early age are calculated to injure the constitutions of young horses to a considerable extent. Some persons urge that horses should be brought up without attention to such matters, in order to render them hardy; but a moment's reflection will decide which of the two is most likely to constitute an animal which, having arrived at maturity, is required to be in possession of his physical powers in the utmost state of development—one which has enjoyed uninterrupted health, or one which has been constantly in a state bordering upon disease. Although colds may be slight, when frequently repeated they become constitutional. Settling upon the lungs, they are often the origin of cutaneous disorders, swelled legs, blindness, and general debility. That organ being the medium through which the vital principle of the air is conveyed to the blood, its pure and healthy state, and consequently the general vigor of the animal, must be affected more or less by the condition of the lungs. When the trachea or windpipe is attacked by colds, and the membrane with which it is lined becomes inflamed, roaring is a frequent result; but it is a mistaken notion to suppose that malady ever proceeds from the lungs. Strangles, and the epidemic called "influenza," often occasion roaring, but more especially when the membrane lining the windpipe has become the seat of chronic inflammation produced by colds.

As I would urgently recommend that all horses should be sheltered from the inclemency of the elements, so would I as earnestly recommend that they should be allowed the free enjoyment of pure air when the weather permits; but for this purpose they should not be turned into wet foggy meadows, where the grass is rank and luxuriant. Small paddocks or yards are the most suitable during winter, or a dry upland pasture that has been eaten close by sheep; but the existing conveniences must in some measure regulate this event.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX FOR 1854.

THE following are directions for the cultivation and preparation of flax, which has been issued this spring to the Irish farmers, by Messrs. Leadbetter & Co., of Belfast:

Choice of Soil and Rotation—By attention and careful cultivation, good flax may be grown on various soils; but some are much better adapted for it than others. The best is a sound, dry, deep loam, with a clay sub-soil, or a light soil with clay sub-soil. It is very desirable that the land should be properly drained and sub-soiled, as, when it is saturated with either underground or surface water, good flax cannot be expected.

Without method there cannot be success; different soils require a difference of rotation. In the best soils of Flanders, flax is grown in the third year of a seven-course rotation, or the fifth year of a ten-course rotation. In Belgium it follows a crop of oats. It is a very general error among farmers to consider it necessary that flax should follow a potato crop. Except on very poor soils, a better crop will be produced after grain, and the double profit of the grain and flax secured. If old lea be broken up, and potatoes planted, followed by a grain crop, a very fine crop of flax may be obtained in the ensuing year.

Preparation of the Soil—One of the points of the greatest importance in the culture of flax, is by thorough draining, and by careful and repeated cleansing of the land from weeds, to place it in the finest, deepest, and cleanest state.

This will make room for the roots to penetrate, which they will often do, to a depth equal to one-half the length of the stem above ground.

After wheat, one plowing may be sufficient, on light, friable loam, but two are better; and, on stiff soils, three are advisable—one immediately after harvest, across the ridges, and two in spring, so as to be ready for sowing in the first or second week of April. Much will, of course, depend on the nature of the soil, and the knowledge and experience of the farmer. The land should be so drained and sub-soiled, that it can be sown in flats, which will give more even and much better crops. Sub-soiling should not be done at a less interval than two years prior to the flax crop. This gives the land time to consolidate. But until the system of thorough draining be general, it will be necessary, after oats, to plow early in autumn, to the depth of six or eight inches. Throw the land into ridges, that it may receive the frost and air; and make surface drains to carry off the rains of winter. If weeds make their appearance, cross-plow in spring, about a month before sowing, but only two or three inches deep, so as to preserve the winter surface for the roots of flax. Following the last harrowing, it is necessary to roll, to give an even surface and consolidate the land, breaking up this again with a short-toothed or seed harrow, before sowing, which should be up and down, not across the ridges, or anglewise.

Sowing—The seed best adapted for the generality of soils is Riga, although Dutch has been used, in many districts of the country, for a series of years, with perfect success. American seed does not generally suit well, as it is apt to produce a coarse branchy stem. If used, it should be on deep loamy soils. Dutch seed has been used frequently of late, and produced excellent crops. In buying seed, select it plump, shining, and heavy, and of the best brands. Sift it clear of all the seeds of weeds, which will save a great deal of after trouble, when the crop is growing. This may be done by fanners, and through a wire sieve, twelve bars to the inch. The proportion of seed for sowing may be stated at three and a half imperial bushels to the Irish or plantation acre. (This is about 2 bushels to the imperial acre, the same as the U. S.) It is better to sow too thick than to thin; as with thick sowing, the stem grows tall and straight, gets only one or two seed capsules at the top; and the fiber is found greatly superior, in fineness and length, to that produced from thin-sown flax, which grows coarse, and branches out, producing much seed, but a very inferior quality of fiber. The ground being pulverized and well cleaned, roll and sow. If it has been laid off without ridges, it should be marked off in divisions, eight to ten feet broad, in order give an equable supply of seed. After sowing, cover it with a seed-harrow, going twice over it—once up and down, and once across or anglewise; as this makes it more equally spread, and divides the small drills made by the teeth of the harrow. Finish with the roller, which will leave the seed covered about an inch—the proper depth. The ridge should be very little raised in the center, when the ground is ready for the seed, otherwise the crop will not ripen evenly; and, when land is properly drained, there should be no ridges. The sowing of clover and grass seeds along with the flax is not advised when it can be conveniently avoided, as the plants injure the root-ends of the flax. But carrots may be sown, in suitable soils, in drills, so that the person pulling the flax may step over the rows, which may be afterwards hoed and cleaned, and should have some liquid manure. A stollen crop of rape or winter vetches, or of turnips of the stone or Norfolk globe varieties may be taken, after the flax is pulled. Rolling the ground after sowing is very advisable, care being taken not to roll when the ground is so wet that the earth adheres to the roller.

Manure—Well-rotted stable manure is as good as can be applied.

Weeding—If care has been paid to cleaning the seed and the soil, few weeds will appear; but if there be any, they must be carefully pulled. It is done in Belgium by women and children, who, with coarse cloth on their knees, creep along on all-fours. This injures the young plants less than walking over it. They should work, also, facing the wind, so that the plants laid flat by the pressure may be blown up again, or thus be assisted to gain their upright position. The tender plant, pressed one way soon recovers; but, if twisted or flattened by careless weeders, it seldom rises again.

Pulling—When any of the crop is lying, and suffering from wet, it should be pulled as soon as possible, and kept by itself. So long as the ground is undrained, and imperfectly levelled before sowing, the flax will be found of different lengths. In such cases, pull each length separately. When there is much second growth, the flax should be caught by the puller just underneath the bolls, which will leave the short stalks behind. If the latter be few, it is best not to pull them at all. It is most essential to take time and care to keep the flax even, like a brush, at the root ends.

Saving the Flax—This requires to be very carefully done, as inattention will reduce the value of the straw, and yield inferior fiber. When made up, for drying in large sheaves, the straw is much injured, the outside stalks being much discolored by the heat of the sun, before the inside of the sheaf is dry, and the weight of the straw is reduced. The flax stems should be put together in bunches about one-half larger than a man can grasp in one hand, spread a little, and laid on the ground in rows after each puller; the branches laid with tops and roots alternately, which prevents the seed bolls from sticking to each other in lifting. It should be stooked as soon after pulling as possible, and never allowed to remain over night unstooked, except in settled weather. The stooking should go on at the same time as the pulling, as, if flax is allowed to get rain while on the ground, its color is injured. A well-trained stooker will put up the produce of a statute acre or more, in good order, in a day with two boys or girls to hand him the bunches. The flax should be handed with the tops to the stooker. The hand-fuls, as pulled, are set up without being tied, resting against each other—the root-end spread well out, and the tops joining like the letter A. The stooks are made eight to ten feet long, and a short strap keeps the ends firm. The stooks should be very narrow at the top, and thinly put up, so they may get the full benefit of the weather. In six or eight days, at most, after being pulled, the flax should be ready for tying up in sheaves of the size of corn sheaves. It is then ricked, and allowed to stand in the field until the seed is dry enough for stacking. To build the rick, lay two poles parallel on the ground, about a foot asunder, (a very few poles will do an acre.) The flax is then built upon these, the length of a sheaf in thickness or breadth. The poles should be laid north and south, so that the sun shall get at both sides of the rick during the day. In building, the sheaves should be laid tops and roots alternately, built seven to eight feet high, and finished on the top by laying a single row of sheaves lengthwise, or across the others, and then another row as before, but, with the tops all the same way, which gives a slope to throw off rain, and finished by putting on the top a little straw, tied down with straw ropes, fixed to each end of the poles upon which the rick is built. In this way the bolls will be fully ripened for keeping in a stack, without the straw receiving injury by long exposure to the weather. If the straw is discolored, it is very much reduced in value. To preserve a fine yellow-colored straw should be the object.

How to WALK—In walking, always turn your toes out and your thoughts inward. The former will prevent your falling into cellars, the latter from falling into iniquity.

CORN AND THE WIRE-WORM.

I WISH to give a few hints on the subject of Corn Planting and the Wire-worm. Having heard a number of complaints about the destructiveness of the wire-worm in corn, I thought, as the season of planting approached, it would be a fit time to give the result of my experience. At the time of planting I put two or three pieces of corn cobs in the hill, and in a few days, if there are any wire-worms in the soil, they will be found in the pith of the cob. They will remain there without interfering in the least with the corn. I have also become satisfied that the cobs answer in a measure as a fertilizer, as they will soon become saturated, and retain the moisture through the season. These worms are also destructive in wheat. Some years since, in the State of New-York, I plowed for summer fallow an old timothy meadow, which was of a mucky loam, and sowed it to wheat, which they totally destroyed. The next year I planted the same lot with the same result; they did not leave me the seed. My neighbor who had about the same luck that I had, tried the cob as an experiment. A few days after planting he invited me into his lot, where I found, on opening the hill, from one to a dozen worms in one cob.

The result was he had a full crop of corn. I followed the example the next year with entire success, on the same lot where my crop had been destroyed the year before.

Since then, I and the wire-worm have dissolved partnership on the corn dicker. If the remedy may prove as successful to others who may be troubled with the intruders, as it has to me, I shall feel amply rewarded for my scribbling.

JOHN WORMLEY.

[This remedy for the wire-worm is an excellent one, which we also found useful in a corn field that had been broken up the fall previous to planting. In addition to what Mr. Wormley says, the suggestion is thrown out, of the propriety of letting one of the boys gather the cobs at hoeing time, and then burn them, so as to destroy the worms. If left in the cob, they will wax fat and increase there just as rapidly as they would if left alone altogether.—*Ed. Mich. Farmer.*]

CHEAP WHOLE FLOUR BREAD.

THE present high price of provisions is felt by no class more severely than by the laboring agricultural population; and I observe that the diffusion among them of modes whereby they may husband their resources of food, is one of the topics of the day. I shall endeavor to give some aid in this by stating the result of an economical system of bread-making followed in my family for some months. The tailings of wheat are sent to the mill, ground into flour, and returned with the loss of only about 6 per cent. in weight, being moisture evaporated in the milling process. This flour is made into dough with buttermilk instead of water. A dessert-spoonful of carbonate of soda is mixed with a portion of the milk, and a little yeast added, with salt to taste. This leavens the lump in a few minutes; it is at once shaped out into loaves, and put into the kitchen oven, from which it is taken in rather less than an hour, in the form of wholesome brown bread, pleasing to the palate and easy of digestion. The cost stands thus: A bushel of tailings, weighing 57 lbs., gave a return of 54 lbs. of flour; value of wheat, 7s. 6d., (English currency;) milling and cartage, 6d.—8s. A baking of 6 lbs. flour at this rate costs 10½d.; half gallon buttermilk, 3d.; yeast, carbonate of soda, and salt, 1½d.; total, 1s. 3d. From this is produced 10½ lbs. bread, which cost 1½d. per lb., say 5d. for the 4 lb. loaf! The labor of making is scarcely worth reckoning, being an act of pleasing housewifery to one of the family. The oven of the cooking stove is, ordinarily, hot enough to fire the bread put into it. Thus there is no expense for the item of firing. It is true that an ordinary cot-

tager seldom has an oven; but he certainly ought to have one even for the daily purposes of cookery, and its cost would be made up by the savings on a very few weeks' loaves made as above. But, it may be said, all cannot have tailings. True; but even in the event of using full weight wheat at 10s. 6d. per bushel, we should add but 1d. per loaf to the cost above stated; for a bushel of 63 lbs. wheat, costing, including milling, 11s., gives 60 lbs. flour; i. e., 1s. 1d. instead of 10½d. as above for the 6 lbs. flour required to make two and a half 4 lb. loaves. Thus, by following the simple process I have described, every one, from the Queen to cottager, may, even in the present dear times, command a quarter loaf for 6d.! I will not promise that it shall be so nutritious as my 5d. loaf; for chemistry, by one of its latest and best expounders, teaches us that "the tail corn which the farmer separates before bringing his grain to market, and usually grinds for his own use, is richer in gluten than the plump full-grown grain, and is therefore more nutritious." By the way, this is another proof that we farmers don't enough prize our blessings; for here we learn that what we were wont to consider a grievance, the consuming at home of our inferior grains, has really been one of the causes of the goodly development of thews and sinews which marks the tenant farmer class.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT THE DAIRY.

WE are now approaching a time when those who have a dairy, either large or small, should pride themselves in the production of the best butter and cheese that can be made. The first thing the farmer ought to attend is the food for the cows, otherwise the labors of the most careful dairy-maid will be of little use. Many are tempted to produce quantity rather than quality; but those who are renowned for manufacturing a superior article are sure to find the best customers and the best price in the market. Next to food for the cows comes cleanliness in the dairy. It is no uncommon thing to find that the possessors of large dairies are by no means celebrated for the best flavored butter; we frequently see them beaten by those with only two or three cows, where their produce is solely managed by the farmer's wife. Such persons are usually found to be scrupulously clean in every thing belonging to it. Once let it be known, and every one of the neighborhood will be a customer, if they want a good article; to such the price is no object. It soon gets abroad that she rises early, and sees that no unwashed hands are permitted to milk unwashed udders—that the pans and pails are well scalded and exposed to the air—that the churn is clean and sweet, and the butter washed in clean water and made by her own clean hands. What a recommendation is this to those whose stomachs are not prepared to take any thing and every thing that comes in their way, without regard to the mode of producing it! In large establishments the case is frequently very different. A certain number of lads or maids have to milk a certain number of cows, and, so long as they bring in a fair quantity of milk, few questions are asked. In such places from one to two or more young dairymaids are kept at low wages. Their appearance in person and dress should be the perfection of neatness and cleanliness, but too often the reverse is the case; and in this, as many other instances in the preparation of what we eat and drink, if we did but reflect on such things, we should feel but little pleasure in eating and drinking. Cleanliness in the dairy itself is of the highest importance. It should be used for nothing else—nothing calculated to taint the atmosphere should enter or be near it; yet how common it is to see it used as a larder, because it is cool! Any thing that is wanted to be kept as long as possible is thrust into the dairy. In many cases the scullery for washing up the utensils, with a heated copper of water, joins the dairy, and oftentimes the door between

left open, admitting the steam from sour vessels. Most dairies have windows to admit air; and so long as they are open, it suffices, without regard to the out-of-door temperature, or whether the wind blows from one quarter or another. Perhaps the window nearest the yard or piggery, tainted by the animals or sour wash or grains, is left open when the wind blows in that direction, and carries with it all it can gather, to taint the dairy. No wonder that, under such circumstances, the produce is not good. Having had some experience in these matters, we do not hesitate to say that such things have a very bad influence on the quality of the butter and cheese. Remove these evils, and let it be known; then raise your price, and your returns will be greater.—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

SLEEPING SEEDS.

THE germination of seeds is a thing which many are interested in, and any method to insure their pushing into growth more speedily than usual, would doubtless be received by many with delight. I have found the following plan of steeping them to be of service in my own case. When about to sow seeds, such as peas, broad beans, French beans, &c., I collect some sheep-droppings beforehand, and put them into a vessel with water, enough to moisten them. Into this I put my seeds, but of course into something by means of which they may be conveniently withdrawn when required. Thus situated I let them remain till well soaked, when they will be in a fit state for sowing. I have found that for beans about 36 hours are required, and for peas about 24 hours. Steeping, however, does not apply to the above-mentioned seeds alone; it may be practised with advantage on many others, and doubtless many flower seeds might be safely treated in this way as well, and with success. This will, however, very much depend upon whether the plants intended to be raised are gross feeders or not; and also whether the soil contains much organic matter or not; for of course the more it contains the less time in proportion will the seed require to soak before being sown. This practice will be found (on poor soils especially) to be of very great service to gardeners in general; for it will not only hasten their crops, but will make them as strong and vigorous as need be; and those who have never tried it would be quite surprised to see the difference it makes; an instance of which I will now give. In 1852 I made a trial with French beans—a small quantity was placed in the soil, and at the same time a small quantity in sheep-droppings, as described, where they remained about 44 hours; they were then taken up and put in soil near the former; and the result was surprising; but at the time the former were about 8 inches high, the latter were, to the best of my recollection, nearly double that height, and their foliage testified as to the state of health the plants were in. I have since practised steeping with good results, and others who may be induced to give it a trial will no doubt be similarly rewarded.—*Joseph Divers, Maidstone*. [Would they not have grown just as well, if you had steeped them in clear rain water?—*Gardeners' Chronicle*.

ON THE MEANS OF MULTIPLYING THE SMALLER BIRDS AROUND OUR DWELLINGS.

ON this subject, the last number of *Hovey's Magazine* contains an excellent article from the pen of Wilson Flagg. We can, in brief, give his points. Few realize how much birds, as companions of our residences, add to our happiness. To those pent up in the city, a walk one of these bright mornings to where the merry birds are laughing in the fulness of their joy is ecstasy; and as all pleasant impressions go toward forming our character and life, the more numerous we can make them the better. Birds, like the flowers, green fields and singing brooks, are part of the poetry of the

world—banish them, and how gladness would give place to gloom, and music to mourning. Birds, too, apart from the happiness they give us, are real *friends* to the farmer; they rid him of thousands of insects that would destroy his crops.

Mr. Flagg gives two plain methods of preserving birds:—"The first consists in omitting to destroy them; the second in promoting the growth of certain trees, and other plants on which they depend for shelter and subsistence.

The birds, considered in relation to trees and shrubbery, may be divided into two classes. First, the familiar birds that live in our orchards and gardens, and increase in numbers in proportion as the woods are cleared, and the lands devoted to tillage. To this class belong several of our sparrows, the wren, the blue-bird, the American robin, the bobolink, the linnet, the yellow-bird, and some others. The second are the less familiar birds that frequent the woods and wild pastures, and which would probably be exterminated by reducing the whole forest to park or tillage. Among these may be named the little wood-sparrow, one of the sweetest of American songsters, nearly all the thrushes, the towhee finch, and many of the *sylvias*, and wood-peckers.

To preserve the first of these species little is necessary to be done except to avoid destroying them; but to insure the multiplication of the second, we must study their haunts, the substances provided by nature for their food, the plants that afford them shelter, and to a certain extent labor to preserve all these for their use. The little brown sparrow is never heard in the heart of our villages, unless they are closely surrounded by woods. Yet this bird does not live in the woods. He frequents the pastures which are overgrown with wild shrubs, and their undergrowth of vines, mosses, and ferns that unite imperceptibly with the green sward by which they are surrounded. He is always found in the whortleberry pastures, and probably makes his repast on these simple fruits in their season.

He builds his nest on the ground, on a mossy knoll, under the protection of a thicket. Every bird is more or less attached to a particular character of grounds and shrubbery; and if we destroy this character, we drive this particular species from our neighborhood, to seek in other places its natural habitats. Hence we may account for the comparative silence that pervades the grounds of some of our most admired country seats, for with respect to the wants of our most familiar birds, it is possible that cultivation may be carried too far."

In all well-cultivated farms and country residences the familiar birds will be plenty; but the others will frequent those places only, where wild shrubbery, thickets, &c., abound. Every one by watching the habits of birds can tell what is necessary to induce them to be friendly. By removing all underbrush, you as effectually banish the cat-bird, red thrush, &c., as you would exterminate the squirrel by destroying all nut-bearing trees.

A fence-row near the house grown up with all sorts of wild plants, will become an aviary of many singing birds. Study the habits of the blue-bird, martin and swallow, and you may have them about you by thousands.

From the earliest period of our history, it has been customary among our people to encourage the multiplication of swallows, by the erection of bird-houses in their gardens and enclosures. This custom was probably derived from the aborigines, who were in the habit of furnishing a hospitable retreat for the purple martin, by fixing hollow gourds or calabashes upon the branches of trees near their cabins. It is generally believed that these little birds serve, by their unceasing annoyances, to drive away the hawks and crows from their vicinity, performing thereby an essential service to the farmer. This pleasing and useful custom has of late years grown unaccountably into disuse. The chattering of swallows is one of the de-

lightful accompaniments of a vernal morning; and that of the martin, in particular, is the most enlivening of all sounds from animated nature. As the birds of the swallow tribe subsist upon insects that inhabit the atmosphere, it is not in our power to increase their means of subsistence. Hence the only means we can use for increasing their numbers is to supply them with a shelter and retreat. By such appliances it would be easy to keep their numbers up to a level with the quantities of insects that constitute their prey.

The wren and the blue-bird are encouraged by similar accommodations. But these birds are not social in their habits, a separate box must be supplied for each pair of birds. The wren is an indefatigable destroyer of insects, and one of the most interesting of our familiar songsters, singing like the riser, during the heat of the day, when most other birds are silent. The blue-bird, which is hardly less familiar, delights in the hollow branch of an old tree in the orchard, but would be equally satisfied with an artificial imitation of the rude convenience supplied him by nature.

If we observe all these requirements, when employed in tilling a farm or laying out a country seat, we do but avoid the destruction of those beautiful relations which nature has established throughout the earth. The plow and the scythe may do their work for man, without interfering with the wants of those creatures whom nature has appointed as the enliveners of his toil. Every estate might be made to represent the whole country, in its fields and cultivated lawn, with their proper admixture of forest, thicket and primitive herbage. Then, while sitting at our windows, the eye would be delighted by the sight of little coppices of wild shrubbery, with their undergrowth of mosses, ferns, and Christmas evergreens, rising in the midst of the smooth lawn, and charming opposition to the flower-beds, that are distributed in other parts of the ground. In these miniature wilds the small birds would find a shelter suited to all their wants and instincts, and in return for our hospitality, would act as the sentinels of our orchards and gardens, and the musicians to attend in our daily labor and recreations.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 25, 1854.

DITCHING PLOW.—J. C. Tiffany, of Coxsackie, N. Y.: I claim, first, one or more adjustable coulters or cutters, in combination with a permanent coulters, with one or more adjustable elevators, with a mold board or mold boards attached, as described.

I do not claim any of the parts or devices enumerated, separately or alone, but in combination, and in combination only.

Second, I claim the flexible adjustable spreader for moving the earth from or returning it to the ditch as required, as described.

Third, I claim the flexible adjustable spreader in combination with the plow, as set forth.

Fourth, I claim the devices, substantially as described, or their equivalents, for changing the position of the rear end of the beam, in combination with the angular slot, and curved plate, as described.

FIELD FENCE.—D. R. Prindle, of East Bethany, N. Y.: I claim the method described, or its equivalents of fastening together the adjacent posts or standards of a field fence, that is, by passing a piece of metal having a head on one end through two adjacent posts, and securing the same by a wedge or its equivalent at the other end, the standards or posts being so beveled as to cause any desired angle to be made by any two adjacent panels.

GUARD FINGERS FOR HARVESTERS.—W. F. Ketchum, (Assignor to Rufus S. Howard,) of Buffalo, N. Y.: I claim moulding and casting the blank for the tooth in the open form described, (without a chill,) then mallefying, dressing up, and bending them into the proper shape as required.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

CELERY.

A CORRESPONDENT from Trenton, N.J., inquires the best method for cultivating celery, the soil adapted to it, and the best time of setting the young plants. As we have cultivated this delicious vegetable for seven years, with very good success, we give him the results of our experience. It requires more attention than most other vegetables, and the growing of good celery is a much more difficult matter than its preservation. The chief difficulty about it is to attend to its wants often and seasonably.

If you wish early celery, you must sow your seed in March, in a hot-bed, and put out your plants in the trench in June, or early in July. If you only care for it late, sow in May, in the open ground. Select a moist, rich spot for your seed bed, thoroughly prepared. The finer the tilth of the mold, the better your seed will germinate. An old mat, thrown over the bed, or any light covering of grass or weeds, will aid the sprouting. The covering should be removed as soon as the plants are well up. As soon as the plants are up an inch high, they should be pricked out, in a bed of rich mold, thoroughly prepared. A compost of muck and night-soil, or muck and hen-dung, is a very good manure for the bed. The plants should be set in drills, six inches apart, and four inches in the drill. You cannot have good strong plants without pricking out. They should be kept free from weeds, and the soil should be stirred once a week, until August.

The selection of a suitable spot for the trenches, is a matter of considerable importance. As celery needs a good deal of water, select a spot as near the watering-place as possible. Your soil should be two feet deep, and if there is not that depth of black loam, you must prepare it in the trenches for the occasion. You may prepare your trenches for growing two or four rows, as suits your convenience. If for two rows, the trenches should be 18 inches wide and 18 inches deep.

We have tried various kinds of manure, feathers, hair, night-soil, &c. We have obtained the best results from night-soil, well mixed with loam or charcoal dust, but we attributed this to the fact that it was used in larger quantities, rather than to any superiority in the manure. The hog's hair, though used in small quantities, gave satisfactory results. But almost any manure will do, if it be thoroughly incorporated with the soil in the bottom of the

trenches. If you use stable dung, the trenches should be filled at least six inches with it, and thoroughly worked into the soil with a fork.

JUNIAS SMITH, in the Patent Office Report, gives the following directions for setting out the plants in the trench. "The plants should be trimmed about the crown, just at the top of the root; all the young suckers taken off, leaving the plant trim and neat, with all its main stalks. With a dibble, which should be as large as the handle of a spade, as the roots will now be of considerable size, begin at one end of the trench, with your face toward the other, and set out a single row of plants in the middle of the trench, and not less than six inches asunder; water them well. No teetotaller loves water better than celery. It cannot have too much. The roots of this plant require more room than is generally allowed them, as any one may see when they are taken up for the table.

"Earthing up the plants should be delayed until they have attained a good size; and then it requires care, especially the first time. I always get into the trench myself, and holding the plant with all its stalks in my left hand firmly, with a short-handled small hoe draw the earth up around the plant, without allowing it to come in between the stalks. When this is done, and the plants thus protected, you may, with a spade, strike off the edges of the trench, and partially fill it. As the plant grows, continue to earth up, and by the first of November, the plants will be two feet above the level of the earth, and of the size of a man's arm."

Celery is sometimes attacked by a small fly, but this enemy is best avoided by watering freely. We have never noticed a diseased plant in our garden, and we attribute this to the watering more than to any thing else. Our celery trenches stand close by a ditch in which salt water flows, and we have found that watering with the brine once a week gave them great luxuriance. We have grown plants a yard long. Wherever a garden is near the shore, it will be worth while to try the experiment of salt watering. It is a marine plant, and must have salt in some shape, in order to attain perfection. It is a good plan to put salt into the compost for the trenches. Either of the following composts will be found effective in the trenches.

1st. Well decomposed stable manure, with ten gallons of strong brine, to each half cord.

2d. One cord of peat turf, meadow muck, and wood's earth, which has been decomposed by the salt and lime mixture, (three bushels of lime slacked in water saturated with salt,) with one hundred pounds of Peruvian guano, thoroughly mixed ten days before using.

Celery is a delicious vegetable, and makes an agreeable variety upon the table during winter and even into spring. Its use is chiefly confined to cities, because it requires some little skill to grow it, and gardeners in the suburbs can make it a paying crop. It might be cultivated with advantage in every garden.

As to the preservation of celery—if you live near a market, it is best to leave it with the market-man, buying only as you use it. We have tried various methods of keeping it in a cellar, but have never succeeded well. Some recommend banking it in moist sand, and this will probably succeed as well as any thing. If you grow the article yourself, you can keep it best in the trenches, taking out a supply for two

or three weeks as you wish it. The trench you design to use first, before the ground freezes solid for the winter, will be sufficiently protected by a covering of sea weed, or refuse straw, a foot thick. That which you wish to preserve till January, and later, should have a little house made over it. If your earthing up is not too high, two wide boards set upon their edges, on each side of the plants, and then inclined until they meet at the top, like a letter A, will answer very well. We have fine celery preserved in this way, at this date, May 1st. The tops are somewhat shortened by the frost, but the core is perfectly sound.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION of this large and flourishing Society takes place at the Athenaeum, (corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets,) on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. The exhibition will be first opened to the public, at 8 o'clock, P. M., on Wednesday, and continue open on the following two days, from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. We unhesitatingly recommend every lover of good vegetables, fine plants, and rare and beautiful flowers to visit this exhibition.

This Society, though young, already numbers four or five hundred members; and they have thus far shown a spirit and enterprise worthy of commendation, and of imitation by other societies. From what we can learn, we judge that this exhibition will equal, if not far exceed, any similar exhibition yet held in this section of the country.

BONES IN THE GARDEN.

WE are, every season, discovering fresh evidence of the great value of bones as a fertilizer. We have to-day, been removing some pic plant, seedling of the Victoria, that were set out with bones under them last spring. The roots had, in many instances, completely penetrated the bones, so that they were lifted with the roots. They help the formation of small fibrous roots, and make the growth of the plants very vigorous. In removing a grape vine last season, we noticed the same fact. We now consider bones, or their equivalent, as indispensable in the garden. We put from a half to a whole bushel in every hole in which we set a fruit tree. The season of tree planting is not yet over; and we would say to our friends, make your holes broad and deep, and use bones liberally, if you would have a quick growth and fine fruit.

AN IMPERIAL BOUQUET.—A bouquet to be offered by the Horticultural Society of Toulouse to the Empress of the French, was exhibited there on Sunday, at the capitol in the Salle du Trone, where a vast crowd went to see it. Not less than 10,000 violets and 300 camellias have been employed in this gigantic bouquet, which is 2½ feet in diameter by 3 feet high. It is composed of a dome of violets surrounded by a circle of camellias, garlands of these last running down the dome, on which are to be seen the initials of her Majesty in orange flowers. A blue riband, also having the cipher of her Majesty, ties the stem of the bouquet. This beautiful object left Toulouse on Monday, and was to be presented to her Majesty on Wednesday, by M. Duplan, member of the Legislative Body, President of the Horticultural Society of the Haute Garonne.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 10, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

BREEDING TURKEYS.

EVERY turkey breeder is not aware of it, but it is a fact, that of either sex, one old turkey is worth two yearlings for rearing young ones. A turkey does not arrive at its full growth and maturity till the next fall after two years old, and of consequence, to its full strength and vigor for breeding in the best possible manner. The continual repetition of keeping young gobblers and pullets for breeding, as some people do, reduces the size of their young until they arrive at scarcely half the weight they should do. Besides this, the young of these immature birds are exceedingly tender, and much more difficult to raise than those of old birds. We have tried this thing thoroughly, and are convinced of the difference.

Were we to choose our birds for the very best breeding, both cocks and hens should not be less than three years old, and then the cock should be from a different stock from the hens. We think turkeys bear breeding from close affinities less successfully than any other fowl—at least we have found it so—and we would never breed a cock to hens which were closely related, if it could be helped.

Another thing, we prefer to let every hen set upon her own eggs, and with the first laying of the season. She hatches them better than a barn-door hen, and is the most natural and satisfactory mother. We have repeatedly set the first laying of eggs under the common hen, and turned the turkey out for a second clutch of eggs, on which she sat herself. But these second chicks are apt to be weaker than the first, and so late as not to obtain a fair growth before cold weather sets in—in fact, not worth half price. The turkey is a *natural* bird in all its habits, domesticated from a wild state, and yet retaining the constitutional propensities of its original race. Therefore the young should be reared in their *proper* season, when the varieties

of food they are partial to are the most abundant. Every young turkey should be out of the shell by the middle of June, at the latest, which gives them full time to get up to good size by "Thanksgiving," and fat and juicy by Christmas.

In corroboration of our remarks, there were turkeys exhibited at the late Poultry Show at the American Museum, in this city, which weighed 30½ pounds the cock, and 18 pounds the hen. These were extraordinary birds, to be sure, but they were well bred, and of full age and growth—and not wild turkeys, either. Mr. JOHN GILES, of Woodstock, Ct., sent us a cock turkey a few weeks ago, which weighs 33 pounds,—a giant of a fellow,—and he walks the poultry-yard with the measured tread of an emperor. We shall see whether we cannot increase the size and excellence of our turkeys by choice breeding. At the English shows they have got turkeys up to 40 pounds weight; and it will be a poor story, if, in the native country of the bird, with our fine, dry climate, and abundance of food, we cannot get him up to the standard of a climate less favorable to his development.

Many people suppose that the wild turkey is larger than the tame one. This is not so. Extraordinary exceptions have been found, when, in the height of the nutting season, with the wild bird at its fattest, a veteran gobbler has been shot that weighed 30 pounds or more. But well bred, at the same age, and in like condition, the tame turkey is the larger bird. We would, however, for a fresh cross, and to give the domestic turkeys additional stamina, prefer a dash of wild blood among them. It is wonderful to see the invigorating influences of the wild blood upon the tame in the first progeny. The style of the bird, in figure, plumage, action—all are changed. A degree of self-reliance is added to the young things as they creep and dodge among the leaves, "shirking for themselves." One single cross is sufficient—that is—half blood. More than that, is apt to give them shy and rambling habits, as it takes several generations of domestication to make the wild turkey thoroughly tame.

The wild turkey is truly a noble bird. Standing erect upon the ground, surrounded by his harem of females; proud, defiant, confiding in his own strength and prowess; his gorgeous, metallic plumage glistening in the sun, no living bird is equal to him. Even the Peacock, in all its attributes of beauty, will not rank with him. No wonder that AUDUBON grew eloquent, grand, and enthusiastic over his description.

As to color—the natural—that of the wild is the most to our taste. We have tried all colors. Light colored birds are apt to be less hardy than dark, and flesh less rich in appearance. Still, color is not essential, when the bird is, in all else, satisfactory.

AN INLAND GRAIN FLEET.—On the 26th of April a fleet of nineteen vessels, (three barks, six brigs, and ten schooners,) all freighted with grain, sailed from Chicago, Ill., for Buffalo, and for Oswego, via. Welland Canal. They were loaded with more than a quarter of a million bushels of grain, including 208,000 bushels of corn, and 33,000 bushels of wheat. More than four-fifths of this grain went to Buffalo.

THE FIRST FAIR OF THE CONNECTICUT STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

A State Society is at length organized in this good old State, and the fair is to be held at New-Haven next fall. Twenty-five hundred dollars have been raised by the city to meet its expenses. The name of the Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has been mentioned in connection with the address on the occasion. No pains will be spared to make the fair worthy of the State. It is proposed to have a Board of Agriculture for the State, and a secretary to give all his time to the work of agricultural improvement. The cause as much needs such an agent, as education needs a commissioner of schools; and it is hoped that the farming interest will soon have such an advocate as the school interest has found in the Hon. HENRY BARNARD. Not less than twenty-five hundred dollars will be needed to support such an office, which it is proposed to raise, and we have little doubt that this will be done. Connecticut is not a State to overlook what will be so much to her pecuniary advantage.

WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY.

If we were asked by one just beginning to collect a library, what books should first be selected, we should unhesitatingly answer, let the *first* book be the Bible, and the *second* Webster's Dictionary—not a small pocket edition, but the best and most complete edition yet published, viz., the one issued by the Messrs. G. & C. MERRIAM, of Springfield, Mass.

The ordinary term *Dictionary* conveys a very imperfect idea of the work referred to. Encyclopedia would be a better word. There is hardly a word or term used in the whole circle of our language which is not here elucidated. To give the spelling and simple definition of a word is but a small part of the scope of this book. Almost every scientific term or phrase in use, is so fully and plainly described, as to bring it to the comprehension of the humblest scholar or reader. We have frequently turned over the leaves of one book of reference after another, in a vain search for the meaning of some scientific term which was new to us, and then have found all we desired in reference to it plainly stated in this dictionary.

We think the Messrs. MERRIAM deserve the thanks of the country for the manner in which they have brought out this work. It contains 1400 large pages, in good substantial binding, and yet the highest retail price asked for it is only six dollars. Twenty-five dollars could in no other way be expended to gather so much general information. Let every farmer, and every other person who can do so, have a copy of this book upon his table; and let it not be laid away in the parlor to be admired by an occasional visitor, but let it be kept in the most convenient place of access, where it may be daily referred to and studied. When a newspaper or book presents a word not entirely understood, let this dictionary be opened, and it will pretty surely make all plain.

Several States have furnished their public schools with a copy of this work, and we sincerely hope every other State will follow the example. In several instances where this book has not been furnished by the usual school funds, we have taken a subscription paper, and

in a few hours collected from small sums, enough to purchase the work and place it upon the teacher's desk.

A TIMELY MAP.—MESSRS. ENSIGN, BRIDGEMAN, & FANNING have just issued a very convenient map of Europe, which shows on a large scale, the location and relative position of the various countries likely to be affected by the present war. We have examined a copy, and find it just the thing to refer to on the arrival of news from over the Atlantic. If children now studying geography, can have such a map for constant reference, it will materially assist them in fixing their knowledge of this important division of the earth's surface. For price, &c., see advertisement.

CRYSTAL PALACE RE-OPENING.

This interesting ceremony took place on Thursday of last week. The exercises consisted of speeches by several distinguished men, and delightful music discoursed by various celebrated musical societies and bands, and individual singers and musicians. The attendance was very large—we have not seen a statement of the numbers present, but think that from thirty to forty thousand persons visited the Palace between 8 A. M. and 10 P. M. We were pleased to find that in the re-opening exercises, the rightful claims of labor were duly recognized. The artists and mechanics were treated as the real designers, artificers, and patrons of the World's Industrial Exhibition, and due honor was awarded to them.

We missed a few curious and interesting objects that were on exhibition last autumn, but we also noticed many new additions, and on the whole the general value of the Exhibition is not materially lessened, while there is a promise of a constant influx of the productions of art and labor. We expect to be well repaid for making a good many visits yet, and we advise all who can do so, to plan an excursion to this really grand collection. No one should come expecting to be satisfied with one or two half-day visits. The first day may well be devoted to a general survey of the building and the aggregate mass of objects, while future visits may be occupied with more particular examinations of the different departments. We shall at another time enumerate some of the more interesting objects.

WHITE FLAX SEED.

In reference to the White or Canary colored flax seed alluded to last week, we have seen a letter addressed to MESSRS. ABRAHAM BELL & SON, of this city, from which we make the following extract:

The grower of this seed asserts that he obtained 15 to 18 bushels of the white flax seed, where the same soil and space of land yielded only 7 or 8 bushels of the common kind of seed; and he claims that the lint produced from the fiber is worth double the price of the ordinary production, from its delicate and silken properties. I cannot positively vouch for the facts, as alleged, but believe you can safely reiterate them. Of one thing, however, I am certain, that the oil expressed from it is of as light color as if it had been bleached, and it is a good thing if half that is told about it be true.

MESSRS. BELL & SON expect to have a supply of this seed next spring. In the meantime as

we have received a small parcel, we shall be happy to send an ounce or so to a few of our friends, who may desire to test the truth of the above statements.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE ASPARAGUS PEA—COW PEA.

ENCLOSED is a sample of the Asparagus Pea in the pod, also seeds of the same. They require a trellis or brush a few feet high to run on. The pods have been grown here to measure three feet long. To cook, snap them into pieces of suitable length, and boil the same as asparagus, then serve up on toast with pepper, &c.

I likewise enclose a variety of the Cow Pea, which is the earliest to mature with us. Perhaps you may succeed in ripening them, and thus acclimating this very valuable food for man and beast. It is not as delicate for the table as other and later varieties. The origin of the Cow Pea is not known with certainty. This variety is called the "Goose Crow," from the fact that it was originally found in the crop of a wild goose shot here. An endless variety of the Cow Pea is cultivated at the south; and but for their ameliorating properties, our land would ere this have become barren. *It is the clover of the south.*

JAMES G. ROWE.

Aikin, N. C.

The above seeds are at our office, and we shall be pleased to distribute them among those desirous of experimenting with them. Mr. ROWE informs us that we mistook him in saying, in a late number of the *Agriculturist*, that the Orange Melon originated in the mountains of North Carolina, it was there *he first saw it*. The origin he does not know.

POTATO ROT.

A FEW days since we spent some time in conversation with the writer of the letter given below. Mr. COREY has evidently given considerable attention to the potato disease, and feels quite confident that he has discovered the true cause and at least a partial remedy. He wishes to pursue his investigations during the present season, and to have a few others also test his theories before they are given to the public. We have had no great faith in any remedy proposed for eradicating this disease, but we will do Mr. COREY the justice to say that his reasonings appeared plausible. We shall endeavor to experiment somewhat this season. This letter contains some good suggestions aside from its connection with what Mr. COREY deems a new and valuable discovery.

For the American Agriculturist.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.

The potato rot may be propagated by means of diseased seedlings. Hence, much care should be exercised in the selection of potatoes for planting. There are but very few potatoes found in the market entirely free from this disease. The dry scab on the surface ordinarily indicates it as certainly as do the dark putrid spots within. Frequently the two show a diseased connection. For planting purposes, select those potatoes whose surfaces are the most free from all blemishes. Examine them attentively around the stem, eyes, &c., seeing also that there is no internal affection. If resort must be had to those which show signs of disease, cut out deeply all affected parts. It is far better to cut out and plant simply the potato eyes, including a reasonable quantity of the potato, than to plant whole potatoes which are in the least affected. Here an ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure. Elevated lands

with a loose soil are better as respects this blight, than low lands naturally wet and heavy. New clearings recently burnt over, planted with healthy seedlings, are, other things being equal, least liable to said disease. Ground that has been well stirred and aired, and kept clean as in thorough cultivation of corn, for one or two prior seasons, is better than sod or stubble ground. Stable manure purified by filtration, with a mixture of salt, lime, and water, liberally applied to each hill at the time of planting, will tend to increase the crop and to counteract the disease. Plaster, lime, or ashes applied to the vines during their growing process, will have the same tendencies.

The potato rot, judging from its nature, is probably destined to always remain in all countries where it now exists; and, under the ordinary mode of cultivating the potato, is likely in warm wet seasons to increase. Much of the evil, however, arising from this disease, may be prevented on perfectly scientific principles at a moderate expense, when its true nature shall have become generally known and heeded.

The above remarks, all which are respectfully submitted, are based on known facts, gathered from investigations and experiments made during several consecutive years. C. COREY.

Lima, Ind., April 15th, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

A SUBSCRIBER'S OPINION OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

CROPS IN PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE.

WE have received hundreds of flattering notices from our cotemporaries and from subscribers, which are a source of encouragement to us in our efforts to furnish a reliable and instructive paper. We do not think it just to our readers to occupy space to publish these, however much it might gratify our vanity. We will, however, depart from our usual custom, and insert the following letter, as it more particularly interests some of our correspondents than ourselves. We see the writer is "marriageable," and we publicly hand him over "to those interested." Here is his letter:

McDONOUGH, Del., April 25, 1854.

GENTLEMEN:—I subscribed to your paper for six months to try it, and although that time is scarcely half out, I send you the dollar needed to finish the year, while I think of it, for I say in all candor that it would be a great disappointment to miss it for only one week. In the first place, I think its pages are filled with matter just suited to the taste, wants, and comprehension of the farmer, and it does not depart from its legitimate sphere for the purpose of "filling up," which is so general among our agricultural journals. The articles are so seasonable too, every number containing the very information needed and wished for at the time of its arrival.

Not least interesting, are the articles written by your fair correspondents. I like them, and take great pleasure in looking them up, and reading them too—and that frequently more than once. I think the portion of your paper occupied by them, affords to the whole the savor of an exceedingly well-relished spice, and such as is found in very few of its kind, if in any, in so acceptable a form. I hope they will be continued, and increased in number, rather than otherwise. It strikes me very forcibly that they would make capital farmers' wives, (if they are not already.) Now, I am a young farmer, and some say I need, and I know I want a wife—and one that has a heart as good as some of your correspondents' articles indicate them to possess, if that is not aiming to high for me. The fact is, the ladies here take so little interest in farming, that it does me good to even hear of one who loves the occupation well enough to induce her to contribute to the happiness of its

followers only with her pen; and I believe the best stimulus to arouse to action the many who need it, would be to read the beautiful and instructive articles of their sisters. These have at least contributed their full share in making me, on so short an acquaintance, so strong a friend of the *American Agriculturist*.

But it is a lamentable fact that the ladies are not alone to blame, for even those who, as a class, are immediately engaged in agriculture, read far too little, particularly on such subjects as concern their own business. Many cry out as soon as an agricultural paper is mentioned, "I don't believe in book-farming." I have, as yet, never heard that expression from one to whom the language of "Minnie Myrtle" would not be applicable, namely, "A little book knowledge, practically applied," would be of considerable advantage. In truth, I consider the man who ridicules the idea that reading is beneficial to the farmer, a parallel case, as regards ignorance, with an Irishman employed on a farm not far from here, who, to tilt a cart, tried hard, it is said, to make the oxen stand on their hind feet. I should like all my friends to enjoy the same treat, and to share the same pleasure it gives me to peruse the pages of the *Agriculturist*. I hope they soon will, if they do not, I cannot help them further than to inform them of its existence. But I am saying too much for a social talk to one I never saw. I ask your pardon. I feel in some respects like your "Boy from Down East," who did not know how to stop.

For the last few days the farm operations have been partially suspended, owing to the four days' storm, which has made the ground, in many places, too wet to work. In Chester County, Pa., near the Lancaster line, I found that sleighing, and the other usual pleasant and unpleasant accompaniments of "second edition of winter," had been there in abundance. By the way, I think there are some ladies in that county, who practically exhibit such industry, generosity, gentleness, and intelligence, as should characterize that noble and lovely class of persons, the "Farmers' Daughters."

But spring is again here, the weather is now pleasant, the oats and grass begin to show very prettily; the wheat, far and near, at least in Chester County, Pa., and New-Castle County, Del., promises to yield most abundantly, and the corn, though it will be a week or more later than was anticipated, will be now speedily planted, and in good time. On the whole, it is thought the storm has done the farmers no great injury, and we now commence the season once more, "full of glee, and take its labor cheerily." J. H.

ABSORBING POWER OF SOILS.

It has been long known to chemists that clay possesses, to a small extent, the power of absorbing and fixing ammonia; but Mr. Way has shown that all fertile soils are capable of absorbing not only that substance, but the alkalies and magnesia. Thus, if a soil be shaken up with water containing a small quantity of ammonia or any of its salts in solution, and then left to deposit, the clear fluid drawn from the surface is found to be entirely free of ammonia. This absorption, however, is confined to the ammonia, none of the acid with which it is combined being retained by the soil. Thus, if sulphate of ammonia be employed, the whole of the sulphuric acid is found in the fluid combined with lime. A true chemical decomposition has here occurred, lime derived from the soil having replaced the ammonia in its compound. The extent to which the absorption of these substances takes place is small, and has, as yet, been accurately ascertained only with regard to ammonia and potash. It differs greatly according to the nature of the soil, and whether the substance is employed in the pure state or combined with acids. Thus, a loamy soil from Dorsetshire absorbed 0.3921 per cent. of ammonia; a lighter soil from Berkshire took up

0.1570, and a sub-soil clay from Somerset only 0.0818. In regard to potash, the experiments published by Mr. Way refer only to a sort of pottery clay, which takes up 0.4366, per cent. from the nitrate and 1.05 from a solution of pure caustic potash. Direct experiment has shown that this absorptive power is not due to sand; and as it is found to exist in pure potter's clay, brought up from a considerable depth, Mr. Way infers that it does not depend on organic matters, but is entirely due to the clay. In a later paper he has extended his investigations, and starting from the obvious fact that the absorption could not be due to the clay as a whole, but rather to some particular substance existing in it, and possessing a high degree of absorptive power, he has inquired into the subject in this point of view, and arrived at results of much practical and scientific interest. As it was manifestly impossible to extract from the clay the supposed substances to which its absorptive power was attributed, he adopted a different mode of investigation. He first proved that felspar, albite, and the other minerals from which the clay of our soils is produced, have no absorbent effect, and then proceeded to try what could be done by the artificial formation of substances of similar nature. When silicate of soda is added to a solution of alum, a white powder is formed which is a compound of silicate of alumina and silicate of soda, and this, when treated with a salt of lime, gives a similar compound, containing lime in place of soda. When this substance is macerated with a salt of potash or ammonia, it is decomposed, and there are formed double compounds containing these substances, and nearly insoluble in water. The potash compound so formed contains 24 per cent. of potash, and that of ammonia contains about 5 per cent. These substances are so little soluble in water, that a gallon extracts from them only 2.27 grains of potash, and little more than 1 grain of ammonia. The practical inference from these facts is sufficiently obvious; suppose the soil to contain the silicate of lime and alumina, and a quantity of sulphate of ammonia to be employed as a manure, we should necessarily have produced the absorptive effect actually observed in practice; sulphate of lime would be formed, and the ammonia would pass into the sparingly soluble double silicate of alumina and ammonia, which would thus become a magazine from which that important element of our crops would be slowly liberated to the extent of a grain for every gallon of water, so as to fulfil the requirements of the plant. The solubility of these compounds is however so small, that in some instances a sufficient quantity of potash and ammonia might not be obtained by the plant, were it not that their solubility is remarkably increased by carbonic acid and common salt. Mr. Way found that a gallon of water saturated with carbonic acid gas dissolved 2.5 grains of ammonia from its compound, and a solution containing 1.97 per cent. of common salt dissolved out ammonia at the rate of 23 grains per gallon. We have thus another function which carbonic acid may possess, and in addition to that of acting as a food for the plant, it may serve as the agent by means of which an additional supply of other substances is presented to it. The fact just mentioned may also explain the effect produced by common salt, which has always been a difficulty, especially since we have seen reason to believe soda is of little importance as a food of plants. We have already alluded to the absorption of phosphoric acid, which is in no degree dependent upon these double silicates, but solely on the presence of lime in the soil, with which it forms an insoluble compound. It cannot be doubted that these observations are of much importance, and have a very important bearing on the practice of agriculture. I cannot help thinking, however, that Mr. Way carries his views too far, when he denies any absorbent influence to the organic matters of the soil, and attributes it exclusively to these double silicates. It has been distinctly proved that humus absorbs and re-

tains ammonia and its carbonate; and though I do not know that the experiment has been tried, the humate of lime (which certainly exists in the soil) ought on chemical grounds to decompose the salts of ammonia, and form the humus of ammonia, which retains its base with great obstinacy. It must also be remembered that it has not been proved that these double silicates actually do exist in the soil, but only inferred, that because when artificially produced they absorb ammonia, they may be the cause of the same effect in the soil. Difficulties even exist in explaining how they should be formed there; but, with all this, it is manifest that the inquiry is an important contribution to our knowledge of the chemistry of the soil. But we must beware lest we carry too far the inferences to be deduced from those experiments, and I think there is rather a tendency to do so. The absorptive power of soils is a convenient phrase which I have sometimes heard used, as if sufficiently explaining facts otherwise unintelligible, although a very little consideration might have shown that they could not possibly have any connection with it.—Dr. Anderson's Address before the Highland Agricultural Society.

Boys' Corner.

PERSEVERANCE—ITS VALUE.

ABOUT ten years ago, there was a little news-boy—very little for his age, which was fourteen years—who sold papers at the corner now occupied by the Tribune buildings and its adjuncts. This boy, owing to his cheerful countenance, his proverbial integrity and industry—in brief, his good qualities generally, (and very good qualities are rarely found among the peripatetic vendors of the dailies and weeklies,) manufactured friends for himself every where, especially among the publishers. He did very good business as a news-boy, but his position did not suit him, as he once confidentially informed us, and he was determined to abandon it.

"That you can easily do," said we, "go into a store."

"I can neither read nor write," responded he mournfully.

"Apprentice yourself to some trade;" was then our advice.

"I think I will," he exclaimed with a brightening eye and a flushed cheek, "I think I will," and off he bounded.

We lost sight of him a short time after this conference was held, and finally forgot that such a being had existed.

About a week ago, an athletic, well-dressed man, with a ferocious—a regular brigandish—pair of whiskers, and a brace of merry, twinkling optics, that betokened a good heart and the best of health, stopped us in the street, and extending his hand, called us by name.

Not recognizing him we had recourse to the phrase of "Really, sir, you have the advantage of me."

"Not know —, the little news-boy?" he cried, as if astonished.

Truly it was our little news-boy. He had taken our advice and apprenticed himself to a machinist.

"Where are you working?" we inquired of him.

"Oh, I don't work now," was his proud answer: "I own, a sawmill on Long Island, and am doing business for myself. I have been my own boss for a year now. I bought out my concern with the savings of eight years, have a wife and two children, and my own cottage house and garden for them to live and delve in, and am as happy as the day is long. I can read and write, too," he continued smiling with an air of triumph.

That man will be *somebody* besides a boss yet. If we dared tell his name, hundreds would at once hail with rapture the good fortune of

their little friend who once supplied them with the *Sun* and *Herald* every morning.

Perseverance.—It is the grand lever by which the most astounding results may be accomplished. George Barrow, the author of *Lavengro* says, "Perseverance and a dogged determination to conquer all difficulties, will invariably make a man of the veriest dolt."

Do you hear that boys? No matter how poor or ignorant you may be, perseverance, conjoined with virtue, will gain you both wealth and education.

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CAPITAL FOR THE YOUNG.—It is a consolation for all right-minded young men in this country, that though they might not be able to command as much pecuniary capital as they would wish to commence business themselves, yet there is a moral capital which they can have, that will weigh as much as money with those people whose opinion is worth having. And it does not take a great while to accumulate a respectable amount of this capital. It consists in truth, honesty, and integrity; to which may be added, decision, courage and perseverance. With these qualities there are few obstacles which cannot be overcome. Friends spring up and surround such a young man as if by magic. Confidence flows out to him, and business accumulates on his hands faster than he can ask it. And in a few short years such a young man is far in advance of many, who started with him, having equal talents, and larger pecuniary means; ere long our young friend stands foremost, the honored, trusted and loved. Would that we could induce every youthful reader to commence life on the principle that moral capital is the thing after all.—*Token*.

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A CUTE BOY.—A little boy had a colt and a dog, and his generosity was often tried by visitors asking him—"just to see what he would say"—to give them one or both of his pets. One day he told a gentleman present he might have his colt—reserving the dog, much to the surprise of his mother, who asked:

"Why, Jacky, why didn't you give him the dog?"

"Say nothin', say nothin', mother, when he goes to get the colt, I'll set the dog on him!"

•••••
A GOOD BOY.—A touching incident occurred recently at a steamboat sinking in the Missouri river. Among the persons swept overboard was a woman and a boy 12 years of age. A man upon the steamboat, seeing the boy buffeting the waters just beyond the boat, threw him a rope, and called to the little fellow to take hold of it. He replied—"never mind me, I can swim—save mamma." The little fellow, with his dear mamma, was saved.

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ENERGY.—See how that fellow works! no obstacle is too great for him to surmount, no ocean too wide for him to leap, no mountain too high for him to scale. He will make a stir in the world and no mistake.

Such are the men who build our railroads, dig up the mountains in California and enrich the world. There is nothing gained by idleness and sloth. This is the world of action, and to make money, gain a reputation, and exert a happy influence, men must be active, persevering, and energetic. They must not quail at shadows, run from lions, or attempt to dodge the lightning. Go forward zealously in whatever you undertake, and we will risk you, any where, and through life.

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THE PURE BREED.—"Are these pure canaries?" asked a gentleman of a bird-dealer, with whom he was negotiating for a "gift for his fair."

"Yes sir," said the dealer, confidently, "I raised them 'ere birds from canary seed."

Miscellaneous.

HOW BOYS AND GIRLS ARE REARED.

TO PARENTS.

An article by Dr. Dixon, published in *The Scalpel* some time ago, is just now attracting some attention in the English papers. It is on the early decay of American women.

We give (says the doctor) the girl two years the start of the boy, to make her condition equal to his at the outset. Both have endured the torture of bandaging, pinning, and tight dress at birth; both have been rocked, jounced upon the knee; papa'd, laudanum'd, paregoric'd, castor oil'd, and suffocated with a blanket over the head, sweltered with a cap and feathers, roasted at a fire of anthracite, and poisoned with the foul air of an unventilated chamber, according to the universal formula of some superannuated doctor or inexperienced nurse; probably both, for these people usually hunt in couples, and are very gracious to each other. We give the girl enough start to make up for the benefit the boy has derived from chasing the cat, and an occasional tumble in the hall or the yard, and the torture she has endured from her sampler and being compelled to "sit up straight," and not to be a "hoyden."

Our little couple start to school with such a minimum of lungs as the unnatural life they have led will allow, and a stomach that is yet fresh enough to endure bad bread, plum-cake, candies, and diseased milk. The reader will remember that Nature is beneficent, and will endure much abuse before she succumbs. Well they are off for school; observe how circumspectly my little miss walks. Soon she chides her brother for being "rude." He, nothing daunted, starts, full tilt after a stray dog or pig; and though he often tumbles in the mud, and his clothes are spoiled, the result is soon visible in increase of lungs and ruddy cheeks. He cannot run without more breath; he cannot continue to run without increased dimension and power of lungs; he cannot have large lungs without good digestion; he will feel well and thrive apace.

They are now at school, seated on a bench without a back, and often with their legs hanging down, so that the poor back-bone has no earthly support. Thus sits the wretched child with book in hand, from nine till twelve o'clock and sometimes until three. The boy, with the aid of sticking a pin now and then in his neighbor, and occasionally falling from his bench from pure nervous exhaustion, to the great relief of his half-stagnant blood vessels and torpid nerves, endures it until another merciful pig or dog-chase makes him feel that he is alive.

But our unfortunate little miss is in a distressed condition. She is charged to walk "straight home," where she is allowed to select her dinner from those articles that afford the least nutrition, such as pastry, cake, rich puddings, and apples. This, by the way, is her second meal of the same character, having taken one either at breakfast or lunch.

After dinner, she either sits down at her sampler or piano, and in all probability finishes the day's feeding with tea and preserves. She is then posted off to a feather-bed in an unventilated room, with the door shut for fear the little darling will take cold. A Nott's stove or furnace keeps the upper chambers from 85 deg. to 100 deg., the feather bed and blankets retain all the heat of the body, and sweltering the wretched little creature lies till morning. What wonder she gets spinal curvature, or that there are actual deposits of tubercles in the body of her vertebræ or lungs.

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"My son," said an old lady, "how must Jonah have felt when the whale swallowed him?"

"Down in the mouth," was the hopeful's reply.

I CAN DRINK OR LET IT ALONE.

"I CAN drink or let it alone," is a pass-word by which many young men have entered and become initiated into the lodge of intemperance, and have ultimately taken all the degrees, from the first social glass with a friend, when the bloom of health was on his cheek, the eye sparkling and bright, the step firm and elastic, the head clear, and prospects for the future bright and flattering; from a time when a father looked with feelings of pride upon his son, and felt that the money he had expended in his training and education had been well invested, and his name would be handed with honor to posterity—from the time, when a mother, who had watched over her darling boy so many anxious hours, and sleepless nights, and felt so much solicitude lest some lack of attention on her part, should cause sorrow or pain on his, was never doubly paid, as she looked upon him a man, feeling she had a staff to lean upon in her declining years—from the time when a sister, with feelings of pride introduced to her friends and acquaintances, "*My Brother,*"—*down! down!* to the time when that father's grey hairs have been brought in sorrow to the grave—to the time when that mother had wept oceans of scalding tears over her wayward boy, and had only been borne up by the hope that she might yet reclaim him ere he was laid in a "drunkard's grave,"—to the time when the sister had given up all her entreaties as fruitless, and shuddered when she heard the name of "brother"—and, perchance, to the time when a wife, whom he had, but a few years previously sworn to the altar to love, cherish and protect, and who had clung to him through every step of his downward career with a wife's devotion, looked upon her husband and felt that she was *more* than *widowed*, and her children *worse* than *orphans*. With the excuse, I say, (that heads this article) of "I can drink or let it alone," more men have passed through all the degrees of intemperance, I have so poorly pictured, until they are laid in the churchyard, and have left in the minds of the community in which they lived the knowledge, (if not inscribed on their tombstones) that they were *suicides*, than any other excuse that was ever offered in extenuation of the use of alcoholic drinks. Young man! I know from observation and experience, that you *cannot* "*drink or let it alone.*" If you drink at all, *you will drink as occasion offers*, and the occasional "social glass with a friend," as you accidentally meet, will result in seeking a friend to drink with, and end in drinking as often as it can be obtained.

The only safe course is, *not* to "*drink or let it alone,*" but to "*let it alone.*" For one I shall do so, and the following are among my reasons:

1st. I know it is injurious to my health, from this simple fact, if I had no other proofs, viz.: no person in a healthy condition can drink a glass of alcoholic liquor for the first time without feeling an effect upon the brain and nervous system—in fact, without becoming to a certain extent drunk. Consequently any thing that throws the system out of its natural healthy action, *must be injurious*. 2d. I know that it is injurious to my character, because no respectable man can be in the constant use of it without being sometimes thrown into the company of those far beneath him in morals and standing in society. "A man is known by the company he keeps," and the natural tendency is to lower yourself down until the scales are evenly balanced with those who had been far beneath. I know it is injurious to success in business pursuits, because not an individual can be found who would employ a person in any important business transactions who is in the habit of using strong drinks; and on the other hand, the best recommendation is to be known as a "temperance man." I know that it is injurious in a *pecuniary point*, because a *moderate drinker* who only takes his "*eye-opener*" in the morning, his "*eleven o'clock*" in the forenoon, his "*four o'clock*" in the afternoon, and his "*night cap*,"

expends in one year, *ninety-one dollars and twenty-five cents*, and ten years *thirteen hundred and six dollars and forty cents*. Those who drink two and three times as often may add for themselves. I know it is injurious to communities, because in those where it is most used, *there is the most poverty*. I know it is injurious to human happiness, because it has caused more murders, more suicides, tenanted more prisons and alms-houses, and caused more sighs and tears, and made more widows and orphans than all other evils combined.—*Salem Observer*.

SHEEP-SHEARING FESTIVAL IN WISCONSIN.—The Wisconsin State Agricultural Society, with a view to promoting the interests of sheep husbandry in that State, have instituted an annual "sheep-shearing festival." The first of these festivals is to be held at Whitewater on the 31st inst.

CATTLE FOR CALIFORNIA.—The Osceola (Iowa) *Independent* of last week says:

The number of cattle crossing the river at this place within the last month, from the different counties in the southwest, *en route* for California, is variously estimated at from five to six thousand.

WHEAT IN MICHIGAN.—The editor of *The Lapeer Democrat* says:

"While other portions of the State are complaining of the sad appearance of the wheat crop, owing to its being winter-killed, the farmers of Lapeer County have reason to congratulate themselves that they have a prospect of a fair crop.

This is the case generally in the north part of the State, but the south part complains of great loss.

FLUSHING, L. I., April 15.

THE WEATHER AND CROPS.—A large part of the peach buds are said to be winter-killed in this neighborhood. A good crop is not looked for.

WARREN Co., O., April 12.

There is a good deal of complaint here of winter-killed wheat. It is pretty certain it will not be as good as last year, but I hope not as bad as the croakers would have you believe. Our prospect for fruit is pretty good. It is certain that all the peach buds have not been killed by the cold.

SANDUSKY, April, 11.

As the spring advances the wheat crop is more promising. It is my opinion we shall have an average crop.

JERSEY Co., ILL., April 9.

The prospect of a wheat crop has not been better for years. The fields are carpeted with green, and the weather is promising.

GREAT FALL OF RAIN.—The fall of rain from Wednesday to Saturday of last week, according to the New-York Hospital gauge, was five inches and ten-hundredths; and according to the Flatbush rain gauge, five inches and ninety-four hundredths this is not so heavy a fall of rain as was recorded at Flatbush in 1843, for on the 50th, 21st and 22d of August of that year, nine inches and seventy-hundredths of an inch fell.

The fall of rain in Philadelphia, from Thursday afternoon until noon, was nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

AN OLD ROCK.—An old bachelor geologist was boasting that every rock was as familiar to him as the alphabet. A lady who was present, declared that she knew of a rock of which he was wholly ignorant. "Name it, madam!" cried Cælebs, in a rage. "It is *rock the cradle*, sir," replied the lady.

In the choice of a wife, take the obedient daughter of a good mother.

MAN versus HORSE.—Last week, a trial of strength came off at Burscough Bridge, under the following circumstances. It appears that a wager of a quarter cask of ale had been made between a well-known wheelwright of the neighborhood, and a brewer from near Ormskirk, that ten men could not draw a load of stone up Burscough Bridge, which a pair of horses had previously done. The wheelwright backed the men, and the brewer the horses. On the day appointed, the horses brought from the quarry, for the use of the Wigan and Southport Railway, a load of stone of about 50 cwts., weighing, with the cart, upwards of three and a half tons. This load they took to the top of the bridge and down again. The worthy wheelwright now marshalled the force, consisting of nine stalwart young men belonging to the neighborhood. A cross piece of wood was firmly fixed to the shafts, supported by as many of the men as could attach themselves to it, the rest either dragging or pushing, and in this manner, cheered on by the acclamations of an immense crowd, they dragged the ponderous load up the bridge with the greatest ease, the knight of the wheel thus winning the wager with one man less than his stipulated number.

WE MUST ADVANCE.—Perhaps there is no higher proof of the excellency of man than this—that to a mind properly cultivated, whatever is bounded is little. The mind is continually laboring to advance, step by step, through successive gradations of excellence, towards perfection, which is dimly seen, at a great, though not hopeless distance, and which we must always follow because we never can attain; but the pursuit rewards itself; one truth teaches another, and our store is always increasing, though nature can never be exhausted.—*Sir Joshua Reynolds*.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.—If a happy marriage has given and insures to man peace at home, let there be no dread of the caprices of chance; his happiness is sheltered from the strokes of fortune. A wife gentle and affectionate, sensible and virtuous, will fill his whole heart and leave no room for sadness. What will he care for the loss of property when he possesses this treasure? Is not his house sufficiently magnificent as long as she commands respect to it—splendid enough, as long as her presence adorns it? A cottage where virtue dwells, is far superior to a palace; it becomes a temple.

AN ANSWER.—Mr. Whiteside, the barrister, cross-examining a witness in Dublin somewhat rudely, asked him if he had never been before a police court? "Yes," said he, "I was fined for an assault. A barrister so annoyed me by cross-examination that I knocked him down when he came out of court."

"I WONDER what makes my eyes so weak?" said a loafer to a gentleman.

"Why, they are in a weak place," returned the latter.

RHYME IS NOT ALWAYS POETRY.—The *N. O. Delta* says: "Mrs. Mary White, last Tuesday night, became extremely tight, and engaged in a fight, by punching the gourd of her too-loving lord with a piece of board. The neighbors all round were disturbed by the sound, and could not think of sleeping a wink, until the police came, and the turbulent dame was taken to jail, and not giving bail, poor Mrs. White was locked up for the night. She acknowledged the corn of taking a horn, and asked his honor to take pity upon her, and she solemnly swore, she'd do so no more. The Recorder heard her tale, and told her not to fail, to go immediately home, and in all time to come to leave off drinking rum, and conduct herself good, as all women should.

SURGEONS are the angels of this world—they are constantly redressing injuries.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

WE find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute good *poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced the past week full 50 cents per bbl. on the average. Corn 6 cents per bushel. Provisions a trifle less.

Cotton has fallen the past week from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent per lb., notwithstanding the fact of a deficiency of 400,000 bales compared with the previous year's crop. This depression in the market is due to the war in Europe. Rice is firmer. Sugar and Tobacco no change.

The weather continued rainy till the 4th inst., when it cleared off cold for the season. To-day (8th) it is warmer, but the ground is still very wet and cold, and the drier soils only fit for planting.

Money continues as dear as ever, and as difficult to be obtained.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of the more important Vegetables, Fruits, &c., at the principle New-York Markets. In our weekly reports we give the prices which producers actually get, and not the prices at which produce is sold from the market.

Saturday, May 6, 1854.

The price of Vegetables is about the same as last week's report, but must fall off before long, for Potatoes especially. The heavy rains of last week prevented large quantities of produce from getting to market. Probably before this paper reaches our subscribers, the prices will be lower than we have to report them this week, as large quantities are expected by way of canal. There is but very little fruit in market at present, and of no extra quality.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$4 @ \$4.25 per bbl.; Carters, ditto; Early Junes, \$3.50 @ \$4; Common, \$3 @ \$3.25; Onions white, per bbl., \$3.50; red, \$2.25; yellow, \$2.50; Turnips, yellow, per bbl., \$3; white, \$2.50; Beets, per bbl., \$3; Parsneps, per bbl., \$3; Carrots, \$3; Spinach, per bbl., \$2; Rape Sprouts, per bbl., \$1.50; Asparagus, per doz. bunches, \$3 and \$4; Lettuce, per doz., 25c @ 75c; Leeks, per doz., 75c; Cheroot Onions, per doz., 50c; Bermuda Potatoes, new, per bbl., \$6.

FRUITS.—Apples, Russets, per bbl., \$4.50 @ \$5. Some very few Red apples are worth \$6 per bbl.

Maple Sugar, per lb., 10 @ 11c.; Bermuda Tomatoes, per box, \$1.25.

New Butter, per lb., 23 @ 26c.; Old, 14 @ 15c.; Fresh Eggs, per doz., 17c.; Ohio Eggs, 16 @ 16½c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 8, 1854.

THE numbers in market to-day were considerably above last week's report. The day was very pleasant, and the sales rather slow. Many of the butchers were determined not to pay the prices that cattle were held at, which was about the same as last week. The majority of the cattle in the yards were very good. There was one lot of 10 from Kentucky, owned by ALEXANDER ROWAN; 5 of them were raised by HENRY CLAY, and were very nice indeed. They were held at 14c. per lb., and the owner not being able to obtain that price, they were put back in the stable.

Prices ranged from 9 @ 12c. per pound.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,880	2,716
Swine, 3,143	1,500
Cows, 11	
Sheep, 52	
Veals, 205	

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 200	
Sheep, 3,000	700
Veals, 100	
Cows and Calves, 100	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 27	
Cows, 78	
Sheep, 3,077	700

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 117	
Cows, 115	

The following were the prices obtained at CHAMBERLIN'S: Beeves, 9 @ 12½c. per lb.; Cows, \$30 @ \$60; Sheep, \$4 @ \$9 per head; Veals, 4c. @ 5c. @ 6c. per lb.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashe.					
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs.	5 87½ @	6 06		
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....		6 62½ @	—		
Beeswax.					
American Yellow.....	1b.	— 29	@ 30		
Bristles.					
American, Gray and White.....	— 40	@ — 45			
Coal.					
Liverpool Orrel.....	10 chaldron,	10 50 @	11 —		
Scotch.....		— @ —			
Sidney.....		7 75 @	50		
Pictou.....		8 50 @	—		
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb.	6 — @	6 50		
Cotton.					
Ordinary.....	8	8	8	8	
Middling.....	9½	9½	9½	9½	
Middling Fair.....	10½	10½	10½	11	
Fair.....	11	11½	11½	12½	
Cotton Bagging.					
Gunny Cloth.....	12 yard,	— 12½ @	13 —		
American Kentucky.....		— @ —			
Dundee.....		— @ —			
Coffee.					
Java, White.....	1b.	— 14 @	— 14½		
Mocha.....		— 13½ @	— 14		
Brazil.....		— 10½ @	— 12		
Maracaibo.....		— 12 @	— 12½		
St. Domingo..... (cas.)		— 9½ @	— 10½		
Cordage.					
Bale Rope.....	1b.	— 7 @	— 10		
Boit Rope.....		— @ —	— 20		
Corks.					
Velvet, Quarts.....	35 gro.	— 35 @	— 45		
Velvet, Pints.....		— 20 @	— 28		
Phials.....		— 4 @	— 16		
Feathers.					
Live Geese, prime.....	1b.	— 47 @	— 49		
Flax.					
Jersey.....	1b.	— 8 @	— 9		
Flour and Meal.					
Sour.....	7 50	@ 7 75			
Superfine No. 2.....	7 —	@ 7 25			
State, common brands.....	7 50	@ 7 62½			
State, straight brand.....	7 62½	@ 7 75			
State, favorite brands.....	7 87½	@ 8 —			
Western, mixed do.....	7 93½	@ 8 —			
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 —	@ 8 13½			
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 25	@ 8 37½			
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 —	@ 8 31½			
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 —	@ 8 12½			
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 31½	@ 8 50			
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 62½	@ 9 62½			
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 37½	@ 9 37½			
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 —	@ 9 12½			
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 25	@ 10 50			
Canada, (in bond).....	7 75	@ 8 13½			
Brandywine.....	8 75	@ 8 81½			
Georgetown.....	8 75	@ 8 81½			
Petersburgh City.....	8 75	@ 8 81½			
Richmond Country.....	8 72½	@ 8 75			
Alexandria.....	8 72½	@ 8 75			
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 72½	@ 8 75			
Rye Flour.....	4 66½	@ 4 75			
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 62½	@ 3 75			
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 —	@ 5 —			
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	19 —	@ —			
Grain.					
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 20	@ 2 32			
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 90	@ 1 95			
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 95	@ 2 05			
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90	@ 2 05			
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 10	@ 2 15			
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95	@ 2 00			
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80	@ 1 95			
Rye, Northern.....	1 12½	@ —			
Corn, Unsound.....	—	@ — 85			
Corn, Round Yellow.....	—	@ — 83			
Corn, Round White.....	—	@ — 84			
Corn, Southern White.....	—	@ — 85			
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	—	@ — 90			
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	—	@ — 80			
Corn, Western Mixed.....	—	@ — 86			
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ — 87			
Barley.....	—	@ 1 08			
Oats, River and Canal.....	—	@ — 51			
Oats, New-Jersey.....	—	@ — 46			
Oats, Western.....	—	@ — 53			
Oats, Penna.....	—	@ — 47			
Oats, Southern.....	—	@ — 42			
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75	@ 2 87½			
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½	@ —			
Beans, White.....	1 50	@ 1 62½			
Hair.					
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1b.	— 23 @	— 23½		
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 21	@ — 23			
Hay, for shipping:					
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs.	— 87½ @	— 90		
Hemp.					
Russia, clean.....	285	@ — 320			
Russia, Outshot.....	—	@ —			
Manilla.....	1b.	— 13½ @	—		
Sisal.....	—	@ —			
Sunn.....	—	@ 5½ @	—		
Italian.....	240	@ —			
Jute.....	—	@ 125			
American, Dew-rotted.....	—	@ 200			
American, do., Dressed.....	—	@ 260			
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@ —			
Hops.					
1853.....	1b.	— 40 @	— 44		
1852.....	— 38	@ — 40			

Lime.

Rockland, Common..... 1 bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.	YARD SELLING PRICES.
Timber, White Pine.....	18 cubic ft.	@ — 22
Timber, Oak.....	— 25	@ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— 35	@ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo)	— 18	@ — 22
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	17 50	@ 18 75
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	— 17	@ 18
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— 37	@ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	— 30	@ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	— 30	@ 35
Boards, North River, Box.....	— 16	@ 17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	— 16	@ 22
Boards, City Worked.....	— 22	@ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	— 25	@ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	— 25	@ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	— 26	@ 32
Plank, City Worked.....	— 26	@ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	— 18	@ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	— 22	@ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	22	@ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	— 22	@ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	— 19	@ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	— 17	@ 18
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— 32	@ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	@ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	—	@ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	— 65	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	— 52	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	— 40	@ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	— 38	@ 35
Heading, White Oak.....	— 60	@ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	27 gall.	@ —
Porto Rico.....	— 23	@ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 25	@ — 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	— 25	@ — 27
Cardenas, &c.....	— 23½	@ — 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	1b.	— 4½ @	— 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	—	@ —	—

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb.	— @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@ 5 50
Tar.....	3 bbl.	@ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75	@ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75	@ 1 97½
Resin, White.....	280 lb.	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	66	@ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	1 ton.	— @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	@ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	9 50	@ 12 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	@ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 50	@ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	@ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	—	@ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	15 25	@ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 37	@ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	@ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88	@ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@ 16 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	10½	@ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½	@ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½	@ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	1b.	@ 9 —
Butter, Orange County.....	—	@ 26 —
Butter, Ohio.....	—	@ 12 —
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	—	@ 20 —
Butter, Canada.....	—	@ 12 —
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	—	@ 10 — 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@ 3 62½

Salt.

Turks Island.....	1 bush.	@ — 48
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	6½	@ 8 —
Crude, East India.....	7	@ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@ 5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	1b.	@ — 11½
Timothy, Mowed.....	14 tce.	@ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped.....	—	@ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough.....	1 bush.	@ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@ —

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	1b.	@ —
New-Orleans.....	—	@ 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	@ 6 —
Porto Rico.....	—	@ 6½
Havana, White.....	—	@ 8 —
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	@ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	—	@ 9½
do. do. Crushed.....	—	@ 9½
do. do. Ground.....	—	@ 8½
do. (A) Crushed.....	—	@ 9 —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@ none
Manilla.....	—	@ 5½
Brazil White.....	—	@ 6½
Brazil, Brown.....	—	@ 5 — 7

Tobacco.

Virginia.....	lb.	—	@	—
Kentucky.....	—	7	@	10
Mason County.....	—	6	@	11
Maryland.....	—	—	@	—
St. Domingo.....	—	12	@	18
Cuba.....	—	18	@	23
Yara.....	—	40	@	45
Yavana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	—	25	@	1—
Florida Wrappers.....	—	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	—	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	—	5	@	15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeco.....	lb.	—	@	55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	—	46	@	48
American $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{3}{4}$ Merino.....	—	42	@	45
American, Native and $\frac{1}{4}$ Merino.....	—	36	@	28
Extra, Pulled.....	—	42	@	48
Superfine, Pulled.....	—	39	@	41
No. 1. Pulled.....	—	33	@	37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

A CARD.—The subscriber wishes to inform his friends that his connection with the "Horticulturist" has ceased, according to mutual agreement with the publisher. My name having been announced in the March number, my discontinuance should have also been announced, as requested, in the May issue. R. ROBINSON SCOTT, Rosedale Nurseries, Philad., Pa., May 1st, 1851. 35*

SHETLAND PONIES.—WANTED A GOOD FINE PAIR OF Shetland Ponies—One a stallion, the other a mare. Inquire at 189 Water street. 35-37

WILD TURKEYS.—TWO FIRST-RATE TURKEY COCKS of this breed. [35-36] Apply at 191 Water street.

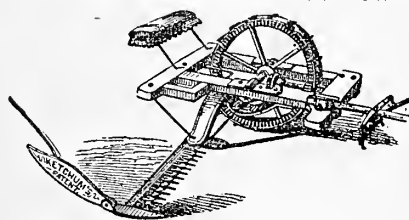
WILD MEXICAN POTATOES.—These are raised from seed brought from Mexico three years ago. They boil dry and mealy, and are highly lauded for the table by those who have used them. They are as early as the Kidney, and the rot has not yet appeared among them. R. L. ALLEN, 35-37 189 and 191 Water st.

THE WAR IN EUROPE! A MAP FOR THE TIMES!—WE have just issued a Map of the countries now, or likely to be, involved in the European War. It has been very favorably noticed by the Press, and truly is the desideratum of the present day.

On receipt of FIFTY CENTS, we will send, free of postage, a copy in pocket form, enclosed in muslin cover.

May 1st, 1854. ENSIGN, BRIDGMAN & FANNING, Map Publishers and Mounters, 156 William st., New-York City. 34-35*

MONEY FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY FOUND IN THE seed store, No. 187 Water street, which will be paid to any claimant who can prove the property and date of its loss. R. L. ALLEN. 34-35*



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying RUSTY MOWERS, if they do, it was the case with many last year, they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY.) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers. All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y. HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New-England States; By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan; By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky. 31-39

BERKSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND SUFFOLK SWINE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

Refer to A. B. ALLEN, editor of this paper, or to the Managers of the American Institute.

Letters addressed to A. B. Allen, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL LOVE, 33-40 Corner of 53d Street and 6th Avenue, New-York.

POUDRETTE.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company. 32-33 74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.

V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation, Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c., Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies, Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—their Diseases and Management, Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c., Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers, Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Storkhorst's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Willson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.

XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Mincer's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$1.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.

XXXVIII. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

XXXIX. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

XL. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.

XLI. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.

XLII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.

XLIII. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLIV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

XLV. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.

XLVI. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c., &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.

XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.

L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed sower. Price, \$1 25

American Rose Cultivist..... 25

American Florist's Guide..... 25

Breck's Book of Flowers..... 50

Bridgman's Florist's Guide..... 50

Buist's Kitchen Gardener..... 25

Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener..... 25

Brown's Field Book of Manures, \$1 25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, post paid, by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st. 31-39

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements. NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN, 33-37

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Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I. 26-38

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BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.
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PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT FORDHAM, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., By Harlem Railroad Car.
Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals. AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALCO," (9918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.
The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from Imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the Impure of Carabao (1739), winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.
Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.
All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are in my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.
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March 16th, 1854. 29-37

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17-68

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 10.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 17, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 36.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

WILL THERE BE A GREAT DROUTH THE COMING SUMMER?

WE do not pretend to be weather-wise, but those who do, say that animals, birds, and some other things in their late movements, prognosticate a dry summer. This is likely to be the case, and the only reason we can give for it is, that one extreme usually follows another. The Spring thus far has been very *cold* and *wet*—the summer consequently may be very *hot* and *dry*. This would prove highly calamitous to the laboring classes; for drained as the country already is of its products by the great demands for Europe the past six months, a long continued drouth would add considerably to the present prices, which are already very exorbitant.

The corn at the South has suffered materially by late frosts, and in many instances has already been planted the second and third time. This looks bad for that quarter, which of late years has become a large grower of corn. A short crop in that region would materially affect prices throughout the country.

Yet whether we have a great drouth the coming summer or not, the farmers ought to be well prepared for it. Let them remember the dry summer of 1852, and the great loss to them in half-starved animals that ensued. Hundreds of thousands of cattle were sacrificed to the butcher and otherwise the following winter, merely for want of fodder to carry them through till spring.

The best and most reliable substitute for grass and hay, which we can cultivate, is Indian corn grown in drills, and cut just as the grain gets fit for roasting ears or boiling for the table. Five to seven tons of dried fodder may be easily produced from an acre. Every farmer ought to raise at least a three months' supply for his stock, of Indian corn fodder, and a four months' supply would be still safer. It is best to get it in now as soon as possible. The stalks of the sweet varieties are much the most nutritious and palatable, although they do not produce so great a growth as some others—yet they are enough better to pay for this difference of production.

Next to Indian corn, we would recommend growing oats, to be cut when the grain is in the milk, and fed unthreshed. We consider that either the corn or oats thus raised, and fed with their grain on the stalks, equal—ton for ton—to the best of hay. The stalks should be cut up fine by a machine previous to feeding. It is a matter of economy to use the straw and corn-stalk cutter, even when the oats and corn are

cut and fed green from the field in the summer.

Millet is somewhat cultivated south of us; though farmers generally at the North are unacquainted with it; but from the few experiments we have made with it as a substitute for hay, we should place it next after oats. It may be sown broadcast, and cultivated the same as oats, though to sow in drills six inches apart, is better. It will yield from 2 to 4 tons per acre.

The fourth best substitute for a short crop of grass and hay, is roots, such as the sugar beet, carrot, parsnip, and turnip, which we value in the order we have placed them. Potatoes, on account of the prevalence of the rot, are too uncertain to be calculated upon. Cabbage and pumpkins are very good for partial feed during the autumn months.

FARM OF MR. WATSON.

WE spent a few hours last week in looking over this beautiful farm. It lies upon the river Bronx, near its embouchure into the East River, in Westchester County, about twelve miles from the New-York City Hall. It comprises about 220 acres, and was purchased by Mr. WATSON six years ago, and was then in rather a low state. He has got it into such fine condition now, that it took the first premium of \$50 last year, offered by the American Institute, for the best cultivated farm which the Committee visited in Westchester County.

This farm is devoted principally to grass and hay, of which it is now a large producer of the best qualities. For the consumption of this, Mr. WATSON keeps improved stock of various kinds. He formerly had a large and superior flock of Long-wooled sheep, but the dogs have proved so destructive in his neighborhood, he has been reluctantly compelled to dispose of most of them. He has a few Ayrshire cows, which he imported. These are among the finest specimens of the breed we have ever seen in point of form; added to this desirable quality, they are great milkers. He also showed us some excellent grade Durhams, which are great milkers. One of these, of medium size, gives 30 quarts or more, per day during her highest flow of milk.

Mr. WATSON showed us four superior colts by the famous Trustee, sire of the late Mr. GIBBON'S Fashion out of Bonnets of Blue. These colts are respectively one, two, three, and four years old. They are out of a well-bred trotting mare, that has done her mile in 2.40. We think these colts will all prove fast ones. As a getter of runners and trotters, Trustee has proved one of the best horses imported into this country; and what adds greatly to the value of his stock is, they are docile and good tempered.

The thing, however, which Mr. WATSON apparently takes the most pride in, is his Shetland and Welsh ponies. Of these he has a large stock, imported and reared by himself. We could select from this stock about a dozen breeding mares and a couple of stallions, which it would be pretty difficult to surpass in this country. It is amusing to see these diminutive creatures, capering about in droves of various colors over the farm. Some, full-grown, are not much over three feet high, while others are full four feet or more. The former would be a good match for a buffalo calf in harness, or a stout Newfoundland dog under the saddle.

Considerable quantities of fruit were formerly produced on this farm, but part of the orcharding being near to a large village, it was robbed every season, and the grass and other crops beneath the trees destroyed. This compelled Mr. W., at length very reluctantly to cut down the trees, for so long as they stood he could realize nothing from his land.

The farm buildings and stock-yards are well arranged here, and very commodious. The fences are in excellent order, and the mansion and grounds around are ample and in good taste. The view from the house is varied and beautiful. It extends up and down the East River, over a part of Long Island, the lower valley of the Bronx, and the hills around in Westchester. It is a delightful country residence.

Mr. WATSON deserves much credit for his improvements on and about his farm, and we are glad to see him take so much interest in them. He generally devotes one day out of the week to his farm, although still actively engaged in mercantile pursuits in this city.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

IN our last number we gave a copy of directions for the cultivation and preparation of flax, issued by LEADBETTER & Co., of Belfast, (Ireland.)

We have just received the last Report of the "Royal Society for the Promotion and Improvement of the Growth of Flax in Ireland," and we find that those directions were compiled from a carefully prepared appendix to this report, and are the result of thirteen years' experience, during which time the Belgian and other systems have been examined and tested by the Society, which is located at Belfast.

We find some additional matter in this report in relation to the treatment of flax, which no doubt will be of interest to those of our readers who agree with us, that the cultivation of flax in the United States should receive more attention, especially as the Russian war is likely to cut off for the present a large part of the supply of seed, (Riga,) and enhance its price.

We would remark that the directions in our last under the section "Saving the Flax," has reference to the patent mode of steeping with hot water, or steam, known as SCHENCK'S method; for it must not be inferred that the flax straw thus saved is ready for the spinning-mill without such steeping process, previous to *scutching* or separating the bark from the fibre—this is not the case,—but we shall speak of this again.

The following are the portions of the report omitted in our last weeks article:

Pulling—The time when flax should be pulled is a point of much nicety to determine. The fibre is in the best state before the seed is quite ripe. If pulled too soon, although the fibre is fine, the great waste in scutching and hackling renders it unprofitable; and if pulled too late, the additional weight does not compensate for the coarseness of the fibre. It may be stated, that the best time for pulling is, when the seeds are beginning to change from a green to a pale brown color, and the stalk to become yellow, for about two-thirds of its height from the ground.

Rippling—Which should be carried on at the same time, and in the same field, with the pulling. If the only advantage to be derived from rippling was the comparative ease with which rippled flax is handled, the practice ought always to be adopted; but, besides this, the seed is a most valuable part of the crop, being worth, if sold for the oil mill, £3 per acre, and if used for feeding stock of all kinds, at least £1 per acre. The apparatus is very simple. The ripple consists of a row of iron teeth screwed into a block of wood. This can be procured in Belfast, or may be made by any handy blacksmith.* It is to be taken to the field, where the flax is being pulled, and screwed down to the center of a nine feet plank, resting on two stools. The rippers may either stand or sit astride at opposite ends. They should be at such a distance from the comb as to permit of their striking it properly and alternately. A winnowing sheet must be placed under them, to receive the bolls as they are rippled off; and then the rippers are ready to receive the flax just pulled, the handfuls being placed diagonally, and bound up in a sheaf. The sheaf is laid down at the right hand of the rippler, and untied. He takes a handful with one hand, about six inches from the root, and a little nearer the top with the other. He spreads the top of the handful like a fan, draws the one-half of it through the comb, and the other half past the side; and, by a half turn of the wrist, the same operation is repeated with the rest of the bunch. Some, however, prefer rippling without turning the hand, giving the flax one or two pulls through, according to the quantity of bolls. The flax can often be rippled without being passed more than once through the comb. He then lays the handfuls down at his left side, each handful crossing the other, when the sheaf should be carefully tied up and removed. The object of crossing the handfuls so carefully, after rippling when tying up the beets for the steep is, that they will part freely from each other when they are taken to spread out on the grass, and not interlock, and be put out of their even order, as would otherwise be the case. If the weather be dry, the bolls should be kept in the field, spread on winnowcloths, or other contrivance for drying; and, if turned from time to time, they will win. Passing the bolls first through a coarse riddle, and afterwards through fanners, to remove straws and leaves, will facilitate the drying. If the weather be moist, they should be taken in-doors, and spread out thinly and evenly on a barn floor, or on a loft, leaving windows and doors open, to allow a thorough current of air, and turned twice a day. When nearly dry,

they may be taken to a corn kiln, (taking care not to raise it above summer heat,) and carefully turned, until no moisture remains. By the above plan of *slow* drying, the seed has time to imbibe all the juices that remain in the husk, and to become perfectly ripe. If it be taken at once from the field, and dried *hurriedly* on the kiln, these juices will be burned up, and the seed will become shrivelled and parched, little nutritious matter remaining. In fine seasons, the bolls should always be dried in the open air, the seed threshed out, and the heaviest and plumpest used for sowing or crushing. The light seeds and chaff form most wholesome and nutritious feeding for cattle. Flax ought not to be allowed to stand in the field, if possible, even the second day; it should be rippled as soon as pulled, and carried to the water as soon as possible, that it may not harden.

Watering—This process requires the greatest care and attention. River water is the best. If spring water has to be used, let the pond be filled some weeks, or months, if possible, before the flax is put in, that the sun and air may soften the water. That containing iron or other mineral substances should never be used. If river water can be had, it need not be let into the pond sooner than the day before the flax is to be steeped. The best size of a steep pool is 12 to 18 feet broad, and 3½ to 4 feet deep. Place the flax loosely in the pool, in one layer, somewhat sloped, and in regular rows, with the root end underneath; the tie of each row of sheaves to reach the roots of the previous one; cover with moss sods, or tough old lea sods, cut thin, laid perfectly close, the sheer of each fitted to the other. Before putting on the sods, a layer of rushes or rag-weeds is recommended to be placed on the flax, especially in new ponds. As sods are not always at hand, a light covering of straw may do, with stones laid on it, so as to keep the flax just under the water; and as the fermentation proceeds, additional weight should be laid on—to be removed as soon as the fermentation ceases, so as not to sink the flax too much in the pool. Thus covered, it never sinks to the bottom, nor is affected by air or light. A small stream of water, allowed to run through a pool, has been found to improve its color. In this case, if the pools are in a line, the stream should be conducted along the one side, and run into each pool separately, and the water of each pool run off, along the opposite side, in a similar manner. It will be sufficiently steeped, in an average time, from eight to fourteen days, according to the heat of the weather and nature of the water. Every grower should learn to know when the flax has had enough of the water, as a few hours too much may injure it. It is, however, much more frequently *under-watered* than *over-watered*. The best test is the following: Try some stalks, of average thickness, by breaking the *shove*, or woody part, in two places, about six or eight inches apart, at the middle of the stalk; catch the broken bit of wood, and if it *will pull freely out, downwards, for that length, without breaking or tearing the fiber, and with none of the fiber adhering to it*, it is ready to take out. Make this trial every six hours, after fermentation subsides, for sometimes the change is rapid. Never lift the flax roughly from the pool, with forks or grapes, but have it carefully handed out of the flax-drain by men standing in the water. It is advantageous to let the flax drain twelve to twenty-four hours, after being taken from the pool, by placing the bundles on their root ends, close together, or on the flat, with the slope; but the heaps should not be too large, otherwise the flax will be injured by heating.

There are two new systems of steeping or retting flax, on a large scale, now in operation. The one is by hot water, or what is called Schenck's method; and the other by steam, or Watt's method. In both cases they are carried on, on a large scale, by persons who purchase the flax straw from the farmers, as pulled and dried on the Courtrai system described at page 133, under caption "Saving the Flax."

Spreading—Select, when possible, clean,

short, thick pasture ground for this operation; and mow down and remove any weeds that rise above the surface of the sward. Lay the flax evenly on the grass, and spread thin and very equally. If the directions under the head of rippling have been attended to, the handfuls will come readily asunder, without entangling. Turn it two or three times while on the grass (with a rod about eight feet in length, and an inch and a half in diameter,) that it may not become of different shades, by the unequal action of the sun, which is often the case, through inattention to this point. Turn it when there is a prospect of rain, that the flax may be beaten down a little, and thus prevented from being blown away.

Lifting—Six to eight days if the weather be showery, or ten to twelve if it be dry, should be sufficient on the grass. A good test of its being ready to lift is, to rub a few stalks from the top to the bottom; and, when the wood breaks easily, and separates from the fibre, leaving it sound, it has had enough of the grass. Also, when a large proportion of the stalks are perceived to form a *bow and string* from the fibre contracting and separating from the woody stalk. But, the most certain way is, to prove a small quantity with the hand-break or in a flax mill. In lifting, keep the lengths straight and the ends even, otherwise great loss will occur in the rolling and scutching. Let it be set up to dry for a few hours, and afterwards tie it up in small bundles; and, if not taken soon to be scutched, it will be much improved by being put up in small stacks loosely built, with stones or brambles in the bottom to keep it dry, and allow a free circulation of air. Stacks built on pillars would be the best.

Drying—By fire, is always most pernicious. If properly steeded and grassed no such drying is necessary; but, to make it ready for breaking and scutching, exposure to the sun is sufficient. In some districts it is put to dry on *kilns*, in a damp state, and is absolutely burned before it is dry, and the rich oily appearance of the flax is always greatly impaired. On this point the Society can scarcely speak too strongly, as the flax is either destroyed or rendered not worth one-half of what it would be if properly prepared.

Breaking and Scutching—If done by hand, should be on the Belgian system, which is less wasteful than that practised in Ireland. If by milling, the farmer will do well to select those mills in which the improved machinery has been introduced. The Society would also recommend that the farmer should endeavor to have his flax scutched by a mill-owner who pays his men by the day, and not by the stone, even if it should cost him higher in proportion; the system of paying the scutchers by the stone rendering them more anxious to do a large quantity in the day than to produce a good yield from the straw.

This mode of watering and drying is adopted by farmers in Ireland who grow flax in limited quantities, and are not within reach of what is now called the improved steeping process. (SCHENCK'S or WATT'S.)

In our next we purpose giving some hints as to the value of flax seeds for oil and for feed.

LUCKY YIELD FROM PLOWING.—A colored man, while plowing on the farm of Mr. S. Hulster, about a mile from Richmond, Va., struck an old iron pot containing a number of Mexican dollars, amounting, it is said, to \$150 or \$200. The deposit of this treasure was said to have been made by an old man named James Housen, a Creole, who was possessor of this farm for several years previous to 1816.

FLAX.—Great Britain has imported from Russia \$26,000,000, worth of flax every year, and as the ports of that nation are now closed by the war, the demand will be greater than it has previously been.

* The best ripples are made of half-inch square rods of iron, placed with the angles of iron teeth the rippers, 3-16ths of an inch asunder at the bottom, half an inch at the top, and 18 inches long, to allow a sufficient spring, and save much breaking of flax. The points should begin to taper 3 inches from the top.

For the American Agriculturist.

KENTUCKY CORRESPONDENCE.

FARMING AROUND LEXINGTON, &c.

I HAVE been stopping the last ten days in the "garden of Kentucky," the vicinity of Lexington, Fayette County, and have been able to see and learn much that has interested me, and which would also interest many of your readers, I presume, could they see the same. The readers of the *Agriculturist* in former years have been favored with some interesting accounts of this part of the State of Kentucky, and the fairs which have been held at Paris and Lexington, and your present readers might also be interested to hear something more of this county, its agricultural productions, stock, &c., &c.

The soil of this region is exceedingly fertile and inexhaustible. I repeat it is *inexhaustible*, else it had been long since ruined. It is of that variety of lime-stone which contains siliceous carbonate of lime in large quantities, yielding an abundance of food of the best kind for grazing, and for this purpose it is diligently improved. Stock of almost all kinds are here bred, probably in a greater abundance, and of a superior quality to any other State in the Union. No effort is left untried to procure the very best animals that can be found from which to breed, and when procured no pains is spared in keeping up and improving even upon these. I have had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of the best stock breeders of the country, and of enjoying their hospitality, and can truly and cheerfully bear witness to their spirit of enterprise, their pride of character, and to that large amount of those characteristics which make up the true Kentucky gentlemen. Some of them are not unknown to the readers of the *Agriculturist*, nor to the most distinguished stock breeders throughout the country.

Great attention is given here to the breeding of jacks and mules, some of the finest in the country can here be found, and at the present time it is one of the most profitable branches of husbandry pursued. I have seen several sucking mules for which from \$80 to \$100 dollars each had been paid as soon as they stood upon their feet; this, of course, is an extraordinary price for extra colts, but ordinary ones are high—and so it is with all kinds of stock, such as cattle, horses, sheep, swine, &c., all of which kinds they have in abundance here, except perhaps sheep, which are more prized for the size of ear-case than for the quality of wool—and of course the larger varieties are bred.

The high prices which have been paid for imported stock by the farmers here, and also a which they hold animals which they have bred from them, would astonish many of our conservative farmers at the north, though but little thought of here.

This part of Kentucky, to one who has so long lived in the woods as has the writer, appears almost like a fairy land; exceedingly fair at least. Every acre is brought under tribute. The forests are all in grass, and for grazing. The appearance of the country now is truly pleasing; the trees have put forth their foliage; clover and other grasses, and the winter grain, of which latter but little is grown, cover the earth with their beautiful green. There is one thing, however, which rather surprised me, viz, the little attention given to the cultivation of good fruit. Most of the orchards that I have seen are very old and are nearly worthless. I have seen but few young orchards, and find but little interest felt in fruit culture. This climate is undoubtedly favorable for fruit, and it must be a want of enterprise in part, which causes this inattention to so important a branch of husbandry.

I have many more things to write about, and more in detail, and will endeavor to do so soon—at least, as I can do so authoritatively, and hope to give your readers something of more interest.

JOSEPHUS.

Lexington, April 28, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHAT ARE WE TO DO FOR FENCE TIMBER?

SINCE I have been a subscriber to the *Agriculturist*, I have derived much pleasure as well as instruction from the perusal of its pages. But there is one subject, second to none in importance, upon which but little has been said. I refer to the management of timber land. The question is often asked among farmers, what are we to do for fencing timber and fuel? Land is becoming so valuable, that farmers are clearing out their woodlands as bare as possible, for all surplus forest land is considered dead capital. As for fuel, the increased facilities for transportation will enable us, in a few years, to substitute coal for wood. But as yet there has been no material used for fencing, that seems likely to supersede the use of timber.

The usual practice is to cut out the dying or best matured trees, and under this process our forests are becoming thinner every year, as the stock ranging at large devour all the young sprouts, and prevent any new growth.

Some advocate cutting all the timber, both large and small, as you go, and allow it to sprout up again. But even if this were better economy, which appears to me doubtful, it would be necessary to keep the woodland fenced off by itself—a very expensive operation.

Some suggestions from you or your correspondents on this subject, would be both interesting and useful to a YOUNG FARMER.

A good subject for some of our correspondents. See first article in No. 24 of last volume.

A WOMAN ON THE "BONE QUESTION."

SEVERAL papers have recently been discussing the question, "Will ashes dissolve bones?" We gave our own opinion on page 9 of this volume, (No. 1.) The *Country Gentleman* recently published an elaborate article on the subject from the pen of Prof. NASH, which somewhat commends a process said to be practical. Miss SWISSHELM pitches into the article after this fashion:

The agricultural papers are positively discussing the question, "Will ashes dissolve bones?" Ay, and discussing it as gravely as if it were a profound mystery. One agricultural paper says ashes will dissolve bones, and another says they will not; which only proves that every agricultural paper should have one housekeeper in its editorial corps, to keep them from being ridiculous occasionally.

Any western farmer's wife or daughter could answer this mooted question on the instant, and would at once say, "that depends upon the ashes."

Any ashes that will make soap will dissolve bones, if you put enough on; but when so dissolved, they are rather an expensive manure. We should as much think of sending to the chandlers for a dozen boxes of soap, and putting a quarter of a pound on each hill of corn, as putting all the bones of one kitchen into hog-heads, dissolving them with ashes, and using the mixture as did the writer in the *Country Gentleman*.

His was rather an expensive economy. His manure was simply very strong, unrefined soap, which, with a very little difference in the manner of preparing, would have done all the washing and cleaning in the family, when, in the form of refuse suds, it should have been poured on a bed of loam or clay to make manure for the cornfield, or around the roots of the grape vines and fruit trees, as a liquid manure.

The only difference between the plans of making clean soap and the dirty mixture he did make, would be to empty the ashes into a hopper, put the water on them there, let it run off in the form of lye, pour this upon the bones, and either boil them in it or let them stand in the

sun. The bones would dissolve, the limey part settle to the bottom, and the animal, fatty, and glutinous matter unite with the lye to make the soap.

One hogshhead full of bones and good ashes, would make a full hogshhead of soap, leaving the leached ashes and phosphate of lime from the bones, into the bargain.

But quick lime used in this same manner will dissolve bones, until they are good food for plants, and this is cheaper than soap ashes.

VALUE OF NITRATE OF SODA AS A MANURE.

IN very many sections of our country, this article is now extensively used as a stimulant for soils, and especially for those cultivated in grain and grass. In our late agricultural journals of the better class, I have lately noticed some very interesting accounts, all going to confirm the fact that nitrate of soda is an economical and efficient fertilizer, particularly when applied to the above crops. In a Liverpool paper, the following has lately appeared, and I copy it, in hopes that some who may have hitherto questioned the utility of this and similar applications, may be induced to test its virtues for themselves, and thus be enabled to judge understandingly whether it is capable of being made an economical adjuvant in the great and important process of vegetable nutrition, or not.

"On the 6th of May last," says the writer, "six alternate ridges of wheat, measuring one acre, two roads, and five perches, were sowed with five cwt. of nitrate of soda. In a few days the difference between the ridges with the nitrate and the intervening ridges of the same size, could be discerned at a considerable distance from the field, which difference continued throughout the summer. The two sorts have been reaped, threshed, measured and weighed separately, and the following is a correct account of the produce:

"Nitrated wheat, 48 bushels, weight per bushel, 66 lbs. Of that portion of the field on which no nitrate was sowed, the produce was 23 bushels, weight per bushel 56 lbs. Straw of the same, one ton, five cwt., one qr., two lbs. The quality of both is represented as inferior.

"It will at once occur to every reader, that the quantity applied in this case, was excessive. Had the application been limited to one-half or two-thirds the quantity, its action, on the crop would, in all probability, have been more efficient."

So far as my own observations extend, and I have made some few experiments with this article, it appears to be a most valuable and efficient manure, and we have no doubt, that it will be so regarded by all who try it, *judiciously*, either on grain or grass.

One great and important advantage resulting to the farmer from the use of these concentrated manures, is the ease and cheapness with which they may be transported and applied. It costs but a mere trifle to dress soils with them, while the expense of manuring wholly with compost, or other manures, subtracts a large sum from the income of the most successful and lucrative crop. That a perfectly barren, or totally exhausted soil can be restored, and rendered productive in cereals, or even in the most valueless vegetables of the cultivated classes, without the joint and associated action of humus, no farmer whose experience, or whose knowledge of the practical sciences will gainsay. Its action even upon emasculated soils would no doubt be beneficial, yet it would not be sufficiently so, to insure the full development and perfect maturation of valuable grain. In conjunction with humus, or putrescent and rapidly-decomposing vegetable or animal organisms, it would tend powerfully to the protection of the great primal object of all agricultural enterprise—the wealthy development and perfection of the vegetable systems to which it is applied. As a top-dressing

for timothy, nitrate of soda is said by those who have used it, and contrasted its effects with those of other mineral and vegetable manures, to be superior to any article now known.—*B. in Germantown Telegraph.*

HOW TO DETERMINE THE HEIGHT A COLT WILL ATTAIN WHEN FULL GROWN.

MR. JAS. R. MARTIN, of Lexington, Kentucky, gives out the following upon this point:

I can tell you how any man may know within half an inch, the height a colt will attain to when full grown. The rule may not hold good in every instance, but nine out of ten it will. When the colt gets to be three weeks old, or as soon as it is perfectly straightened in its limbs, measure from the edge of the hair on the hoofs to the middle of the first joint, and for every inch, it will grow to the height of a hand of four inches when its growth is matured. Thus if this distance be found sixteen inches, it will make a horse sixteen hands high. By this means a man may know something what sort of a horse, with proper care, he is to expect from his colt. Three years ago I bought two very shabby looking colts for twenty dollars each, and sold them recently for three hundred dollars. So much for knowing how to guess properly at a colt.

Well, Mr. JAMES R. MARTIN has "his say" as above. We say, give us a decent breed to start with, and the future height will depend altogether upon what care and feed the animal receives. Another suggestion to be always kept in mind, is, that height is not the only essential good quality for a horse, though it may be for a Shanghai.

For the American Agriculturist.

TWO FARMERS CONTRASTED.

As you have so far broken the rule which barred you from publishing articles not *strictly agricultural* as to give place to occasional jottings, I thought perhaps your readers might be interested in a couple of incidents that fell under my notice the last year. Although small in themselves, they convey a lesson of much import, and as the best coloring could not give them the least beauty, I shall content myself by giving the facts just as they occurred, hoping that while the example of the one may be condemned, that the other may be properly appreciated.

Having business with the agricultural portion of the citizens of one of our Middle States last autumn, I had good opportunity to note many almost *curiosities* that came under my observation in various ways. I found some sections where the tillers represented so many different nations of the East, and so many different languages were spoken, that I sometimes required more than one interpreter to accompany me. In one of my business excursions I called on one of these tillers of the soil for a few moments, and having completed my business, was about leaving when a bright-eyed little boy came skipping along, holding in one of his hands a large, fair apple, which was partly red colored. The animated sparkle of his eye, and the intelligent appearance of his countenance completely captivated me, and I felt an interest in him from that moment. Said he:

"Pa, see what a pretty apple I have found, half red and half green, and it is sweet, and I want to know what makes this apple sweet?" "Cause it grew so," said the father gruffly. "Well, pa, all t'other apples that have red on them are sour, and why isn't this sour too?" "Cause didn't grow so," more gruffly than before. "Well, pa, do tell me what makes apples sweet?" "Cause they grow so *I tell you,*" (this was said sternly and in a very emphatic manner, accompanied with a menacing gesture;) "and if you don't stop asking your foolish questions I will *whip* you again—I should think that

I had whipped you enough to whip all the foolish questions out of you, but you don't know how to say any thing but ask questions. Now hold your tongue and be off." The little boy said as he turned to obey, "Pa, I'll try not ask more questions." This was in a subdued tone, and his face was suffused with tears, while the elasticity and ardor of his movements were visibly damped. I loitered a moment to see what might follow, when the father turned to me and said, "that boy is almost *spilt* by going over to my neighbor SMALL's, who has a couple boys about his age, and Mr. SMALL wants my John to come over sometimes and *larn* with his boys. He's *allers* telling them something when he's at work about felseophy as he calls it, and I wish he'd keep it to himself, for boys oughtn't to know too much, and if he don't quit telling my John so much stuff, I shall keep him at home, I shall."

As I had previously finished my business, and seeing but little chance to help little John, I resolved to learn what kind of a neighbor Mr. SMALL was. I soon after called and found him to be a farmer and true gentleman. Every thing showed that he was as near master of his profession as any in our country. Every tool had a place, and was in its place, too, and so arranged as to be come-at-able when wanted without any needless waste of time, while the general appearance of his farm showed that they had been used when needed. I soon had an opportunity to see the two boys that John's father had spoken of, as two active little lads joined us, and the father introduced them as his sons. There was none of that shyness we often see in country lads, nor of the waywardness that we sometimes observe in city lads, but a sort of manliness that makes one feel acquainted from the first sound of their voice. They were true types of their father. The elder held in his hand an ear of corn partly red, and when a pause in our conversation ensued he said to his father: "Pa, may I ask a question?" "Yes," said Mr. SMALL, "if it is not a long one." "Well, you see this ear of corn has some red kernals in it, and Bub and I cannot agree how it could come since there was none planted in our field that was red." I begged Mr. SMALL to let me hear what explanation his son would give, as he was about to speak. Mr. SMALL said that he doubted the ability of either to give the true cause, but that each should state his views since he had no recollection of ever explaining to them the reason for such occurrences; so turning to the elder he said: "Edwin, let me hear what you have to say, and then Bub shall have his turn at an explanation."

We had reached a beautiful eminence as Edwin commenced and said: "You remember, pa, to have told us that unless the pollen of the anthers (which grow on the upper end of the cornstalks) should fall or be carried by the wind to the *silks* or pistils of the ear-shoot, there would be no corn on the cob. Now if the pollen can be carried by the wind as well as by the hand, as you showed us, there is no reason why the wind should not blow the pollen from Mr. P.'s corn to ours, although it is near a half mile off, and the wind blowed from his corn-field toward ours, too, from the time it was *silked* until it was full in milk, and I told Bub that this was the most likely way that it came that we have red corn in ours this year." "Now, Bub, for your turn," said Mr. SMALL. "Well, pa," said he, "I have changed my mind some since brother has been talking, as it has put me in mind of what I read in the *Agriculturist*. The paper said that it was very difficult to raise pure seed of any kind, for there were so many bees and other winged insects that were all the while going from one flower to another, and carrying the pollen on their bodies, thus mixing melons, cucumbers, squashes, corn, as well as all other such plants and vegetables, so that it must be very difficult to raise any pure variety. I can only wonder now how we find them so pure as they are, but there is something else where I am more puzzled, and that is to find out how it is that so small a speck of a fine yellowish pow-

der can impart an influence to a yellow variety of corn that shall make red kernals grow on the same cob, when the juice that supports both the red and the yellow corn comes through the same source to the ear; can you explain father, for I find nothing in any book that tells me?"

"Well, my sons, you have between you spun out a long story, and have reasoned or quoted correctly, too; but how to answer the question Bub put, will take more time than I now have, but we must all study, and when we have time we will see whether there is any satisfactory reasons given in any of our books."

I heard much more such conversation, that was not only interesting, but instructive, so much so, that I determined to pay another visit. Should this prove acceptable, I will try to give you the history of the other call at some future time. J.

Morristown, N. J.

GERMAN AGRICULTURE--USEFUL HINTS.

EACH German has his house, his orchard, his road-side trees, so laden with fruit, that if he did not carefully prop up and tie together, and in many places hold the boughs together with wooden clamps, they would be torn asunder by their own weight. He has his plot for corn, man-gold wurtzel, for hay, for potatoes, for hemp, &c. He is his own master, and he, therefore, and every branch of his family, have the strongest motive for constant exertion. You see the effect of this in his industry and his economy.

In Germany nothing is lost. The produce of the trees and cows is carried to market; much fruit is dried for winter use. You see it lying in the sun to dry. You see strings of them hanging from their chamber windows in the sun. The cows are kept up for the greater part of the year, and every thing is collected for them. Every little nook, where the grass grows by roadside, and brook, is carefully cut with the sickle, and carried home on the heads of the women and children in baskets, or tied in large cloths. Nothing of any kind that can possibly be made of any use, is lost; weeds, nettles, nay, the very goose grass which covers waste places, is cut and taken for the cows. You see the little children standing in the streets of the villages, in the streams which generally run down them, busy washing these weeds before they are given to the cattle.

* They carefully collect the leaves of the marsh grass, carefully cut their potato tops for them, and even if other things fail, gather green leaves from the woodlands. One cannot help thinking continually of the enormous waste of such things with us—of the vast quantities of grass on banks, by roadsides, in the openings of plantations, in lanes, in church-yards, where grass from year to year springs and dies, but which, if carefully cut, would maintain many thousand cows for the poor.

To pursue still farther this subject of German economy. The very cuttings of the vines are dried and preserved for winter fodder. The tops and refuse of hemp serve as bedding for the cows; nay, even the rough stalks of the poppies, after the heads have been gathered for oil, are saved, and all these are converted into manure for the land. When these are not sufficient, the children are sent into the woods to gather moss, and all our readers familiar with Germany will remember to have seen them coming homeward with large bundles of this on their heads. In autumn, the fallen leaves are gathered and stacked for the same purpose. The fir cones, which with us lie and rot in the woods, are carefully collected and sold for lighting fires.

In short, the economy and care of the German peasants are an example to all Europe. They have for years, nay ages, been doing that, as it regards agricultural management, to which the British public is but just now opening its eyes. Time, also, is as carefully economized as every thing else. They are early risers, as may well be conceived, when the children, many of

whom come from a considerable distance, are at school at six in the morning. As they tend their cattle or their swine, the knitting never ceases, and hence the quantities of stocking and other household things which they accumulate are astonishing.—*Howitt.*

A CHLOROFORMED HORSE.

MESSRS. CHEESEMAN & DODGE have a valuable roadster who resolutely eschews all farriers, being determined to go as nature provideth, and as we often see certain poor bipeds of another genus go from necessity—*shoeless*. The horse had long contracted this habit, while every means had been tried, from the nose twitch, to that of casting and blinding with straps, &c., occupying the attention of some dozen men in a doubtful issue to set a shoe. This morning as I happened in, at the stable, preparations were in progress for a determined shoeing. The fine fellow had been kept without his feed for twenty-four hours, hoping that fasting—that terrible mollifier of mettle—might aid the operation. I determined to interfere in behalf of the noble fellow. I suggested chloroform, and procured a half pound bottle. A groom led the horse from his stall into the open space, and while he held him by the halter with one hand, applied a saturated sponge holding about two ounces of chloroform to his nostrils with the other. After a few inhalings, he became quite passive; and in 10 minutes, or less, was perfectly ready to be shod, which was effected through all the various manipulations, with the same unconcern that any old nag would do, who having traveled a flinty road, gloried in a new set of shoes well hammered on. He evinced no symptoms of sensation, nor flinched in the least during the clinching process. When one foot was finished, in taking up another, he seemed not to realize the necessity of aiding himself to gravitate. Yet his eyes seemed bright and natural. The experiment was deemed perfectly satisfactory, and an increased value laid upon the horse. There was about a fourth of a pound of chloroform used, but a portion, perhaps one-third of it, was wasted in appliance. The operation over, the horse was led out and exercised for a few moments, when his feed was given to him, and apparently relished with great gusto.—*Xenia News.*

FRYING-PANS.

A SINGLE law passed by Congress, supposing it had the power, and obeyed by the people, would effect a great reform in the public health, diminish the business of doctors and the demands for drugs, and prove of incalculable benefit to this and future generations. Thus: Be it enacted, that on the first day of January, 1855, every frying-pan in the United States be broken up, and sold for old iron, and that no more be manufactured henceforth for ever. Frying is the most unwholesome of all modes of cooking. Every thing cooked by this method is saturated with fat or butter, rendered tough, covered with empyreum oil, and made as unfit as possible for the human stomach. No dyspeptic should ever eat any thing fried, and no one should ever do so who would avoid becoming a dyspeptic. Let your food be boiled or roasted, or broiled, or baked even—any thing but fried. Frying meat is the worst possible mode of cooking; destroying whatever good qualities it may possess, and exaggerating all its badness. And all this comes of having frying-pans, spiders, and other cast iron abominations for making food unwholesome. Good people, beware of the frying-pan; beware of the fat which it scorches; and beware of the meat, and fish, and eggs, which it renders unfit for food and difficult of digestion, that your days may be long in the land.—*Nichols Journal.*

BENEFIT OF BEES TO FRUIT TREES.—It is stated that bees greatly improve the fructifica-

tion of fruit trees. Orchards in which several hives are kept, always produce more fruit than others in which there are none. In the provinces on the Rhine the fruits are more abundant and finer than in any other part of Germany, and there it is the custom to keep large quantities of bees. Plants, too, which bees visit, thrive better in the neighborhood of hives.

ANIMALS FORTELLING THE WEATHER.

INSTINCT AND REASON.

It is said that the woodcock in New-Jersey is building its nest, this year, in open and moist places; and old huntsmen predict in consequence that the summer will be a dry one. There was a time when science, or what was called such, laughed at signs of this description, as no better than "old women's tales;" but though many of them are still unreliable, a larger observation of nature has taught that animals have an instinct, which not unfrequently becomes prophetic, as in this example. At last year's meeting of the American Association for the advancement of Science, a curious paper was read on this subject, by Mr. N. B. Thomas, of Cincinnati, who had, for several years, studied the habits of animals in reference to the indications which they might afford respecting the weather. He showed that birds, if the season was to be a windy or wet one, built their nests in sheltered places; but, if it was to be dry, in localities more exposed; that certain kinds of snails always came out, and crept up the limbs of trees several days before rain;—and that locusts, wasps, and other insects were invariably to be found under leaves, and in the hollow trunks of trees, hours before a storm set in.

The sagacity thus displayed, if we may call it such, seems to put the higher reason of man to shame. In vain do our most expert savans endeavor to predict the character of an approaching season, or even to foretell, a few days in advance, the condition of the weather. The woodcock that unerringly fixes its nest in the spot best suited for the coming summer, or the snail whose tubercles begin to grow ten days before the rain they are preparing to receive, appear, at first sight, to surpass the more developed men. But the inferiority of those lower orders of animals is in the quantity of their endowments, rather than in the quality; they have a single faculty developed to an extraordinary degree, while man has, as it were, faculties almost infinite. In thus adapting each organization to its special position, the wisdom of the Creator is forcibly exhibited.—*Philadelphia Ledger, May 9.*

THE DIGGING MACHINE.—An implement under the above designation, invented by Mr. Matthew Gibson, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, already known to agriculturists as the originator of the Patent Northumberland Clod Crusher, has been daily at work for several weeks past on the farms of Sir Hedworth Williamson, Bart., at Monkwearmouth, and of Mr. Barnes, at Whitburn, near Sunderland. During the past week the powers of this admirable appliance to agricultural tillage have been further tested on the farms of Mr. T. T. Hall, of Ovingham, Tyneside; Mr. R. W. Swan, of Wallsend, and Sir W. C. Trevelyan, Bart., of Washington, Northumberland. Its powers, in all the trials referred to, were exhibited on tough clayey soil, and working at a depth of 9 inches, at the rate of three-quarters of an acre per hour, with four horses, throughout the whole day, with no more exertion than that required for ordinary plowing. The implement consists of a number of cylinders of about three and a half inches in diameter and six inches long, revolving on a fixed axle. On each of the cylinders is cast a disc, twelve inches in diameter, which is furnished with ten teeth or prongs, of hardened malleable iron or steel, of a curved or cat-claw form, springing from its periphery, and which, partly by the weight of

the implement, and partly by the strain of draught, is forced into the ground, and, as the implement advances, digs or forces up the soil—in fact, each prong performs precisely the office of a pick or hack in loosening the soil. This forking up or loosening of the soil is not the only important office of the implement, but from the curved form of the teeth, it brings all roots and fibrous matter within the depth of its operation to the surface, thus producing a clean as well as a free tillage, or at once acting most effectively as a grubber in bringing up root-weeds, and at the same time performing the most important function of the plow in aerating the soil. The implement is mounted on a strong frame, partly of cast and partly of malleable iron, and furnished with a simple but most ingenious apparatus for regulating the depth of its working in the soil.—*Mark Lane Express.*

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 2, 1854.

HAY KNIVES.—Seth Whalen, of West Milton, N. Y.: I claim attaching a blade made of sheet steel, and bent at its upper extremity so as to stand out from the handle, directly to and in the center of the handle, and between the arms, whereby a great saving in time, labor, and expense in making hay knives can be effected, and an equal distribution of the power of the operator exerted in a perfect manner upon the edges of the knife, and it consequently caused to act more effectually upon the hay than the ordinary knife, as set forth.

STRAW CUTTERS.—Robert Hogin, of Barnesville, Ohio. I disclaim the use of an endless belt for the purpose of feeding the straw or other material to the knife.

But I claim the straw rest for supplying the straw to the knife, said straw rest or rack being carried the entire length from rear to front end of the cutter box by an intermittent forward motion, as set forth.

HARROWS.—W. F. Pagett, of Stone Bridge, Va.: I claim, first, the constructing harrow beams of sections of iron with the teeth wrought solid upon and with them.

Second, the combination therewith and arrangement of cross rods with screw and taps, and pipes or tubes, or their equivalents, to keep the beams and sections in their places.

COUPLINGS OF ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWERS.—W. E. Arnold, of Rochester, N. Y.: I claim the lips, the recesses, and the hooks, by which the series of platforms are united into a continuous chain platform, without any other fastenings than those afforded by their own peculiar shape, and thus avoiding the use of links, bolts, rods, or similar fastenings, as described.

SPRING "SPORT."—Our contemporary of the *Clinton Courier* condemns in strong terms the practice of shooting birds in pairing time, and is somewhat sanguinary in his remarks. Here is his article, which we commend to the attention of those bipeds who deem it manly sport to blow a little bird to pieces!

"The editor of the *Germantown Telegraph* says that he saw, last week, in Philadelphia market, several large bunches of robins, which had been shot and brought there for sale. We don't desire the death of any man, but if some humane sportsman would only manage to put shot enough in the legs of the murdering vagabond who killed those birds, to keep him busy at home during the remainder of the spring, he would confer an especial obligation upon us. A man who would slaughter an innocent bird in "pairing time" would shoot his own grandmother, if her hide were marketable. If white slavery were legal, we would try and buy that chap for the sake of the fun of driving him to market in fly-time.

THE difficulty is not so great to die for a friend, as to find a friend worth dying for.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.

It has seldom been our pleasure to come in contact with a Society which combined so many elements of success, as does the lately organized Horticultural Society of Brooklyn. We insert here for convenient reference a list of the officers of the Society.

JOHN W. DEGRAUW, *President.*

Vice Presidents.

Henry C. Murphy, John Maxwell, Henry A. Kent, Stephen Knowlton, Smith J. Eastman.

W. S. Dunham, *Treasurer.*

Delos W. Beadle, *Cor. Secretary.*

Milton Arrowsmith, *Rec. Secretary.*

The objects of the Society are briefly stated as follows:

The objects of this Society are to collect and diffuse correct information on all subjects connected with Horticulture, and to promote a taste for the science.

It is designed to have a monthly exhibition at the Society's Rooms in the Brooklyn Athenaeum; and a Spring and Fall exhibition, and to award prizes to those who exhibit the finest specimens.

Members pay an annual due of Three Dollars, which entitles them, with their families, (or in the absence of a family, with two friends,) to admission to all the exhibitions of the Society.

The regular meetings are held at the Society's rooms in the Brooklyn Athenaeum, on the first Thursday evening of every month.

This Society already numbers about five hundred members, and there is exhibited on the part of all, both officers and members, a degree of enterprise which is truly commendable. No better proof of this could be asked than was shown in getting up and carrying on the semi-annual exhibition, which was held on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week. It would be useless to attempt to convey upon paper, any thing like an adequate description of the panoramic beauties displayed in the Athenaeum Hall. There were a dozen to twenty fine plants which we think have not been on exhibition before in this part of the country. Among these we may name *Cissus discolor*,—a beautifully variegated climber, allied to the grape vine,—and *Begonia Xanthina*, quite new and rare.

Perhaps the most generally attractive object was the specimen leaves and flower of the world renowned *Victoria Regia*. These were brought from Philadelphia, by Mr. R. R. SCOTT, and were kindly furnished by CALEB COPE, Esq., from the first successfully cultivated plant in this country. The cultivation of this plant

alone has cost over \$3000. Only three others have yet been grown to flower on this continent. The leaves of this plant have attained a diameter of upwards of eight feet. The largest one on exhibition here, measured about five feet. They were shown in a large tank of water built expressly for them. The Society expressed themselves much indebted to Mr. GRAFF, gardener to Mr. COPE, for his attention and assistance in sending this plant, and also to Wm. H. GATZMER, general agent of the N. Y. and Philadelphia R. R. for special favor in forwarding it.

We may also name as interesting specimens the Black Tea plant of commerce; *Cattleya labiata*, a choice orchid; the King of the Forest, *Chrysobaphus Roxburghi*; a new variety of the Wax plant; *Nepenthes distillatoria*, or Pitcher Plant; Allspice Tree (*Myrtus pimento*); India Rubber Tree; New-Holland Gum Tree, &c.

As will be seen by the premium list, Mr. MENAND, of Albany, was one of the largest and most successful exhibitors. This gentleman is one of the most successful plant cultivators in this country.

The plants were tastefully arranged in the hall, and there were just choice specimens enough exhibited to fill the space without over crowding. The rearing of these plants showed much past labor, skill, taste, *genius*; and the result of this exhibition upon the popular mind will be a strong impulse to cultivate a taste for the beautiful in nature.

The following list of premiums will give a further idea of the specimens exhibited, and of the successful exhibitors.

HOT-HOUSE PLANTS.

For the four best specimens, Martin Collopy, \$11 00
For a dissimilar collection, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 8 00
For the second best, Louis Menand, Albany, 3 00
Second best, single, ditto, 2 00

GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS.

Best dissimilar collection, Louis Menand, Albany, 12 00
Second best, Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice, 8 00
The first best four specimens, Louis Menand, Albany, 8 00
The second best four ditto, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 5 00
The best single specimen, Louis Menand, Albany, 3 00
The second best, Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice, 2 00
The best specimens of Pelargoniums, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 8 00
The best fancy Geraniums, James Weir, 3 00
The best dissimilar collection of Calceolaries, H. A. Graef, 5 00
The best six specimens, Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice, 5 00
The second six do., Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 3 00
The best six varieties of Cinerarias, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 4 00
The best six specimens of Fuchsias, Martin Collopy, gardener, to Jas. H. Prentice, 6 00
Second best six specimens ditto, Poynter & Canner, 4 00
The best six specimens of Verbenas, Geo. Weir, 3 00
The best four specimens of Gloxinias, Martin Collopy, Gardener to Jas. H. Prentice, 4 00
The second best four do., do., Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 2 00

The best single specimen of Stockgilly, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 4 00
The best three specimens of Ericas, Louis Menand, Albany, 5 00

CUT FLOWERS.

The second best collection of Roses, James Weir, 2 00
The best twelve varieties Pansies, James Weir, 2 00
The second best do. do., Martin Collopy, gardener to Jas. H. Prentice, 1 00
The best twelve varieties of Hyacinths, J. W. Degrauw, 3 00
The second best do. do., J. W. Towt, 1 00

BOQUETS, BASKETS, &c.

The best pair of hand Boquets, W. & J. Park, 3 00
The second best do., James Weir, 2 00
The Parlor Boquet, James Weir, 4 00
The second best ditto, Archibald Henderson, 3 00
The best basket of Flowers, W. & J. Park, 4 00
The second best ditto, ditto, Archibald Henderson, 3 00

FRUIT.

The best size pots of Strawberries, Geo. Thompson, \$3 00

VEGETABLES.

The best 24 stalks Asparagus, John Ferguson, gardener to H. A. Kent, 2 00
The second best, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 1 00
The best Mushrooms, John Ferguson, gardener to H. A. Kent, 2 00
The best brace of Cucumbers, Jas. Goldie, gardener to R. L. Colt, Patterson, N. J., 3 00
The second best ditto, Geo. Hamlyn, gardener to Wm. C. Langley, 2 00
The best six heads of Lettuce, Jas. Weir, 2 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

For specimen of Stove Plant, Geo. Thompson, 1 00
For collection of Stove and Green-house Plants, J. E. Rauch, 5 00
For seedling Mimulus, Poynter & Canner, 1 00
For specimen of Green-house Plant, W. & J. Park, 2 00
For collection of Large Plants, Geo. Sutcliffe, 3 00
Specimen of Grapes, white and black, Roswell N. Colt, Patterson, N. J.

BUCHANAN ON GRAPE CULTURE, &c.

We see this excellent little work has passed to its fifth edition. It treats of vineyards, the position, soil, planting, pruning, diseases, varieties of grapes, &c. Then directions for wine making, including a compendium of statistics of the business, cost of vineyards, wine, the profits, &c.

It contains within a small compass, much useful information on this whole subject, and is adapted to be particularly useful to the amateur as well as the market cultivator and wine maker.

The present interest on this whole subject, must continue the large demand for the work. It is published by Messrs. Moore, Anderson & Co., of Cincinnati.

TALL SUGAR CANE.—Sugar cane, of the red ribbon variety, measuring nine feet in length, has been raised this season on the plantation of Major Robert Gamble, on Manatee river, Florida. One of these canes contained thirty-five joints.

NEW-ENGLAND SPRING FLOWERS.

PUTNAM'S MAGAZINE FOR MAY is, as usual, filled with good things. Besides the editorial notes, it contains some fifteen well-written articles. Our attention was particularly attracted to one of these, entitled "New-England Spring Flowers," which gives an interesting description of several wild flowering trees and plants. We present the following extracts as a specimen.

One of the first intimations of vernal life to the city folks, comes in the welcome form of the MAY FLOWER. They are sent as choice presents from country friends, and they are sold in considerable quantities in the stores. Fathers carry home a sprig of the first growth of spring to their children, and the sweetest gift of the season from the lover to his mistress is a nosegay of their delicate, fragrant blossoms.* Many other flowers of superior beauty and richer fragrance may be found among the countless forms of the ripe season, but none are more prized than this humble little plant; for it comes when there are no others to vie with its sweetness, when we are longing for the bright summer. Who does not welcome the lovely courier that she sends before her!

It belongs to the Natural Order ERICACEÆ.

There is a large and strongly-marked family of plants, blossoming very early in the year, with whose peculiar mode of inflorescence few beside botanists are familiar. They who are tempted forth into the woods by the young April sun, may very likely notice the long, worm-like tassels which hang from the bare branches of certain bushes and trees. Some are yellow, some brown, and some green, and they hang drooping from the trees, swaying in the wind that sweeps through their leafless boughs. These are the amentaceous plants; thus named because the tassels are termed aments by botanists. They comprise a large portion of the forests over the whole northern country. The alders, birches, bayberries, hornbeams, poplars, willows, hazels and oaks are all members of this extensive race. Some few are low and bushy, but the greater number is composed of fine, large, graceful trees.

Before the leaves are expanded, and, in some instances, before they have even thrown off the shelly covering which has protected them through the winter, these tassels, formed during the preceding summer and remaining through the winter, begin to elongate rapidly. The male or sterile flowers are very similar throughout them all. They are composed of a central stem upon which are arranged, generally in an imbricated manner, a great number of little scales. These are either entirely naked, as in the alder, or covered with long, silken hairs, as in the willow. At first, the aments are rigid and inflexible; but a week of warm weather will cause them to lengthen. Then may be seen, peeping from under each scale, a cluster of stamens, springing often from second thinner scales, and protected from the cold by the stout shield of the outer one. When thus expanded, the ament is loose and flexible, obeying the slightest impulse of the wind. At this time the anthers give out their pollen and some species present a most beautiful appearance.

Although the different genera differ widely in their female or fertile aments, the sterile ones so closely resemble each other as to be easily confounded by an unpractised eye. The alders, birches, hazels and hornbeams are thus closely allied. But the fertile flowers and the fruit are wholly unlike, and as on account of these differences they are placed in distinct orders, we will

briefly recount the peculiarities of each. An extended notice of their minute botanical differences will be quite needless here, as these differences are such as will interest the professed botanical student alone. Their varied uses might furnish a subject for volumes. Those who desire a close acquaintance with this vast race of stately plants, will obtain the best of assistance from Emerson's Report, previously mentioned, and the "North American Sylva" of Michaux.

The alders and the birches are put together in one order, called BETULACEÆ. The principal difference between them is that the birches lose their catkins entirely at the end of the season, while the alders continue to bear them through the winter.

One of the earliest and prettiest of the vernal flowers is the MAY WEED or EARLY SAXIFRAGE (*Saxifrage Virginiana*, Mx). As soon as the snow melts from the low hill-tops, and the frost has set free the thin soil beneath, it begins to show signs of activity. Close to the ground, in the midst of the starved grass, its little rosettes of downy leaves are found in great abundance. They are an inch long, of an oval form, cut into rounded teeth above, and tapering at the base into broad stalks half as long as the blade. In the center of this little circle lie the clustering flower buds, insignificant at first, but soon rising from their leafy bed. They are borne upon the summit of a naked pubescent stalk, which grows with great rapidity to a height of from six to twelve inches. This stalk gives forth branches as it rises, each one accompanied by a narrow, thread-like downy leaf, until the plant takes a paniculate form, sometimes thin and loose, and oftener close and crowded. The flowers are small but pretty, arranged in clusters on the ends of the branches. The calyx is cut into five oval lobes, which are sometimes tinged with purple, and stand somewhat erect. The white, oblong, spreading petals are twice the length of the calyx lobes, and alternate with them. The stamens are ten in number, and the two styles ripen into a pair of diverging pods, united at the base, inclosing many seeds.

This species with one other later (*Pennsylvanica*) are our only eastern representatives of a vast genus, many species of which belong to the north and north-western part of this continent, and which is extensively diffused over Europe. The delicate blossoms of many small species adorn the mountain-tops with their simple elegance as high up as vegetation is found. Mr. Oaks found one small species, the *S. rivularis*, on the top of Mt. Washington; but it is very rare. Others are cultivated in our gardens for their beauty. They belong to and typify the order SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

The summer rambles of our city children begin with the flowering of the MAY WEED, and groups of sturdy little fellows, to whom the riches of green-houses and gardens are denied, may be seen returning from their holiday strolls with handfuls of its drooping blossoms.

Another of the equally common and beautiful flowers is the WIND FLOWER or WOOD ANEMONE (*Anemone nemorosa*, L.). It grows in profusion by the roadsides and in the open woods, spangling the ground with its pure starry blossoms in early spring. No one is better known or better beloved by the young botanists who go "a Maying;" and should "winter, lingering, chill the lap of May," it is not sure to be found at that season.

The underground stem is long and worm-like, giving forth scattered rootlets, and sending upwards from its apex a smooth, slender stem, four or five inches long. From its summit spring forth, in a circle, three or five compound leaves which diverge horizontally and equally around the stem. They are on stalks nearly half an inch long, and are composed of three smooth, wedge-shaped leaflets, which are cut into large teeth, and are sometimes three-lobed at the apex. From the center of these leaves rises a single flower on a naked downy peduncle, more than an inch long. The bud droops gracefully before opening, but gradually rises in

bloom, expanding its snow-white leaves, from four to eight in number, in a star-like form. These leaves or sepals, for the flower is only a petaloid calyx, are of an ovate form, delicately veined, and frequently of a purple color on the exterior, which makes the young bud extremely pretty. The stamens are numerous, surrounding a cluster of fifteen or twenty pistils. The seed-vessels are of an oblong form, tipped with a hooked beak.

There is a delicacy and a purity in this little flower, which commends it to the affections of every body. Its common occurrence has never purchased for it that contempt which is often given to natural beauties that have become familiar. Its simplicity and unobtrusiveness make friends of every one. It derives its name, both scientific and popular, from an ancient and idle notion that it only blossoms while the wind is blowing. It belongs to the order RENUNCULACEÆ, and to a large genus of plants which has given to florists some of the choicest ornaments of their gardens. Many of the foreign species are richly colored. Later in the year, three other native species flower with us: the *Cylindrica*, *Virginiana*, and *Pennsylvanica*. The last is found only towards the West. These are all less beautiful than the one we have described, and much larger.

The first tree which unfolds a perfect blossom is the RED MAPLE, or as it is sometimes called in different localities the SWAMP, WHITE, AND SCARLET MAPLE (*Acer rubrum*, L.). It is one of the most common trees in the country, ornamenting the swamps and low woods at all seasons of the year. The scaly buds, which stud the branches in profusion, swell with the first warmth of spring. A few days of uninterrupted mildness in April will cause them to expand. Each bud discloses four or five small red flowers which spring on short pedicels from the same point. The calyx and corolla are similarly colored, though the petals are of a more delicate texture. The number of divisions is not always the same, ranging from four to six. The stamens are equal in number to the calyx lobes, and stand before them. They are two or three times as long as the flower, giving a bristly appearance to the clusters. The flowers are not all perfect, in fact not commonly so. Some have stamens only, some pistils only, and seldom both. Some trees bear only the staminate, some the pistillate flowers, and others both of them. They are termed polygamous in botanical language. The fertile flowers have two long downy styles which curve outwards. When the stamens are present also, they are shorter than in sterile flowers.

Both kinds of flowers are of a beautiful scarlet hue, and as they spring in great numbers around the bare branches, they give to the whole tree a brilliant coloring. None of the forest trees present so fine a view as the red maple at this period. It blooms long before any verdure has appeared, and rears its flaming head over the sleeping life around, so bright and beautiful as to distinguish it at a great distance. But not in bloom only is it remarkable for its elegance. When the flowers have fallen away, the peduncles begin to elongate rapidly, bearing on their apex the swelling germs, crowned with the outcurving stigmas. At first they are of an inverted triangular form; but as they grow larger two wings are developed at the outer angles which grow very rapidly, diverging as they increase, until they attain a curved, spatulate form, thickened at the outer edge, which gives rise to forking veins that curve inwards. They bear considerable resemblance to the wings of some insects. At this time the tree presents again a most beautiful appearance. The keys or samaras, as they are termed, hang pendent on peduncles which grow from an inch and a half to two inches, clothing the tree with a rich crimson tasseling, even more ornamental than its early bloom. The seed vessels themselves are small and compressed, growing in pairs, and bearing the wings on their outer edge. They contain one seed each.

(To be continued.)

* Emerson refers very pleasantly to its name, in his admirable work on the Woody Plants of Massachusetts. He says: "Often from beneath the edge of a snow-bank, are seen rising the fragrant, pearly, white or rose colored, crowded flowers of this earliest harbinger of spring. It abounds in the edges of woods about Plymouth, as elsewhere, and must have been the first flower to salute the storm-beaten crew of the May-flower, on the conclusion of their first terrible winter. Their descendants have thence piously derived its name, although its bloom is often passed before the coming in of the month of May."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 17, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT CANDLES, LAMPS, &c.

We could heartily wish that man would act more like other animals in regard to his hours of labor and rest; like them, work and pursue pleasure while the sun shines, and sleep while the sun sleeps. How much more healthful it would be, not only for the whole body, but especially for the eyes, and *how much expense it would save*. It costs the world more now for artificial light to make up at night for the cheap sun-light lost in the day-time, than it does to supply all the intellectual light of the schools. In other words, if every body would use all the sun-light given to them, and no more candle or gas light than would then be necessary or healthful, the money so saved would support more teachers and schools than we now have. Which get the most money in this city, the gas companies, the burning-fluid men, the camphene men, and the tallow chandlers, or the teachers?

However, we did not sit down to moralize, but to talk about *how* light is produced. See that burning piece of coal. What makes it shine so? Why it is nothing more nor less than a coating of heated, glittering diamonds. And the brilliant gas-light, the duller flame of the oil lamp, or the wax or tallow candle, and the cheerful blaze of the wood fire, are in like manner produced by masses of heated diamonds. Let us see how this is.

Chemistry tells us—and proves the truth of what it says—that charcoal, or carbon, and the diamond, is one and the same thing. In the diamond the little particles of carbon or coal are packed together in such a manner as to present a beautiful crystal. In the coal these little particles are loosely put together, so as to absorb all the light, instead of reflecting back to the eye the shining rays, as does the smooth surface of the diamond. A piece of coal and a diamond, when subjected to a strong heat, both

burn, and glow alike, and both produce that suffocating gas which we perceive when a furnace of coal is burning in a close room. If we heat either the coal or diamond in a close vessel, where no air can get access, they will shine on for years without growing less in bulk.

Let us study another phenomena before we can understand fully how gas light is produced. There are two gasses—invisible substances like air—called oxygen and hydrogen. These are made up of little particles so small that we cannot see them. If we take one quart of the oxygen gas and two quarts of the hydrogen gas and mingle them together, and apply a lighted match to the mixture, the little particles will instantly unite together in pairs, one particle of oxygen with one particle of hydrogen, and form little double particles of water. These little particles of water thus produced will run together, and from our three quarts of the mixed gases, we shall have a few drops of water, perhaps a quarter of a teaspoonful. For a reason, which we cannot now stop to explain, these two gases in uniting together to form water, give out a great quantity of heat, which they before contained, but which was kept in such a hidden state that we could not perceive or feel it. Now, if before lighting these mixed gases, we had scattered all through them a little cloud of the finest charcoal or diamond dust, the heat given out by burning the two gases, would have made these little particles red hot, and we should have had a brilliant flame for the instant; that is, the cloud of diamond or charcoal dust would have become glowing hot, and resembled the burning gas flame. In this case we see that three substances, or three kinds of particles, carbon, (coal or diamond,) oxygen, and hydrogen, are present to make the light; the oxygen and hydrogen to produce heat, and the carbon to become heated, and produce the shining or light. It is the presence of these three substances in a gaseous (air-like) or vapor form, that produces the bright flame of the gas light, or of the lamp or candle, and thus we see how it is that our lights are masses of glittering diamonds.

Let us now see how these particles of carbon, oxygen, and hydrogen, are furnished to keep up the flame. The substances usually burned to produce light are, wood, oil, tallow, lard, turpentine, camphene, which is refined oil of turpentine, burning-fluid, which is camphene dissolved in alcohol, rosin, tar, and bituminous coal. These are almost entirely made up of carbon, (coal or diamond,) hydrogen, and oxygen. There is generally, however, very little oxygen in these, and in some of them when pure, none at all.

If we drop a piece of tallow on the outside of a red hot stove, there will immediately rise up a dense mass of white smoke. If we apply a lighted match to this smoke it will take fire and produce a brilliant light. If we take a tin funnel, and with a cork, fit a pipe stem into the small end, and then place the funnel closely over the smoking tallow upon the stove, the smoke or gas will rise up through the pipe stem, and we can then light it, and thus have a little gas apparatus, and burn the same kind of gas that is made at our city gas works. Any of the substances mentioned above, such as oil, turpentine, rosin, &c., will produce precisely the same effect. When the substance is heated by the

hot stove a change takes place among the particles. What little oxygen there is unites with some of the hydrogen, and rises up in the form of watery vapor, and gives the white color to the smoke. The rest of the hydrogen unites with the carbon in little groups, 4 atoms of the carbon uniting with 4 atoms of hydrogen, forming a substance called by chemists olefiant gas, which is precisely the same thing as our city gas. This gas, then, is a kind of double vapor of hydrogen and carbon, (coal or diamond;) and it is invisible, that is, it cannot be seen. Upon the stove we can only see the watery vapor that rises with it. The air, into which this gas escapes through the pipe stem, contains a large amount of oxygen, and as soon as we light this gas in the air, the oxygen unites with the hydrogen contained in the gas and forms water, which is dissipated in the form of vapor. Hold a cold glass a little above a gas or lamp light for a moment, and it will become covered with this water, condensed upon its surface. As before explained, this union of oxygen and hydrogen to form water, produces heat enough to make the particles of the cloud of carbon red hot, and this gives us the light. The little diamonds, or particles of coal, are soon carried away in another form, having united with more oxygen to form another gas, but new particles are continually rising up with more hydrogen, and thus a steady flame is kept up.

Now let us apply our stove experiment to the explanation of our city gas works. In these they take large iron tubes, and put into them rosin, tar, oil, tallow, wax, a kind of bituminous coal which contains tar, or even wood, and they then close up both ends of the large tube, and build a fire under it till it is red hot. This heat acts upon the enclosed substances, just like the red hot stove, and changes them to vapor or gas. On one side of this large tube is a smaller iron tube, which carries away the gas as fast as it is formed, and conveys it into a chamber where it passes through water, and afterwards into another chamber where it comes in contact with lime. The water and lime wash out and take away from it all impurities, and the pure gas, composed of the united vapor of hydrogen and carbon, (coal or diamond,) then goes into a large gas reservoir, from which it is conveyed in pipes over the city, and is let out in little jets to the air, from which it gets the third needed substance, oxygen, and produces light.

But precisely the same thing is going on in a candle or lamp. Here the hot wick of the candle or lamp takes the place of the hot stove, or of the hot tubes in the gas works. The heat of the wick changes the tallow, or oil, or camphene, &c., into the same kind of gas as is produced in the gas works, and it rises from the wick just as it rises from the gas jet, and burns in the same way in the air. The only difference is, that we get from the gas pipe a larger amount of gas, made on a larger scale, and from cheaper materials.

We cannot leave this subject without stating further, that wood and tallow are made of the same elements, and that the flaming from wood is also the burning of the same gas as in the candle. A very pretty experiment will illustrate this. Take a pistol or gun barrel, and put into it a few small pieces of dry wood, and then close up the open end with some wet clay, and lay the other end upon some hot coals. As

soon as the barrel becomes red hot the wood will change to gas, which will escape in a jet through the priming hole, and taking fire will form a beautiful gas flame, which will last till all the wood in the tube is consumed. Experiments are now being made to produce all gas for light from wood alone, and we have good reason to expect that candles, lamps, and the dangerous burning fluids, will soon give place to a more beautiful gas light produced entirely from wood.

How simple and yet how interesting and wonderful are the changes that are constantly going on around us. Who would think without looking into the matter, that in our candle or lamp, the wick is a retort producing a beautiful gas, and that the brilliant flame is caused by heated diamonds or particles of coal, made hot by two other simple air-like substances uniting and forming watery vapor. Yet this is entirely true, and it would be still more interesting to trace one of the gases formed by the disappearance of these diamond particles, as it goes off from the candle flame in an invisible state into the air, is again absorbed by the leaves of plants, and forms part of their substance; these plants are then eaten by animals, and by them again transformed into tallow for a new candle.

THE PIE PLANT.

How seldom do we see this plant growing in the farmer's garden; and yet it is one of the most delicious of fruits—if we may so call it. It is no more difficult to cultivate than potatoes or corn. It is usually fit to eat by the last of April in an early spring, and it may be kept growing and in use nearly all the summer. With no particular attention to ours this season, we cut it on the 6th of May; and had we taken the pains to manure it last fall, cover it during the winter with litter, and top-dress it early in March, late as this spring has been, we think we should have had it ready to cut two weeks earlier.

Stewed in water, with a little sugar added, it is much superior to gooseberries, and to our taste, comes next to strawberries. For pies it is more delicious than apples. Its sub-acid on a warm spring day, is no less healthful than agreeable. The great merit, however, of this vegetable or fruit is, that it comes when no other is in season, save the longest keeping and highest priced winter apples.

MASTICH FOR OUTSIDE OF BUILDINGS.—A subscriber asks for the best and latest improvements in the application of mastich as an outside coating for buildings. Will some of our correspondents furnish any information they have on this subject?

TENACITY OF LIFE IN A FOWL.

A CORRESPONDENT residing near Yonkers, Westchester County, communicates the following remarkable fact, which our readers may rely upon as correct. During a heavy snow storm in March last, he missed one of his hens, and after looking in vain for her, gave her up as lost. On the *thirty-fourth* day after the occurrence, his attention was attracted by a slight scratching noise inside a wooden spout which conducted the outer air to his furnace in the cellar, and upon taking off one of the boards he

found his hen inside—alive, but in so exhausted a state, that he was unable to restore her, although she lived for three days longer.

She was a fine black hen, a cross between a Shanghai and Poland, about two years old. During all these thirty-four days it was impossible she could have received any food or water, and there was a strong current of the coldest air constantly rushing past her.

Our correspondent regrets exceedingly, he cannot report her now alive, after such an effort to retain the vital principle. Has any one ever heard of such tenacity of life in a chicken?

STATE POULTRY SOCIETY.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR A FALL SHOW.

At a meeting of the Managers of this Society, held in Utica, on Friday last, it was decided that the next grand exhibition should be held at Utica, in November next. Messrs. RICHARD U. SHERMAN, of Utica; A. A. HUDSON, of Syracuse; RICHARD C. McCORMICK, Jr., of Long Island; FRANCIS ROTCH, of Morris, Otsego Co., and D. S. HOFFMAN, of Utica, were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements, and instructed to have the premium list and regulations printed and ready for circulation on or before the 1st of August ensuing. We trust that the people of Utica and vicinity will give the Society as hearty a reception at its second exhibition, as it received from the Albanians on the occasion of its initial show, held in February last.

Utica is a central and easily accessible location, and the month chosen is in some respects superior to any other in the year, for the purposes of a fowl gathering.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—By the courtesy of Mr. EDWARD ABORN, of Providence, we have received four volumes of the "TRANSACTIONS OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY."

We are also indebted to Mr. C. L. FLINT, Sec. of Mass. Board of Agriculture, for a copy of "THE AGRICULTURE OF MASSACHUSETTS AS SHOWN IN RETURNS OF VARIOUS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES."

We have not now time or space for further notice of the above valuable documents.

UNITED STATES MAGAZINE.—The first number of this new candidate for public favor is received from the publishers, Messrs. A. JONES & Co., at No. 1 Spruce street. This number contains 32 large pages of substantial and instructive matter, and in this respect differs from the usual magazine literature of the day. The editor's intentions and views may be gathered from the following extract from his salutatory:

We have lived long enough to feel that the journey of life has its end, to be reached in a few and rapid stages at the longest; and that the most interesting and pertinent question any one can ask himself is, "what good can I do while I stay here?" Thus impressed, it will be our endeavor to give to the *United States Magazine* a useful, practical, instructive character, rather than light, imaginative, and sentimental. But though the face of our magazine may be grave, we do not mean it shall be austere, but hope and trust it may ever wear a smile that shall make it attractive to many and repulsive to none.

* * * * *

Now then, let us go ahead without any cere-

mony, and spread our humble board. We do not promise, like the hotel-keepers, that it shall be covered with "all the delicacies of the season;" but we hope it may present an abundance of wholesome, substantial, farm-like fare, upon which any one who hungers for mental nourishment may make a comfortable meal. If he finds not abundance of honey, he may now and then perhaps get a taste of mustard; and though he may miss the soft custards and sweetmeats of magazine literature, we trust he will generally find a good cut of roast beef within his reach, and occasionally a plum-pudding; and in default of asparagus in its season, he may at all times rely upon us for a dish of *greens*.

Now, reader, fall to, and help yourself to what you like best.

THE GREAT ECLIPSE ON THE 26TH.

We intended to have written out a plain description of this great eclipse of the sun for the boy's column of this week; but not having time for this, and as our next paper will not reach distant subscribers before that event, we copy the following short account from the *Evening Post*, with the single remark, that before the recurrence of another such eclipse our present boys will be grown up men, and we shall begin to be numbered among the aged.

On the 26th inst. there will be an eclipse of the sun, which will deserve to be remembered here as one of the most remarkable of this century.

Because the moon happens at this time of the month to appear smaller than the sun, it will nowhere cover the sun, but in the most favorable positions a narrow ring of light will be seen.

The places where this ring can be seen are in a tract from 110 to 130 miles in breadth, the middle of which passes through Portsmouth, N. H., coming from the northwest across the southern part of New-Hampshire, the middle part of Vermont, the northern part of this State and West Canada. In the middle of this tract the ring will be perfect and about a thirtieth part of the sun's diameter in breadth.

Both the beginning and the end of eclipse will be visible throughout the whole of the United States, and observations of them will be of great use for the determination of longitudes.

The shadow of the moon coming across the Pacific first reaches the coast of California, near San Francisco, at about half past two in the afternoon, by Washington time, or at about half-past eleven in the morning, by the time of San Francisco; and in two hours will have covered nearly the whole continent of North America, with its southern limit in the southern part of Mexico, and its northern limit beyond the northern pole.

It will continue on the whole of the United States nearly an hour and a half, when, first ending on the Pacific coast, it will pass from the whole country in less than fifty minutes.

The eclipse will begin in this city about sixteen minutes past four in the afternoon, and end about thirty-eight minutes past six; the moon will cover from ten to eleven-twelfths of the sun's diameter.

The effect of an annular eclipse on the earth and sky is less striking than that of total eclipses, which are described by those who have seen them as presenting an awful aspect during the short time that total darkness lasts. The advance of the total shadow around the horizon can be seen from an eminence, and as it comes on it plunges the regions in its path into appalling darkness, while a gloom hangs over the rest of the country.

But the appearances of the earth and the sky during an annular eclipse, though worthy of more notice than is often given, are not the principal features, unless the day be cloudy. The formation of the ring will be, where it can be seen, the great attraction of the occasion, and will, probably, injure the eyes of many admirers.

Opticians say that their business is never more flourishing than after a solar eclipse.

It appears, in a short notice of this eclipse by the *Boston Journal*, that it will be seen in the morning, and the editor recommends early rising to his readers.

This mistake, probably, arose from confounding astronomical time, which is reckoned from noon alone, with civil time, which is reckoned from both noon and midnight—thus 4 o'clock means in astronomy 4 P. M., and 4 A. M., is called 16 o'clock.

It is, probably, not unknown to many of our readers, that in a period of about eighteen years, called the Chaldean period, or the lunar cycle, eclipses go through an order of performances, which are repeated, with but slight variations, again and again; but that in the course of time these variations amount to great changes, so that from time to time some old eclipse will be dropped out, and some new one taken up in the eighteen year programme. This subject is finely discussed in Ferguson's astronomy, and a history of the returns of the coming eclipse is given as an example.

The approaching eclipse first appeared on the list about the fifteenth century, and will continue to return till about a thousand years after its first appearance, when, having gradually passed off the earth, the shadow, at the corresponding returns of new moon, will continue for more than ten thousand years to sweep by the earth without touching it, and then will again return to entertain or terrify, perhaps, a new race of men.

Scrap-Book.

For the American Agriculturist.

WHAT IS THE PARTICULAR SORROW OF A SAD IRON?

"WHAT is the particular sorrow of a sad iron?" the *Agriculturist* asks. Why, indeed, does it receive this gloomy prefix? Its face is bright and smooth, all unwrinkled by sorrow, nor furrowed by care. Is it because of the sad spirit which sometimes, nay often, shoves it over the rough linen? Is it because the busy housewife sighs as she looks at her week's ironing, which must be done, if baby does cry unattended in his cradle? Is it because of the breaking hearts and worn bodies of those who earn their daily bread rubbing and wringing, sprinkling and folding, starching and smoothing?

How many a tale of killing toil could these sad irons tell. The tears of the poor sufferer have "sissed" on their hot surface,—the tears too of children have fallen on them, as they have been sped on their mission to procure bread for the starving.

Why are they called sad? Could not many a housekeeper answer this question with some conjecture of her own? See that table piled with clothes. Look at that care-worn woman, pale and tremulous perhaps, or purple, it may be, with the coming "chill." No wonder she looks with a tearful eye, and aching heart, at the polished irons arranged on the mantle. No wonder she gives them a name which reflects the state of her own feelings.

It is because these irons are associated with life-consuming toil—with over-tasked and exhausted strength—with much that makes the duties of domestic life a weariness, even to the loving, that they receive their peculiarly "sad" and melancholy name.

It will not be many years, I hope, before some "cunning man endowed with understand-

ing," shall invent a machine, which shall lighten the cares of ironing-day, and banish sad irons for ever from our sight.

ANNE HOPE.

DEAL GENTLY WITH MY MOTHER, WORLD.

BY HENRY CLAY PREUSS.

DEAL gently with my mother, world!
Her days are in the yellow leaf,
And time with her is growing brief;
She is not now what she hath been,
Her eye hath lost its glowing sheen:
The rose is faded from her cheek,
And life's dark stream grows faint and weak;
The forms which walked with her of yore,
Come back again, oh, nevermore—
Deal gently with my mother, world.

I was not favored by thee, world!
Oh, life was dark, e'en from my birth,
And I have tired long of earth;
But now I know mine hour has come,
I feel the death damps on my brow,
But, world, I do not blame thee now;
Though thou hast been unkind to me,
I cast no harsh reproach on thee;
My boyish dreams have passed away,
But with my dying breath I pray,
Deal gently with my mother, world!

Spare her in your sorrows, world!
I was her favorite, darling boy—
Her earthly hope, her spirit's joy,
God only knows I loved her well—
How much, no language now can tell;
But I am fallen in my prime,
As leaves in early summer time,
And when my soul shall leave its clay,
Her last fond hope shall pass away—
Then in my deep despondency,
This dying boon I crave of thee—
Deal gently with my mother, world.

A YANKEE GETTING MARRIED.

CHANCING to visit the office of Alderman _____, the other day, we witnessed an hymnical ceremony that will bear narrating.

The bridegroom was a weather-beaten countryman, a perfect picture of good nature, but so tall that in entering the portals of the office an involuntary obeisance was necessary; while the artificial hollyhocks on the summit of the bride's bonnet just touched the elbow of her expected lord. Their entrance was preceded by an urchin with dilapidated garments, who claimed and received three coppers as his fee for guiding them to the spot.

"What can I do for you, my good friends?" asked the urbane alderman, as if in utter ignorance of the object of their visit. "Pray be seated, madam."

"Well, squire," answered the groom, with a complacent glance at the flagree breast-pin that fastened a dashing ribbon around the lady's neck; "old Mrs. Pettibone down to Lynn—you've hear'n tell about her I reckon?"

"Well, really, I think—I hardly know—I guess not."

"Not heard tell of her, 'squire! why she makes about the best punkin sass you ever put in yewr stummik, I reckon; slips down jist as sleek as a greased cat crawlin' through a jint of stove-pipe."

"Very happy to be introduced to her, sir; but don't let me interrupt you. Pray proceed."

"Jes' so, jes' so. Well, old Mrs. Pettibone gin' me Dianthy, here, to get spliced to; she's a widdier woman, and old deacon Pettibone made ropes of money in the shoe-peg business when he was alive, and I larnt the business with him; so yew diskiver that nat'rally I liked the

gall, and the old lady gin consent; so, ef yew'll pronounce the ceremony, your money's ready."

"So you wish to be married, eh?" queried the alderman, willing to spend a few moments' leisure in conversation; may I venture to ask what induced you to break through a bachelor's life?"

"Sartin, squire; sartin. Yew see its nat'ral. Who ever hearn tell of a bachelor chippin' bird or a bachelor bob-o-link? I reckon nobody has. And then ain't *doublin'* kinder nat'ral? Ain't double roses and double mornin'-glories, and double pinyes the poostyist, and don't every body like 'em better than single ones. The amount on it is, nature teaches it, squire, clear through the programmy, beginning with the robins and leaving off with the apple blossoms."

"Very true, my good sir; a very philosophical view of the object. (Turning to the lady.) And you, madam have you given this subject the attention it merits?"

"Never mind her, squire, jest let me settle that air business; 'tain't no kinder use to trouble yourself about Dianthy. Jest you fetch out yeur books and fire away."

The ceremony was soon performed. Our "Reform" alderman has carried improvement even into that department of his duties—and a two dollar bill was duly placed in his palm by the newly-made husband. After he had congratulated the pair and wished them success, Jonathan exclaimed:

"Squire, you're a reg'lar trump, you are; and if you ever come to Lynn, you'll find a stoppin' place with me, and a rousing welcome. But, squire;" and Jonathan facetiously inserted his forefinger in the region of the Alderman's ribs, "I'm done with *one-horse bedsteads*; I am. Good-bye, squire!"—*Journal of Commerce.*

YOU WILL BE WANTED.

TAKE courage, my lad. What if you are but an humble, obscure apprentice—a poor, neglected orphan—a scoff and bye-word to the thoughtless and gay, who despise virtue in rags because of its tatters. Have you an intelligent mind, all untutored though it be? Have you a virtuous aim, a pure desire, and an honest heart? Depend upon it, one of these days, *you will be wanted*. The time may be long deferred. You may grow to manhood, and you may even reach your prime, ere the call is made; but virtuous aims, pure desires, and honest hearts are too few and sacred not to be appreciated—not to be wanted. Your virtues shall not always wrap you about as with a mantle—obscurity shall not always veil you from the multitude. Be chivalric in your combat with circumstances. Be ever active, however small may be your sphere of action. It will surely enlarge with every movement, and your influence will have continual increment.

"In the world's broad field of battle,
In the bivouac of life,
Be not like dumb driven cattle,
Be a hero in the strife."

Work on, for surely you will be wanted, and then comes your reward. Lean upon the sacred verity, "I have never seen the righteous forsaken or his seed begging bread." Never despair; for the lives of good men abundantly testify that often when clouds are blackest, and the tempest is fiercest, and hope is faintest, a "still small voice" will be heard, saying, "Come hither, you are wanted," and all your powers will find ample employment. Therefore, take heart, young men, for ere long you will be wanted.—*Our Drawer.*

HOPE is a bright and beautiful bird; it comes to us 'mid darkness, and sings the sweetest song when our spirits are saddest, and when the soul is weary and longs to pass away, it warbles its sunniest notes, and tightens again the slender fibres of our hearts, that grief has been tearing away.

ELEPHANT ON BOARD.—When the Elephant went up the lake on the steamer *Lady Elgin*, a few days since, we remarked that the huge traveler might be a somewhat ugly customer on board a boat. It appears that on the passage the wheelsman suddenly found difficulty in changing the boat's course. For, tug and pull, and bear on as much as he would, the wheel would not budge an inch.

"Port helm!" cried the Captain.

"Aye, aye, sir," responded the wheelsman.

But still the helm was "hard a starboard," and the boat was taking a turn into the middle of the lake. The Captain swore, and the mate made for the wheel-house. Pushing the man aside, he took hold himself. It was of no use—the mate was no more successful than the wheelsman.

"Port helm! for heaven's sake! Can't you see where the boat is going?" shouted out the Captain.

The mate declared that something was the matter with the wheel, as he could not stir it. The thing was perfectly inexplicable. The engine was stopped, and master, mate and all hands went below to see what could be the matter. After a search of some minutes, it was discovered that Mr. Siam, the "Elephant" of the Menagerie, not liking the noisy rattling of chains overhead, had taken upon himself the responsibility of giving a new "turn" to affairs. With his trunk wound around the chain he was holding on with the grasp of a vice, and it was with some difficulty that the keeper persuaded him that such liberties could not be allowed. It is said that he behaved quite well during the rest of the voyage.—*Buff. Com. Adv.*

WOMAN.—The following charming passage is from "Rural Hours," by Miss Cooper, daughter of the late Fennimore Cooper. It so beautifully expresses the sentiments of all women of pure feeling and correct principles, that it should be widely circulated:

"We American women certainly owe a debt of gratitude to our countrymen for their kindness and consideration of us generally. Gallantry may not always take a graceful form in this part of the world, and mere flattery may be worth as little here as elsewhere; but there is a glow of generous feeling toward women in the hearts of most American men, which is highly honorable to them as a nation and as individuals. In no country is the protection given to woman's helplessness more full and free—in no country is the assistance she receives from the stronger arm so general—and nowhere does her weakness meet with more forbearance and consideration. Under such circumstances, it must be woman's own fault if she be not thoroughly respected also. The position accorded to her is favorable; it remains for her to fill in a manner worthy her own sex, gratefully, kindly, and simply; with truth and modesty of heart and life; unwavering fidelity of feeling and principle, with patience, cheerfulness and sweetness of temper—no unfit return to those who smooth the daily path for her."

SICKNESS.—In sickness the soul begins to dress herself for immortality. First she unties the string of vanity that made her upper garment cleave to the world, and sit uneasy. She puts off the light and fantastic robe of lust and wanton appetite. Next to this, the soul by the help of sickness, knocks off the fetters of pride and vainer complacencies. Then she draws the curtains, and stops the light from coming in, and takes the picture down, those fantastic images of self-love, and gay remembrances of vain opinion and popular noises. Then the spirit stoops into sobrieties of humble thoughts and feels corruption chiding the forwardness of fancy, allaying the vapor of conceit and factious opinions. Next to these as the soul is still undressing, she takes off the roughness of her great and little angers and animosities, and receives the oil of mercies and smooth forgiveness,

fair interpretations and gentle answers, designs of reconciliation and Christian atonement in their places.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

PRICES THIRTY-SEVEN YEARS AGO.—Looking over our file for 1817, we cast our eyes upon the prices current of February of that year; and as an evidence that the present prices of many leading articles have not come up to that time, we give a few samples. The prices given, it must be recollected, are the wholesale; the retail were of course higher.

Bacon, 15 cents; barley, \$1 25 to \$1 50; beans, \$4 to \$4 50 per bushel; butter, shipping, No. 1, 24 cents, No. 2, 22 cents; corn, \$1 90 to \$2 10; coffee, 19 to 21 cents.

Virginia coal, from \$9 to \$15; flour, \$14 to \$15; hay \$21 to \$24; molasses, 48 to 54 cents; peas, \$2 50 to \$3; rice, 7 cents; rye, \$1 75 to \$3; sugar, loaf, 23 to 25 cents; brown, 11 to 15 cents; teas, hyson, \$1 70, hyson skin, \$1, sou-chong, 68 to 75 cents.—*Portsmouth Journal.*

THE HOME OF TASTE.—How easy it is to be neat!—to be clean! How easy it is to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Elegance resides not with the upholsterer or the draper; it is not put up with the hangings and curtains; it is not in the mosaics, the carpeting, the rosewood, the mahogany, the candelabras, or the marble ornaments; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of abode; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lightened by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life, may be wanting in much which the discontented desire, but to its inhabitants it will be a place, far out-vying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

SUCKERS DON'T BITE.—A witty clergyman had been lecturing one evening in a country village, on the subject of temperance, and as usual after the lecture, the pledge was passed around for signatures.

"Pass it along that way," said the lecturer, pointing towards a gang of bloated and red-nosed loafers near the door. "Pass it along—perhaps some of those gentlemen would like to join our cause."

"We don't bite at a bare hook," gruffly muttered one of the rummies.

"Well," replied the ready clergyman, "I believe there is a kind of fish call suckers, that do not bite."

A GOOD REPLY.—A Sabbath-school teacher instructing his class on that portion of the Lord's Prayer, "Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven," said to them, "you have told me, my dear children, what is to be done, the will of God; and where it is to be done, on earth, and how it is to be done—as it is done in heaven. How do you think the angels and the happy spirits do the will of God in heaven, as they are to be our pattern?" The first child replied, "They do it immediately;" the second, "They do it diligently;" the third, "They do it always;" the fourth, "They do it with all their hearts;" the fifth, "They do it altogether."—Here a pause ensued, and no child appeared to have an answer; but after some time, a little girl arose, and said, "Why, sir, they do it *without asking any questions.*"

PLENTY OF FISH.—A French gentleman states that, at an expense of three or four thousand dollars, he could make the Susquehanna swarm from its source to its mouth with the best kinds of fish known in Europe or America. The time required would not be more than two or three years. The process consists simply in providing a few breeding places, where the destruction of the spawn would be prevented, and the young be fed for a few weeks.—*Exchange.*

LITTLE THORNS.—The sweetest, the most clinging affection is often shaken by the slightest breath of unkindness, as the delicate tendrils of the vine are agitated by the faintest airs that blow in summer. An unkind word from one beloved often draws the blood from many a heart which would defy the battle-axe of hatred or the keenest edge of vindictive satire. Nay, the shade, the gloom of the face familiar and dear, awakens grief and pain. These are the little thorns which, though men of rougher form may make their way through them without feeling much, extremely incommode persons of a more refined turn in their journey through life, and make their traveling irksome and unpleasant.

WANTED POLISHING.—A lad from the "Green Isle," whose occupation was that of blacking stoves, fire places, and stove-pipes, bearing upon his arms a pot of blacking, with brushes and other implements of his trade, addressed a denizen of the city who was standing at his door:

"Has your honor any stoves to polish this morning? I'm the boy for that business."

The person addressed not being of a courteous manner, gruffly answered,

"Go about your business."

Pat moved a few steps off, to be out of the reach of a kick, and replied.

"Your honor would not be the worse of a little polishing yourself, I'm thinking."

ANOTHER NEBRASKA BILL.—The Portland *Argus* states that a democratic young gentleman of this city, having lately been presented by his handsome wife with an eight pound boy, had him forthwith named "*William Nebraska*."

To which the Boston *Times* adds: "We wish all success to this little 'Nebraska Bill,' and hope that when he gets fairly launched into the great 'Committee of the Whole,' he will come out safe and bright. We may live to see him governor of Nebraska yet—who knows?"

PRACTICAL RHETORIC.—Our readers are probably aware that *alliteration* signifies that several words in a sentence begin with the same sound. It is a figure that sometimes adds great beauty to a phrase. But it may like other good things, be abused.

Here is an example from the floating literature of the day:—A phriend pheeling phunnily phigurative, phurnishes the phollowing:

"4ty 4tunate 4esters 4tuitously 4tifying 4lorn 4tresses 4cibly 4bade 4midable 4eigners 4ming 4aging 4ccs."

THE FRUIT.—The *Terre Haute Express* says that a gentleman of that place, who pays a great deal of attention to horticultural matters, thinks that there never was a better prospect for a fine crop of peaches than now.

In my neighborhood of Russellville, Kentucky, the peaches are very abundant and the strawberries remarkably fine.

NEW THIEF TRAP.—A singular expedient was adopted a short time since in Camden for catching a thief. The house having been entered several times, a bottle of drugged brandy was placed where it could not fail to be seen, and the ingenious plan resulted in the apprehension of a colored man, who had partaken of the brandy, and was found asleep in the room.

GOOD LIQUOR.—The Columbus (*O.*) *Democrat* says that strychnine is used in the manufacture of whiskey, to increase the yield of the juice of corn. An analysis of pure Cognac brandy, at Washington, is said to have shown the presence of nux vomica in that liquor.

WHAT IS "MEAN TIME?" That which allows only twenty minutes to dinner.

PRICE OF WOOL.

We clip the following items from exchanges, to show what others think on this subject. We have hardly formed an opinion as yet, though the present dullness of the New-York wool market, and some other considerations lead us to think the prices of this article will not rule very high the present season. The *Pittsburgh Gazette* says:

The season for sheep-shearing is now near at hand, and speculations are already indulged in as to the probable prices of the incoming clip. We are not prepared to give any precise quotations at which the market is likely to open; but we are enabled to assure our readers that prices will rule considerably—very considerably—lower than last year.

At this time in 1853 a very large amount of the wool clip was engaged on the sheep's back—speculators having bought it up thus in advance; this year but a little of this, if any, has been done. The whole clip will therefore now come upon the market. Last year the supply of the previous season was exhausted, and manufacturers eager buyers from the start; this year there is considerable stock over—enough to last manufacturers until the new clip seeks purchasers. The present clip, moreover, is much larger than any that has preceded it, the high prices prevailing last year having induced farmers to save all the sheep they could. All these facts tend to a depression of prices.

In addition to this, there has been since last year a material decline in the price of woolen fabrics, an accumulated stock of goods on hand, a decline of about 20 per cent. in England, and still tending downward, a heavy import of woolen manufactures, and a constantly increasing use of cotton along with wool, by manufacturers. Besides all this, it is generally thought that the first effects of the war in Europe will be to precipitate large quantities of European woolen fabrics on the American markets, and if this should be the case, this, of itself, must be sufficient to have as depressing an effect on the value of the present clip as all other causes combined.

The prices now prevailing in the eastern markets are from 10 to 12 cents a pound less than this time last season, and quotations still look downward. Money also is scarce, and buyers, it may be presumed, will not take hold except at prices that will be perfectly safe, on a downward market, with a probability of European revulsion, and money worth from one to two per cent. a month.

WAR AND WOOL.—Under this head the *Detroit Democrat* speculates as follows upon the effect of the European war on the price of wool:

Those who have bought sheep since the last shearing, have had to pay round prices for them; and there is good reason to doubt the wool market this summer. The war in Europe will prevent any foreign demand for the staple or its manufactures; and not only this (which is of little importance perhaps) but it is said to be deluging our markets with English, French and German woolen goods. The instability which war engenders, leads all men of property to investments—the removal of their means beyond the border of its probable ravages. This feeling is sending vast quantities of goods from the continent of Europe to peaceful America.

One dealer in this city has received from a relative in Germany (we are informed) the large amount of two hundred thousand dollars worth of woolen goods. One of our heaviest dealers tells us that the stock of this class of goods now in the hands of wholesale dealers is very great. He thinks with the additions which will be made this summer, there will be a supply sufficient for the next five or six years.

These circumstances may not affect the price of wool and woolens; but we confess that,

taken in connection with the growing stringency of the money market, it does appear to us probable that wool will be lower for a year or two than it has been for the past year.

FOREIGN WOOL TRADE.—The New-York *Tribune* says: By late English papers, it appears that wool, this spring, is not likely to sell for quite as high a price as it did last year, and although we are not wool exporters, this circumstance will be made use of to cheapen the prices of wool in this country. In fact, it has been already cheapened. Now we advise farmers not to be in a hurry to sell, for fear it will be lower in the latter part of the season, as they are always told will be the case, yet it very seldom happens to turn out that way. We do not know what a farmer can do, who is in debt, but sell his clip for the best price he can get. But there is once in a great while a farmer who is not obliged to sell, and it will cost him nothing but the loss of interest to keep his wool over till another year.

As to getting as much for wool this year as last, the farmer must not think of such a thing. All Germany is in a war panic, and woolen cloths will be sent to this country under our low tariff, and sold at such prices that every man who grows a fleece for sale will feel the effect of war prices upon wool in Europe, and a tariff made for the benefit of foreigners, instead of American farmers.

APPEARANCE OF CROPS.

THE WHEAT CROP IN MICHIGAN.—From information received through the local papers and other sources, we are of opinion that the prospect is now fair for at least an average wheat crop in this State. In the early part of the season, in some sections, the appearance of the fields was forbidding, the root of the wheat seeming to be winter-killed; but in most instances these fields have recovered, and are now promising. With no intervening calamity before harvest-time, the wheat crop of Michigan will be a fair one.—*Detroit Press*.

THE CROPS.—We never saw the wheat, grass, and oats, says the *Germantown (Pa.) Telegraph*, look more promising in any former year than they do at the present time. Our accounts, also, from the adjoining counties, confirm this opinion. Fruit—apples, pears, and cherries, promises a full crop; and even peaches, so far as we have seen, or are advised, have well escaped the rigors of the spring.

WHEAT.—A gentleman from Caledonia village, Livingston county, informed us yesterday that the wheat crops in that vicinity looked finely, giving promise of a large yield. The neighborhood is one of the best wheat districts in Western New-York.—*Rochester American*.

NEW-YORK CITY.—The city of New-York extends from the Battery to Kingsbridge, a distance of thirteen and one-third miles, and the width is one mile and three-quarters. Of this area, about one-fifth is compactly built upon. The vacant or upper part of the city is traversed lengthwise by seventeen avenues, which are again crossed by streets numbering from one to two hundred and twenty-nine. These streets form squares, which are surveyed for building lots of the size of twenty feet in width by one hundred in depth. The survey of New-York was commenced in 1811, by John Randall, Jr., under the direction of Gouverneur Morris, De Witt Clinton and John Rutherford, and occupied them ten years in its completion. The entire island was originally purchased of the Indians for twenty-four dollars, and it was estimated to be worth, in 1852, the sum of \$253,278,384.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

"I FEAR God," said a man of good sense; "and next to Him, I fear only the man who does not fear Him."

ENOUGH.—There is philosophy in the remark, that "every man has in his own life follies enough—in his own mind, trouble enough—in his performance of his duties, deficiencies enough—in his own fortunes, evils enough—without being curious after the affairs of others."

SWITCH HIM ON.—A Rhode Island clergyman lately illustrated the necessity of corporeal punishment for the correction of juvenile depravity with the remark that "the child, when once started in a course of evil conduct, was like a locomotive on the wrong track—it takes the switch to get it off."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve

their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour, after some fluctuation, settled down to the same prices as per our last, with the exception of the very best qualities, which are from 12½ to 25 cts. per bbl. higher. In Corn there has been a great fall, at least 10 to 12 cts. per bu. Pork is from 37½ to 62½ cts. per bbl. lower. Beef and Lard no change. Tallow has fallen a little. Wool is dull and depressed.

Cotton has advanced ½ ct. per lb., Sugar is hardly so firm; Rice and Tobacco unchanged.

Money is a trifle easier, and stocks more firm, but how long this will last we cannot say under the present heavy responsibilities of the country, especially in railroad projects.

The weather has been more propitious, though considerable rain fell on the 14th inst. At the South they have had killing frosts as late as the 2d and 3d inst. almost unheard of before. Cotton and Corn have been injured greatly; in many instances, to the entire loss of the former, as it is too late to replant it. At the North it is too early to decide on the wheat crop. In many places it has suffered material injury, in others it looks highly promising. Other crops we cannot speak of more than to say, all will be very late. Fruit has not been so much injured as was anticipated.

P. S.—Just as we go to press the steamship *Atlantic* arrives from Liverpool, bringing news that Corn is still lower there, and Wheat and Flour hardly equal in price to last reports. Cotton is also very dull.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Saturday, May 13, 1854.

POTATOES appear to be plenty this morning, though the price is still on the rise. The quality is only medium. Apples are very scarce and the quality indifferent. The dealers say, that if there are any in the country to come into market, they would be glad to see them here as soon as possible.

This year's growth of vegetables is getting more plenty, though the most is brought from a distance. Butter has a downward tendency. It is thought that most other farm and garden products will soon be lower.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes are worth \$4 50@ \$4 75, per bbl.; June, \$3 50; Common, \$3 25; White Onions, \$3 50; yellow, \$2; red, \$1 75; Russia Turnips, \$3; white, \$2 50; Carrots, \$2 50; Parsneps, \$3; Beets, \$3; Spinach, \$2 50; Rape Sprouts, \$2 25; Apples, \$4@ \$4 50; Green Peas, \$5; Rhubarb, \$8@ \$1, per hundred bunches; Radishes, \$3 50; Asparagus, \$1 50@ \$2 50, per doz. bunches; Green Onions, 50c., per doz. bunches; Leeks, \$1, per doz. bunches; Lettuce, 25c. @ 75c., per doz. bunches; Butter, 18@ 25c., per lb.; Cheese, 8@ 11c.; Maple sugar, 10; Eggs, 16c. per doz.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 15, 1854.

THERE is a falling off in numbers from last week as was expected. Prices remain about the same. The general quality is better than for some time back, though there were some cattle in the yards that, without they are taken back to a feeder for some months, will never be beef. The best lots we saw, were from the Onida Co. distillers, New-York State one Illinois cattle owned by Thos. M. VAIL, and two droves from York and Lancaster Cos., Pa. They were truly worth looking at—and eating too. The prices

of good and poor cattle differ much less than the quality.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,243	2,233
Swine, 1,902	
Cows, 35	
Sheep, 299	
Calves, 1012	

The Harlem Railroad brought in 7 Beeves, all the Cows, Calves, Sheep and Swine; Hudson River R. R., 700 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 220; Eric R. R., 600; New-York State, 201; Pennsylvania, 218; Ohio, on foot, 447; by cars, 895; Illinois, 465.

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 237
Cows, 68
Sheep, 2,035

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Sheep, 67
Cows, 50

No report from CHAMBERLIN'S.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	per 100 lbs. 5 87½ @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 62½ @ —

Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	per lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	— 40 @ — 45

Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	per chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	per 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Middling.....	8 8 8 8
Middling Fair.....	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Fair.....	10½ 10½ 10½ 11
	11 11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	per yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.	
Java, White.....	per lb. — 14 @ — 14½
Mocha.....	— 13½ @ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10½ @ — 12
Maracibo.....	— 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo.....(cast).....	— 9½ @ — 10½

Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	per lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 20

Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	per gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 16

Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	per lb. — 47 @ — 49

Flax.	
Jersey.....	per lb. — 8 @ — 10

Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	per bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine-No. 2.....	8 — @ 7 23
State, common brands.....	8 50 @ 7 62½
State, straight brand.....	8 62½ @ 7 75
State, favorite brands.....	8 87½ @ 8 —
Western, mixed do.....	8 93½ @ 8 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 — @ 8 18½
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 25 @ 8 37½
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 — @ 8 31½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 — @ 8 12½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 31½ @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 62½ @ 9 62½
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 37½ @ 9 37½
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 12½
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 25 @ 11 12
Canada, (in bond).....	7 75 @ 7 81½
Brandywine.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Georgetown.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Petersburgh City.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Richmond Country.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Alexandria.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	4 68½ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 62½ @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	per punch. 19 — @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	per bush. 2 20 @ 2 32
Wheat, do. Canada (in bond).....	1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 95 @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 10 @ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 @ 1 95
Rye, Northern.....	1 12½ @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— 82 @ — 83
Corn, Round White.....	— 82 @ — 84
Corn, Southern White.....	— 82 @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— 85 @ — 90

Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— 50 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— 86 @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	— 95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	— 49 @ — 51
Oats, New-Jersey.....	— 46 @ — 47
Oats, Western.....	— 53 @ — 54½
Oats, Penna.....	— 47 @ — 49
Oats, Southern.....	— 42 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	per 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	per lb. — 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales.....	per 100 lbs. — 87½ @ — 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	per ton. 285 — @ 320 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	per lb. — 13½ @ —
Sisal.....	— 10 @ —
Sunn.....	— 5½ @ —
Italian.....	per ton. 240 — @ —
Jute.....	— 120 @ — 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	— 195 @ — 200
American, do. Dressed.....	— 210 @ — 260
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.

1853.....	per lb. — 40 @ — 44
1852.....	— 38 @ — 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common.....	per bbl. — @ 1 13
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Lumber.

Timber, White Pine.....	per cubic ft. — 15 @ — 22
Timber, Oak.....	— 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— 35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....(by cargo).....	— 18 @ — 22

Timber, Oak Scantling.....	per M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	— 17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	— 20 @ 25 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	— 37 50 @ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	— 30 @ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box.....	— 16 @ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine.....	per pce. — 16 @ — 22
Boards, City Worked.....	— 22 @ — 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	— 25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	— 25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	— 26 @ — 32
Plank, City Worked.....	— 26 @ — 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	— 18 @ — 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	— 22 @ — 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	per bunch. 2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	— 2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	per M. 24 @ 29 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	— 22 @ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	— 19 @ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	— 17 @ 18 —
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	— 32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	— @ 16 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	— @ 22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	— 65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	— 52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	— 40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	— 38 @ 35 —
Heading, White Oak.....	— 60 @ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	per gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	— 23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 25 @ — 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	— 25 @ — 27
Cardenas, &c.....	— 23½ @ — 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d.....	per lb. — 4½ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	per 280 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	per bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	— 2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	— 1 75 @ 1 57½
Resin, White.....	per 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	per gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	per ton. — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	per bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— 6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	— 13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	— 15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	— 7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	— @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	per tec. 15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	per bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	— 12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	— 14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	— @ 16 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	per lb. — 10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	— 8½ @ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ 8½ —
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— 6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ 6½ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	per bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	per lb. 9 — @ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	— 25 @ — 28
Butter, Ohio.....	— 12 @ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	— 23 @ 25
Butter, Canada.....	— 12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	— 10 @ — 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	per ton. 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	— 3 50 @ 3 62½

Salt.

Turks Island.....	½ bush.	—	—	48
St. Martin's.....	—	—	—	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	½ sack, 110	—	—	1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	—	—	—	1 45
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	—	—	—	1 72½

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	—	—	—	8
Cruce, East India.....	—	—	—	7½
Nitrate Soda.....	—	—	—	5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	½ lb.	—	—	11½
Timothy, Mowed.....	½ tee. 14	—	—	17
Timothy, Reaped.....	—	—	—	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	½ bush.	—	—	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	—	—	—

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	½ lb.	—	—	—
New-Orleans.....	—	—	—	6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	—	—	6
Porto Rico.....	—	—	—	6½
Havana, White.....	—	—	—	7½
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	—	—	7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	—	—	—	9½
do. do. do. Crushed.....	—	—	—	9½
do. do. do. Ground.....	—	—	—	9½
do. (A) Crushed.....	—	—	—	9
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	—	—	none
Manilla.....	—	—	—	5½
Brazil White.....	—	—	—	6
Brazil, Brown.....	—	—	—	5

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	½ lb.	—	—	12½
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Tobacco.

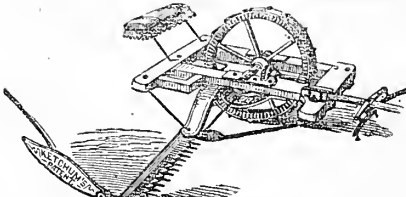
Virginia.....	½ lb.	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	—	—	—	10
Mason County.....	—	—	—	11
Maryland.....	—	—	—	—
St. Domingo.....	—	—	—	18
Cuba.....	—	—	—	23½
Yara.....	—	—	—	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	—	—	—	25
Florida Wrappers.....	—	—	—	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	—	—	—	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	—	—	—	15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeced.....	½ lb.	—	—	55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	—	—	—	48
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	—	—	—	45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	—	—	—	28
Extra, Pulled.....	—	—	—	48
Superfine, Pulled.....	—	—	—	41
No. 1, Pulled.....	—	—	—	37

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Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH
entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '94, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on upper side of the frame; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut all kinds of grass, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with special approbation, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying cheap mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y.

HOWARD & CO.

Manufacturers and Proprietors,

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., Worcester, Mass. for the Eastern R. R. Co., for Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y. for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky.

31-39

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M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBANON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,
J. H. BUCK,
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MONEY FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY FOUND IN THE seed store, No. 187 Water street, which will be paid to any claimant who can prove the property and date of its loss.
R. L. ALLEN.

WILD TURKEYS.—TWO FIRST-RATE TURKEY COCKS of this breed. [35-36] Apply at 191 Water street.

WILD MEXICAN POTATOES.—These are raised from seed brought from Mexico three years ago. They boil dry and mealy, and are highly lauded for the table by those who have used them. They are as early as the Kidney, and the rot has not yet appeared among them.
R. L. ALLEN,
189 and 191 Water st.

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THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1 50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company.
22-38 74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

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- I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
 - II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
 - III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
 - IV. The American Rose Culturist. Price 25 cents.
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 - VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
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 - XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
 - XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
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 - XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
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 - XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
 - XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
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35-37 Inquire at 189 Water street.

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FOR SALE.—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

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Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1 25.

Everybody His Own Flower Gardener
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American Florist's Guide
Breck's Book of Flowers
Brigden's Florist's Guide
Buist's Kitchen Gardener
Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener
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Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, (post paid,) by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

BERKSHIRE SWINE.

WANTED—TWO FEMALES, SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS old. They must be of good size, fine and pure bred. Please state lowest price.
A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.
35-38.

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE machine for ousting moss and the old fog from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-tf] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

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QUEEN'S PATENT) THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmiths' work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Copper Smiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, and all others, both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for building constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited.
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31-57 Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water st., N.Y.



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A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Chariot, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbairn's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORNS.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantine, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Kidney, Large Lima, Horticultural, Cranberry, Green, Runner, White, Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORCOLE OR KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CALIFLOWERS.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren.

CELERY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Pickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, English or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Atringham.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early scarlet.

ONION.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin, Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS.—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nuique, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall spanish, White Fall spanish, Rose Colored, Cuing Winter.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Buttersea, Large French Unicorn, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RUBARB.—Early Tobusk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 37.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES.

FARMING IN EASTERN CONNECTICUT — RASPBERRY HILL FARM, &c.

HAVING got most of the matter for this paper into the printer's hands by Wednesday evening, we took passage on the favorite steamer Old Knick, which carried us safely over the Sound, and up the Thames river, to Norwich, (Conn.) We then passed over the Norwich and Worcester R. R. to West Killingly, and thence by stage three miles west to Brooklyn, the county town of Windham County, where we had in former times tried to sow a few seeds of agricultural improvement by way of lectures, and we desired to know how they were flourishing. The rain unfortunately prevented our making many observations, and we must defer to another time the general notes we intended to make of the present state of Yankee Farming in that vicinity, and we will now briefly notice the farm of MESSRS. PARIS and HENRY A. DYER, situated on Raspberry Hill, about five miles west of Danielsonville (West Killingly) Depot, on the Norwich and Worcester R. R.

Mr. PARIS DYER was for a long time engaged in commercial pursuits in Providence, R. I., till some 18 years since, when he came upon this farm with his son HENRY A., who is well known as the indefatigable Secretary of the Connecticut State Agricultural Society. He has also devoted much time to getting up an interest in agricultural improvements in his own town and county; and these efforts, seconded by several other enterprising farmers in that vicinity, have placed the Windham County Agricultural Society quite on a par with any other Society in the State.

Raspberry Hill farm and nursery presents a very fair illustration, of what may be done by an intelligent application of capital and labor in improving the soil. The farm contains near 200 acres of a heavy clay loam, lying upon a hill, and so situated that water flows out upon many parts of its surface. About 13 years since, the Messrs. DYER commenced a nursery, which now occupies 25 acres, and is well stocked with every variety of fruit and ornamental trees. This nursery has one of the finest collections of evergreen trees we have seen in this country. Their method of preparing the soil for a nursery is, to thoroughly drain and sub-soil, and then supply it with abundant well-composted barn-yard manure. Notwithstanding the unpropitious character of the soil, with this preparation, the trees grow vigorously and healthy. We noticed one peculi-

arity in this nursery which is worthy of remark. From 12 to 18 inches below the surface is a hard sub-soil, so compact that the roots will not easily penetrate it, and they consequently spread out laterally, and when taken up they are supplied with a great abundance of roots and fibres, and on this account they are well adapted to setting out with a prospect of living.

This farm has about forty acres of woodland, and the rest is all arable, though much of it is quite stony. Instead of investing their original surplus capital—as well as that derived from the proceeds of the nursery—in Bank or R. R. stocks, they have adopted what we consider as better economy, that of putting it into permanent improvements of the soil. They have already more than doubled the annual products of grass and grain on the remaining part of the farm, after deducting the richest portions which have been set aside for nursery purposes. The soil was formerly considered as only fitted to grazing, but it is now nearly all capable of yielding good crops of corn and other grains.

This improved condition has been secured by extensive underground draining, a liberal use of various fertilizers, and a judicious system of rotation of crops. They have seized upon every new kind of fertilizer, including large quantities of shell lime, ashes, plaster, bone shavings, poudrette, super-phosphate of lime, woolen rags, refuse animal matters, such as hoofs, calves' feet, &c., nitrate of soda, liquid sulphuric acid, ground bone, and especially of guano. Of horn shavings, they have applied to the soil with good profit, some 15 tons. All of these substances have been found more or less profitable, though they place first in the list, horn shavings at \$25 per ton, and second to this, Peruvian guano. They have used with good profit several thousand bushels of uncleaned ashes. With only about 25 head of stock, including horses, oxen, cows and young cattle, and about a dozen hogs, they make annually from 500 to 800 loads of rich compost manure. We requested Mr. HENRY A. DYER to furnish us for publication an account of their experience and success in draining, which we hope to receive for a future number.

RHODE ISLAND HORSE PREMIUMS.

THE following letter contains some very important hints, not only to the Rhode Island Society, but to every other similar association, and we hope it will be generally read, and be an incitement to a more just discrimination in making out future premium lists. We have looked over a number of such lists, and find that heretofore the larger premiums have usually been given to fancy or fast horses, rather than to that class in most extensive demand as work or

draught horses. It will be remembered that at the National Horse Show at Springfield, so little regard was shown for horses of the useful class referred to, that amid all the display of fine horses there exhibited, only four spans of draught horses were entered for premium. But hear our correspondent on this subject.

For the American Agriculturist.

I have received a premium list, issued by the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, for the benefit of that branch of domestic industry that breeds horses. I notice that while large premiums are offered for those varieties of horses that minister to the luxurious tastes of the wealthy citizen, the fast man, and the gentlemen of leisure, for the class that really needs encouragement, the Society offers a premium so ridiculously small as to entirely prevent any desirable competition. A premium of \$50 is offered for the best gelding or family horse, \$50 for the best pair of matched horses, \$50 for the best trotting horse, \$20 for the best saddle horse, and only \$10 for the best pair of draught horses.

It is well known that unlimited prices can be obtained by breeders for particularly fast, or particularly fine-looking, desirable carriage horses—and a horse that can trot in 2.25, is a small fortune to the lucky man that breeds, or oftener to the knowing man that buys him; and sufficient encouragement is thus offered to secure effort in the breeding of these varieties of horses. If individuals are willing to make effort, and raise means to secure a good show of such horses, I should like to be there to see it; and it is very well for the United States Agricultural Society or that of Rhode Island, to offer generous premiums for handsome and fast animals; but unless the Rhode Island Society is disposed to abandon its profession as expressed in its title, and to become an institution for the encouragement of domestic extravagance, instead of domestic industry, I see no reason for offering less premiums for useful than for fancy horses. If the wretched, broken-down hacks that are in the hands of our farmers, and the miserable colts that are got from mares past all other service, from disease or age, could be made to give place to well-proportioned, desirable draught horses, bred to the various kinds of service they are required for, much benefit would accrue to the common weal—but so long as the 2.40 principle maintains, and the premium lists of our agricultural societies read like the one before me, we cannot hope for it. \$100 are offered for the best stallion of any age. Suppose I offer an animal that is beyond question the best adapted to procure colts for the farmer and the drayman, do I have a chance for the

premium? Certainly not. I have no horses to exhibit, and am moved to this communication, simply from the interest I feel in the improvement of that class of horses that does not enjoy the patronage of the Rhode Island Society. *Horse Shows* are becoming fixed institutions, and some exertions should be used to make every exhibition further the same end, and there should be a unity of purpose through them all. Effort should be made to prevent this thrusting into the back-ground that most useful class of draught horses. D.

CULTURE OF THE FIELD CARROT.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

THOUGH rather late in the season, we copy the following excellent article on the cultivation of the carrot, from the *Mark Lane Express*, just received, as the method given by the writer is nearly as well adapted to this country as to England. For a field crop, however, we recommend the Belgian White carrot in preference to the others mentioned, as it grows much larger. It can be sown very rapidly by a hand drill. These may be obtained at various prices, \$3 50, \$6, \$10, and upwards, which will sow accurately, evenly, and as fast as one can walk. The rows should be three feet apart, so as to admit working between them with a small horse cultivator.

The plants should be finally thinned to stand not nearer to each other in the row than six inches, as they frequently grow 4 to 6 inches in diameter, and in many instances still larger. In good ground, thus thinned, and with rows three feet apart, as great a crop can be obtained as if they were planted closer.

The writer of this article seems to be ignorant of the merits of the sugar beet, which we think more valuable for cattle, sheep, and pigs, than the carrot, though the latter is probably best for horses. The sugar beet is a great yielder, fully equal to the mangold wurzel, and much more palatable and nutritious. We gave brief directions for the cultivation of this beet on the first page, No. 1, of this volume.

There are numerous varieties and sub-varieties in the carrot tribe. Like all other plants designed for field culture, it has passed through many gradations, and under the fostering care of scientific growers it has been wonderfully improved in its nature and the abundance of its produce. Such is the productiveness of the carrot crop under the best culture, that few others can equal it. The potato crop cannot yield so large a return per acre, nor will the food of the potato bear a comparison in its fattening qualities with the carrot, besides its freedom from disease. It will also bear comparison with either the mangold wurzel or turnip crop: it is a far more valuable crop than either of them, and will yield pretty near as much weight of food per acre. The carrot crop has been known to produce 40 tons per acre, and frequently 30 tons are obtained. The average yield, however, on good soils and fair crops is from 12 to 25 tons per acre.

Variety—The varieties generally grown in field-culture are the Long Orange field carrot, the Improved Altringham carrot and the White Belgian carrot. I have grown these varieties, but am quite at a loss as to their respective merits; I believe them to be of equal value. I certainly had most profit from the White Belgian, but it was more owing to the soil and season than to the variety; moreover, the red varieties appear to retain most favor with the public, and, of course, meet with a more ready sale

at fuller prices; for farm service this is immaterial.

Soil—The soils best suited to the profitable culture of carrots are deep rich loams of moderate consistency, and rich reclaimed bogs; good sandy loams are well adapted for their culture; light sands and gravels, if well manured and pulverized to a considerable depth, will produce good crops; indeed, any soil of sufficient richness, and that can be cultivated to the depth of 8 to 12 inches, will bring admirable crops.

Preparation of Soil—To insure a crop of carrots the land must be thoroughly worked and well pulverized to a considerable depth, (not less than ten inches will suffice by any means;) it must be cleaned as much as possible from all root weeds, and the annuals must, if practicable, be made to vegetate, and then be destroyed before the carrot seed is sown, otherwise much difficulty ensues. The manuring should consist of old, well-fermented dung; and if applied early in the spring, and then plowed in and well incorporated with the soil, all the better; it will tend much to prevent the growth of "fangs," instead of the long roots. Should this be inconvenient, the common ordinary manuring may take place immediately before sowing, to be well and deeply plowed in and rolled down with a rather light field roller. It is not desirable to plant carrots on ridges, but on the flat they are less fangy, and, of course, more valuable.

Preparation of Seed—This is of more importance than is generally given to it. The seed should be mixed with earth, coal ashes, sand, or like material. Bone-dust, rape cake, or some of the new manufactured manures might with advantage be substituted, the object being to separate the seeds for drilling, while at the same time by a slight moistening they may be made to vegetate. This mixture, with a few grains of barley or white mustard thrown in, to mark the rows by its early growth, may be made, and regulated according to the quantity which the drill is known best to deposit; it is of no consequence as to the quantity of the mixture, providing the whole is evenly mixed; it is merely drilling in so much manure with the seed to promote its more rapid growth. From three to five pounds of seed are requisite for an acre.

Drilling—This may be very satisfactorily done by any good manure-drill capable of drilling-in mangold wurzel seeds, or turnips; or, if only a small mixture, say two or three bushels, is made, the common corn drill will do very well. The distance between the rows should be about twelve to fourteen inches, and the depth about one inch. If the land is dry and season unpropitious, it is best to roll or slightly harrow in; but if rain is likely to fall, it is best to leave the drills open. The months of April and May are best for sowing.

After-culture—This mainly consists of weeding, hoeing, and singling. These should all be done by hand, and as often as required. The first hoeing should be between the rows, and to take place as soon as the rows are discoverable; the next should be when the plants are sufficiently high to allow the hoe to be struck across the rows, so as to leave the healthy plants about six inches apart along the rows, sooner a little wider than less, as it is proved that a reasonable width apart gives the greater yield and finer roots. The weeding and singling should soon follow, when probably, if the land has been nicely managed, another hoeing in the month of June or early in July may complete the culture. Wide drilling and horse-hoeing are not applicable to the carrot crop. The young plant is of too tender growth, and requires careful nursing and continuous attention.

Storing—This is an expensive process, and is the great objection to carrot cultivation. It begins in October, and it can only be properly done by digging up the roots either with a three-pronged fork or other tool; they must then be gathered into carts, and led to the grave, and piled up as described for mangold wurzel or potatoes. Carrots are more subject to take heat than most other roots, and will require

greater care in storing; the heaps or graves must not be too large, or raised too high, nor covered down too thickly. They should have ventilating holes in the grave as long as the season will allow. The tops should be carefully cut off above the crown before digging, and taken to stock for immediate consumption. Burrows, in his communications to the Board of Agriculture, says: "The carrots keep best in the ground, nor can the severest frosts do them any material injury." He prefers to let them remain in the ground till March, when they are taken up in dry weather, and stored as above.

Application—The carrot abounds in nutritive matter, and does not require any process beyond cleaning to prepare it for food for cattle, horses, &c.; no steaming, no boiling. It is the most valuable of all roots for horses, and is proved to fatten cattle faster, and even cheaper, than turnips. The proper allowance of carrots for a horse is from 50 to 70 lbs. per day. All stock thrive well upon them. Cattle, sheep, and pigs fatten faster upon them than any other roots. If grown for sale, it is very valuable, making from £3 10s. to £4 per ton in the London market.

For the American Agriculturist.

NATIONAL POULTRY FAIR AND THE NORTHERN FARMER.

EDITORS AGRICULTURIST:

GENTLEMEN: My attention has just been called to an article in the April number of *Miner's Northern Farmer*, headed "National Poultry Fair in New-York." In this article Mr. MINER, after saying that it requires two weeks to print the two editions of the *Farmer* on a steam press! and further, that the readers of his paper must not expect to have detailed accounts of poultry shows, etc., etc., proceeds to deal out a mass of slang against the National Poultry Society, the Judges, etc. Mr. MINER appears to think that the Judges, in recommending that all large Asiatics be called *Shanghais*, meant to continue the old titles, and use them thus, "*Brahma Shanghais*," "*Chittagong Shanghais*." It is well known that the committee suggested that "*Shanghais*" should only be designated by their color. Mr. MINER boldly states that the committee acted from a prejudice against the name *Brahma Pootra*, and a desire to put down that popular breed. He might just as well say that there was a prejudice against the *Cochins* or *Chittagongs*.

Mr. MINER thinks that the introduction of the resolution was an *ex parte* matter and not sanctioned by the three Judges. Messrs. PLAISTED and TAGGART he knows would never assume such a position, and as Mr. GILES is the sworn enemy of *Brahmas* and *Chittagongs*, he is led to believe that he had the honor of the deed. Poor JOHN GILES!

Mr. GILES was not a member of the committee at all, and Mr. PLAISTED being an exhibitor was of course prevented from acting. Mr. MOORE, of Rochester, was absent, and the committee consisted only of the following gentlemen, viz.: Messrs. TAGGART, WILKINSON and ANDREWS. They agreed entirely as to the recommendation, and further, when it was introduced to the meeting of the Society, at which a great many of the Managers of the Society were present, and scores of the most distinguished fowl breeders and importers of the country, not a voice was raised against the procedure.

The "recommendations" and "resolutions" were fully discussed, and not concocted by outsiders. Mr. MINER laughs at the "resolution" recommending "That all full crested fowl be called *Polands*," and winds up his attempted severe remarks by wondering why the Judges did not sign their names to the reports. I am not prepared to believe that any of the gentlemen were ashamed to do so. They are not the men to shrink from any responsibility. I have written this brief article with no desire to object to Mr. MINER's views on nomenclature, and have no opinion to present at present, touching the

propriety of the resolutions of the Society. I wish in no way to oppose Mr. Miner's faith, but simply to assure him that the action of the Judges, and the movements of the National Poultry Society, have not been at all underhanded. The exhibition was a grand one, and if matters are managed as well at the future fairs of the Society as they were at its first one, I fully believe that the Society will be cordially supported by all of the reasonable poultry men of the Union.

NOT A JUDGE AT THE RECENT FAIR.

LENDING FLAX SEED; FLAX MILLS IN N. Y.; SENECA COUNTY FARMING, &c.

We are always glad to hear from "N' IMPORTE." The following letter alludes to several matters, and will be found interesting:

For the American Agriculturist.

In your last week's paper you speak of the loaning of flax seed at Dayton, O., as something novel; you also advert to a flax-dressing machine as though none were in operation in this State. The oil mill proprietors in this village, Waterloo, have lent out this spring about 1000 bushels clean flax seed to farmers who contract to sell them their crops of seed when harvested, and also to sell the mowed flax after the seed is threshed from it, at six dollars the ton, delivered at the flax machine here. This machine can break and clean four tons of the rough flax daily. There is another flax dresser at Penn Yann, another at Fort Plain, and others in that region and farther east.

Our farmers begin to find flax growing very profitable, since they find a market for the holm which was formerly thrown away. Much has been said about the flax crop exhausting the soil. True, its foliage will not collect ammonia from the atmosphere like that of peas, beans, and red clover. Yet with the same nitrogenous manures usually applied to Indian corn, a better crop of wheat may be got after flax than after corn, and with less work.

A great change is taking place in the rural economy of our once great wheat-bearing county. Thirty years ago wheat was the only crop grown for market; few farmers made more corn than to fat their own pork, and stock growing did not pay; but as the French say, all that is changed now. From being a large exporter of wheat and flour, little Seneca does not now grow wheat enough (mainly owing to the fly or *tritici*) to supply the home demand, and our millers have to go to Buffalo to buy wheat. Indian corn, that king of our cereals, is a never-failing crop under good culture; hence it generally receives all the stable manure of the farm, and well does it repay the outlay; it is now our great cereal crop, although oats and barley and Mediterranean wheat are grown to a considerable extent and profit. Pork, beef, cattle, and sheep—a drug before the advent of railroads—are now very dear. Instead of having to sell beef and pork at a low price for packing, it now goes off alive, or fresh slaughtered, by railway, selling within the freight of New-York and Boston prices; the same of poultry, butter, eggs, &c.

Tile draining is beginning to work wonders for those farmers who are making the experiment; but it is only from their successful example that we can hope for a more general improvement, either in the making and saving of azotized manures, or in tile draining, as the farmer is famed above all others for that professional egotism, which scouts all theory until proved by the most perfect results. If the soil of Western New-York was drift and detritus instead of alluvial deposits, better farming would be required, or the soil would have to be abandoned. If our farmers would expend a tithe of the money and labor in tile draining that Mr. HOLBROOK, of Croton, and many others, have expended in constructing a soil on their barren precipitous hills, they would either grow rich on the increase, or the present enormous high prices of farm products would be lowered. But

slack farming is at least productive of one good, it holds back the farmer's family from falling into those habits of fashionable expenditure, so much on the increase in this fast age.

One of your city papers gives us a ludicrous description of the dilemma a New-York citizen gets into when he turns farmer. The man who would escape from high rent, forestalled market, and corporation taxes, to live in the country, should be satisfied with a farm of garden size, which he may work himself in default of cheaper help. But he had better first ascertain whether he has a real passion for the vegetable creation, or only a conceit. If his enthusiasm is only on the surface, it will go off with the first perspiration in planting the first tree, or trenching in the first manure; when he will be worse off than the retired tallow chandler, who left his suburban retreat with its flagrant flora, to enjoy once more the effluvia of a big melt of decomposing grease and tallow. N' IMPORTE.

Waterloo, N. Y., May 13, 1854.

MILKING COWS.

To insure the greatest yield of milk from a cow, she should not only be well fed and well tended, but also well milked. Now it is not every man or every maid, who can squeeze fluid from a cow's udder, that is a good milker.

It is important, in the first place, that a cow's bag should be clean. For this purpose, when the animal is stabled—as they are, or should be during the winter, on all farms, and throughout the year, by many—let the whole udder be washed with cold water, and immediately thoroughly dried with a towel. The advantages of this practice to the health of the animal, and the healthiness of the milk, are great and manifest; and in this way, too, we escape the black sediment of which milk-buyers so constantly complain, and which is nothing else than small particles of manure, brushed from the bag and belly of the cow into the milk pail. The hands of the milkmen by this process become washed clean, of necessity; an operation too generally omitted by those who consider themselves neat and careful. The same process obviates, too, the supposed necessity of moistening the teats by milking a fine stream into the hands and washing the teats therewith,—a filthy practice, followed by almost all men, and too many women.

The udder being now cooled and cleansed, we are ready to begin milking. If the cow be well trained, she will now extend backward her hind leg for your convenience, without a word accompanied with the word of command "*hoist*." They understand what is required of them, and need only at times, a gentle reminder. But it is a singular fact, that men who are kind in every other relation of life, as husband, father, neighbor and master—are rough in their treatment of gentle "*bossy*." If they say "*hoist*," it is in sentorian tones; and too generally, the first intimation of their wishes is conveyed in a striking manner, by the edge of a heavy milking stool. Now a considerable experience among the "*milking mothers of the herd*," has convinced us that harshness of tone, or petty cruelty, is not only not productive of good results, but is extremely disadvantageous. Many cows, that hold up their milk to a cross milker, will give down freely to one more gentle. And the sack of grain, or other weight across the loins, which is well used to compel the animal to give down, would have been uncalled for if a kind hand had always drawn her milk, or could be dispensed with, if gentleness takes hold of the teats.

Now the cow may kick. Well, we have in previous numbers of this journal shown that to return kick for kick is a poor method of converting Mooley from the error of her ways, but she may be completely cured by kindness.

When fairly seated, it is of the utmost consequence that the milking should be done without violence, and as rapidly as possible. Many persons who pride themselves on their fast milking,

jerk the teats violently, and others will cause them to become sore by the pressure of their finger nails. The best milkers scarcely move their elbows, but with the upper portion of the hand grasping and compressing the teat, force the jet of milk by the pressure of the lower fingers.

Whether a cow should be milked before, after, or during feeding is a question of minor importance, and must be decided by circumstances. R. L. ALLEN, in his excellent work on "*domestic animals*," recommends, if we rightly remember, that they be milked while feeding, for the reason, that while thus engaged they will more readily let down their milk; but many cows, at other times quiet, will be a little uneasy while eating, and anxious to get not only all that belongs to them, but a share of their neighbor's meal also. For this reason we always milked before feeding that the feed might appear as a reward of merit. Where one has but one or two cows, it is of course a matter of little moment.

In fine, we recommend to those who want much milk and good milk, *kindness and cleanliness*.—*Journal of Agriculture*.

LARGE vs. SMALL EGGS.

PROBABLY the largest hen's egg ever recorded is that recently laid by a hen of C. R. White's, the landlord of the Warriner House, Springfield. It is a foot in circumference the long way, *nine inches* the other, and weighs 11½ ounces! It is well shaped, with a very thick and hard shell. It is almost impossible to believe that it is the product of a hen; but we have been convinced of it. The egg probably contains four yolks—it is certainly four times the size of an ordinary hen's egg. The hen that laid it is believed to be of the ordinary breed, but is very large, weighing about eight pounds alive. She has been in a feeble state of health since the production of this monstrosity in the egg line.—*Conn. Valley Farmer*.

Did not some wag put a goose egg in biddy's nest? As a contrast to the above story, we have a Bantam hen's egg, measuring 3½ inches round longitudinally, and 2½ inches transversely. Its weight is 5 pennyweights and 6 grains. The hen has laid several eggs of about the same size this spring. We challenge the world to beat this; and also to show a smaller full grown hen, where nothing has been done to stunt its growth.

POULTRY CHEAPER THAN PORK.

THE following, which we find in the *Texas Telegraph*, may apply to a certain extent in that State, but in the great valley of the West, where corn is not worth over 20 to 40 cents per bushel on an average, we fancy pork can be produced much cheaper than poultry; besides, one can never take the place of the other, though poultry is unquestionably much the healthier meat.

Build a good, comfortable hen-coop, such as you would keep your hogs in. Keep fowls, feed them; and make a careful estimate of your fowls and hogs, together with the products of each; you will find that fowls are more profitable stock than hogs. Pork cannot be made at less than five cents a pound with any breed of hogs. Each hen, if well cared for, will yield a clear profit of one dollar a year. To care for them and produce this result, it is necessary to give them a good place to roost, a variety of grain, with a little animal food, with clean water, and lime in some shape for eggshells. The fowl manure annually wasted in the United States is worth at least \$1,000,000. To save it, place a layer of loam and plaster occasionally over a layer of the manure. Every spring mix all together, and use it at the rate of a pint to

a hill of corn or cucumbers, squashes, pumpkins, melons, peas, onions, strawberries, or any other fruit, vegetable, or grain, and you cannot fail to have an improved crop. This is American Guano, and is as good as that brought from the island off Peru, at heavy cost.

HAY MAKING—ARE YOU READY?

THERE is every prospect that Western farmers will, during the coming season, experience much difficulty in procuring assistance at harvest. For several years past, labor has not been as plentiful as was requisite; but at the present moment, the making of so many railroads, California and Australia, the increase of our mercantile navy, &c., are absorbing all the spare hands, and raising wages beyond what farmers can well afford to pay. Under these circumstances, only three modes of acting appear to present themselves, viz.: 1, to pay wages so high, that men will be tempted to leave their present occupations for the summer; 2, to put in a very limited supply of spring crops; or, 3, to purchase or hire machines, whereby a few boys and men can rapidly accomplish the work of many men. Fortunately, there are many farmers in the West, who have no more hay or grain to harvest than they and their families can attend to; these will experience little or no difficulty; but there are very many more who *must* have assistance, or their crops are injured and wasted by delay. In every such case, *where the fields are smooth and sufficiently free from stumps*, we strongly recommend the use of machines; and we call attention to the subject thus early in order that arrangements may be made in time.

Owing to our peculiar position near a large city, where hands are easily procured, and in consequence of the stumps yet in our fields, we have had no personal experience with hay and grain machines; but we have conversed with farmers from many localities who *have* used them, and we never met with one who was not more than satisfied with them. A few weeks ago, we had a long talk with a very intelligent farmer from Northern Illinois—one who puts by 500 to 600 tons of hay annually—and his mode of proceeding may prove interesting to our readers. He has two hay machines, each working with a span of horses, and driven by a young boy. Each of these will cut twelve to fifteen acres a day; or twenty acres, if the horses are changed at noon. He begins in the morning as soon as the dew is off, and cuts until about noon. As each stalk of grass falls where it stood, and is not put in swathe, as when cut with a scythe, it dries very rapidly; and as soon as dinner is over, two or more revolving hay rakes are put on, which rake the hay into windrows. A very large, long-toothed rake, having two horses, one at each end, and a little boy on each horse, is then applied to the end of a windrow, and a pile, of 5 to 7 cwt., is at once thrown up. The wagon is now ready, rigged with a very long wide rack, so that a ton of hay when loaded, will only be a few feet high; two men pitch and one packs away. All the hay is put into barns, where bays are arranged for the purpose, and here is a great improvement on the old system. A wooden gallows, with a pulley at the end of the arm, is so arranged in front of the bay as to be rapidly moved to any position in which it is required; a rope is run through the pulley, there being at one end of the rope a large fork with long steel teeth, and at the other end a horse. The wagon is driven into the barn; the fork stuck into the hay so as to lift 2 or 3 cwt. of it; the horse goes ahead; lifts it up; the gallows swing round; and the man in the bay, by means of a short rope, attached to the fork, tips it where he wishes; the horse backs up, and the operation is repeated. By this means, a ton of hay can be unloaded in three or four minutes; and about 12 acres put by daily. We leave it to our readers to calculate with how many hands, and at what cost, they can in the old way cut and put by this quantity in a day. By these machines,

two boys and four men appear to be quite sufficient, while the cost per ton, every thing included, is reduced, at least, one-half. In case, there is less grass to cut, as in the majority of instances, one cutter, one revolving rake, and one large rake will be sufficient for the field, and the number of hands requisite may be smaller. If the weather is fine, and there is no danger of rain, our informant would cut one day and haul the next, especially in the beginning of the season, when the grass was very green. In this case he uses salt as he packs away, but if the hay is very dry he uses none. There are now many machines in the market both for hay cutting and grain harvesting, each claiming to be superior in some particular. In some instances the hay-cutters are adapted for this purpose alone, costing from \$100 to \$120, and capable of serving, with ease, on an ordinary farm, for 10 or more years. In other instances, the hay and grain machines are combined, slight alterations fitting them for either purpose, and the cost being \$250 and upwards. Where the price is too high for one individual, two or three neighbors might unite in the purchase; and we believe, in some instances, grain-harvesters are carried round from a farm to farm, in the same manner as threshing machines, the owner finding a team, and doing the work. Several of the manufacturers require only a small payment down, content to receive the balance when the grain is sold—a mode of purchasing which will enable many to procure a machine, while they would be precluded by a demand for cash. There are now, also, several patterns of horse rakes. In the great majority of them, the driver walks behind, and regulates the implement with his hands. The *Revolvers*, as they are called, are decidedly the best of this kind, and for rough land they can be had with steel teeth. Others are fixed on wheels, the driver standing on the rake, and working it with his foot.—*Farmer's Companion*.

GAPES.

I know of no remedy so effectual as that suggested by Mr. Tegetmeier, viz., the obliging chickens to inhale the fumes of turpentine, which may be accomplished by heating the turpentine and placing it with the chicken in a covered vessel of some kind. The turpentine may be kept from contact with the chicken by placing an inverted flower-pot over the cup or vessel that may contain it, or a feather dipped in turpentine, and very carefully introduced into and *twisted round* in the windpipe—not the gullet—is equally effectual, and I think less troublesome; one or two applications are generally sufficient.—*Zenas, in Poultry Chronicle*.

TREATMENT OF GAPES.—In one of the numbers of your useful publication, I see that a correspondent calls the gapes "an incurable disease." As I have yearly reared a large number of chickens, I think it right to state that I have found spirits of turpentine, if not a specific, at least an almost certain remedy for this complaint. I have administered it in two ways, and both successfully. First, with chickens of larger growth, by dipping a feather in the spirit and passing it down and turning it round in the throat of the patient, by which means the little worm causing the complaint is sometimes extracted, but nearly always destroyed; and secondly, with young birds, dropping a few very small crumbs of bread saturated with the spirit into their pens, which, if hungry, they will pick up quickly. I know a gentleman, a very large breeder of fowls, who always gives his chickens, at six weeks old, wheat steeped in turpentine. This is given to them *once* in the morning when fasting, and as a prevention against, instead of waiting for, the arrival of gapes. I may trouble you again on this and other subjects relating to poultry, should you think further communication likely to prove interesting to your readers.—*D. B., in Poultry Chronicle*.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 9, 1854.

MACHINERY FOR DRESSING FLAX.—E. L. Norfolk, of Salem, Mass.: I do not claim the employment of trunks with moveable lids, by the rising and falling of which the rate of feed is regulated.

But I claim governing the movements of the rollers, which supply the material to the machine by means of wedges, which are suspended in such a way as to be caused by the rising and falling of the movable lids, or their equivalents, to rise and fall, and thus regulate the position of bars, which are acted upon by eccentrics or cams for the purpose of transmitting motion to the feed, and thereby regulate the amount of motion which the said bars receive from the said eccentrics or cams, as set forth.

PUMP.—Jacob Edson, of Boston, Mass.: I claim, first, the tube, in combination with the air chamber, constructed and operating as set forth.

Second, the cup, in combination with the holes and the packing, constructed and applied to a force pump, as described, and for the purpose set forth.

Third, the inclined partition in the rear of the spout, operating as set forth.

CULTIVATORS.—C. K. Farr, Hinds Co., Miss.: I claim the bed with inclined sides, as described, which, following the trace of the coulter, renders the sides of the furrow compact, and prevents the falling in of the earth, as set forth.

WEIGHING AND PRINTING BUTTER.—Wm. S. Reinert, of Spring Garden, Pa.: I claim the combination of the mold or vessel for containing the butter, suspended to the lever or scale beam and its attachments, plunger or piston, having the desired configuration on its lower surface, and upright rod and button for raising the circular plate or piston in the bottom of the said vessel or mold, together with the levers for operating the same for weighing, forming, and branding or imprinting with and desired configuration, the butter in parcels, and discharging the same from the vessel or mold, as set forth.

MANURE AND SAND LOADER.—H. G. Marchant, of Annisquam, Mass.: I claim the transportable manure loader, consisting essentially of the following elements in combination, viz., the body or box, the trough, and the rake, constructed, and arranged, as described.

SEED PLANTERS.—G. S. Enoch, and Daniel Wissinger, of Springfield, Ohio: We claim the mode of adjusting the tappet wheel, in combination with the peculiar form of the sliding bar, to suit the nicest differences in any desired quantity of seed to be sown, as described.

ARRANGEMENT OF FRICTION ROLLER IN INCLINED PLANE HINGES.—Enoch Woolman, of Damascoville, Ohio: I claim in the described hinge making and arranging the roller, so that it can be traversed towards and from the pivot of the hinge in combination with the scores in the inclined places, so that it can be used either as a self-shutting or self-retaining hinge when open or partially so, as set forth.

SCREW JACKS.—Francis Davis, of Keene, N. H., (assignor to J. M. Reed, of Swansey, N. H.): I do not claim the use of a right and left screw, as that has been made use of before; neither do I claim constructing a screw-jack entirely of iron.

But I claim as a new tool or instrument for the purpose of raising heavy bodies, the jack, constructed and operating as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

WHERE THE GRAIN GOES.—At a Whiskey Manufacturers' Convention held in Cincinnati last week, twenty-three establishments, mostly in Ohio, were represented, the whole of which are said to consume over 14,000 bushels of grain daily, or upwards of four millions per year, out of which ten million gallons of whiskey are produced.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

COUNTRY SEAT OF MR. CALEB COPE. — We were highly gratified in our visit on the 16th inst., to the annual exhibition of the above Society, in the Chinese Museum in Philadelphia, which was every way worthy even of this excellent Society. The arrangements were good, and the plants were both fine and abundant.

Among the *rare* plants on the tables we will name *Begonia Hanthina*, a newly imported plant with beautiful foliage and yellow flowers; also a specimen of *Schomburghkia tibiscum*, an orchid so called in honor of Sir R. SCHOMBURGH, the discoverer of the *Victoria Regia*; and *Stelilgia regina*, also *Castilleja Coccinia*. New-York was honored in receiving the premium for beautiful *Calceola*, from Mr. THOMAS RICHARDSON's country-seat at West Farms; DAVID SCOTT, gardener of Mrs. HOLBROOK, N. Y., also received special commendation for very large and well formed seedling *Calceolarias*, and other cut flowers and indigenous flowers from Mr. R. R. SCOTT. Contributions of flowers were on exhibition from Mr. COPE's, Mr. BUIST's, Mr. DUNDAS', and nearly all the other green-houses and conservatories in the vicinity. Altogether the exhibition was highly satisfactory; yet, if we must speak comparatively, truth compels us to say, that the plants as a whole, were not as fine specimens or so well trained, as those at the Brooklyn exhibition reported in our last — in fact we have never seen at any show in the United States, so handsome and well-grown plants as Mr. MENAND and Mr. PRENTICE, of Albany, had on exhibition at Brooklyn.

Very large and perfect specimens of the Newtown Pippin apples, from Mr. HULL, of Alton, Ill., were exhibited. The strawberries, lemons, and grapes, as well as a handsome show of vegetables, were highly creditable. Mr. FELTON and JEROME GRAFF, gardener to Mr. CALEB COPE, appeared to be the principal exhibitors in the vegetable and fruit line.

We are happy to state that at the meeting of the Society in the evening, by the energetic courtesy of the President, and the mutual forbearance of the members, the strawberry controversy was amicably settled, and the tomahawk buried. We think few, even of the most experienced gardeners, know in reality much about strawberries, or that they keep the different kinds distinct enough, to carry much authority or influence in the statement of their experiments. We were pleased to hear Mr.

COPE remark, that McAvoy's Extra Red was the most productive large strawberry, for it accords perfectly with our own experience in this matter.

The next day it afforded us much gratification to visit the magnificent country-seat of Mr. CALEB COPE, some six miles north of Philadelphia. It comprises about one hundred acres, and we were told that it was worth more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The barn alone cost fifteen thousand dollars; and is probably the most perfect and largest in the country. Some six or eight double conservatories were filled with the choicest things. The half of three of them were filled with grapes and fruit trees. The grapes and peaches were ripe, and the nectarines and apricots were fast maturing. We were pleased to see a small tree of the celebrated Stanwick Neetarine in bearing. It had five noble specimens of this rare new fruit, which will soon ripen. Another house was filled with Camellias, and another with oranges and lemons, figs, &c.; the fruit was of monstrous size — particularly the lemons. Another house was filled with rare orchids, in great perfection, and another still with caetui. And lastly, came the far-famed *Victoria Regia*, in a house built expressly for it, and furnished with a constant supply of warm water, which has flowed for years into the tank. A small water-wheel is kept constantly in motion for the purpose of keeping the water from stagnation. The plant has now twelve leaves, of five to six feet across, scattered over the surface of the tank. We were fortunate to find it in flower, and the blossom was some eight inches across, or as large as a man's hat. The color is of a delicate pink, until its last stages, when it shades into a more brilliant red, and is very handsome, although not of high perfume. The flower was picked, and kindly presented to us, and we took pleasure in carrying it to New-York. After exhibiting it to a few amateurs, we placed it, duly marked, in one of the most prominent windows in Broadway, for the gratification of the public.

Mr. COPE's taste and enterprise, and generous expenditure, has contributed largely to advance the horticultural art in this country; and we therefore take especial pleasure in calling attention to his doings.

FLORICULTURE.

FUCHSIAS. — These are now generally grown on what may be termed the one-year system of cultivation, for the plants are mostly only of one year's growth from the cutting state; or sometimes old stems of the height of 5 or 6 feet are made into plants furnished at regular distances with laterals, upon the ends of which there is often only one bunch of flowers. Now, take a plant of this description, and compare it with one the same height in the shape of a compact pyramid, covered with finely-formed and well-colored flowers, and it will at once be apparent which is the most creditable specimen. Pyramids, however, take three and often four years to come to perfection, as I will presently show; but before I do so, permit me just to describe the sort of place best adapted for growing them in, which is a low span-roofed house or pit well ventilated, and having a south aspect. This house should contain a well-made pit, which may be filled up with broken brickbats to within 9 inches of the top, where there should be 6 inches of rough coal-ashes, and then three inches of fine ashes on the top for the plants to stand upon, and which will keep them dry and

clean. It will be found necessary to have the pit of three different heights, so that the plants may always be near the glass. The path may either pass round the house or through its center, as may be most convenient. It is not every one, however, who has got a house or pit like the one just described; those who have not such convenience, must therefore be content with what they have, but care must be taken that it is a house which can be well ventilated, and capable of receiving at all times the benefit of the sun. In beginning to form pyramidal plants, take cuttings in March, and strike them in the propagating-house or some other suitable place. As soon as they are struck, pot them off into three-inch pots, using a mixture of maiden loam, leaf-soil, and sand. Put them into a frame, but do not plunge them. Keep the frame moist, and maintain a temperature in it of from 55° to 60°, giving a little air on fine days. As soon as they begin to grow, and have got well-rooted, increase the amount of air given them. In a very short time the pots will have begun to get well filled with roots, when the plants should be shifted into six-inch pots, using a compost of maiden loam of rather strong texture, about one-third leaf-soil and well-rotted dung, and a sprinkling of sand. The plants will now require the support of a small stick, but be careful not to tie tightly. They may now be taken out of the frame, and put into the house or pit in which they are intended to be grown. Place them near the glass, and give plenty of air on all favorable occasions; syringing them slightly in the morning, and damping the paths frequently during the day, to keep up a moist atmosphere, which the plants enjoy, and in which they will grow vigorously. Here they will soon begin to push laterals, which must be stopped when they have reached 2 or 3 inches in length; for it is by stopping the laterals that a compact pyramid is obtained. They must, therefore, never be allowed to run, or it will be useless to attempt to obtain a pyramidal plant; stop them all as they come out within 2 or 3 inches of the stem. Be careful not to let the plants get pot-bound; and, therefore, as soon as the pots begin to get well-filled with roots, let the plants have their final shift for the season, which should be into ten-inch pots, using soil as before, but not in a fine state. See that the pots are well drained, which is of great importance. This time, instead of putting a layer of moss over the drainage, as is often done, use fibrous turf, such as is left after the soil has been sifted out of it. The plants should now have a good stake put to them. Give them a slight syringing morning and evening, also all the air possible on fine days, and a little may now be left on at nights. All the laterals that were stopped before, should now be stopped again, as they require it. After they have been stopped twice, they may then be allowed to run, but do not let them bloom too much, for it will rob the plant of its support, and bloom is of no importance until you have obtained a fine specimen. The plants will now be growing vigorously; see therefore that they have a liberal supply of water, and abundance of air, and a little more air may now be left on at nights. It is by giving plenty of air, and using soil of rather a strong texture, that you obtain short-jointed and well-ripened wood, which is what is required in order to have Fuchsias in perfection. As the wood ripens so withhold water, and when it is quite ripe they may be kept dry, and the house or pit cold. Keep them in this condition until the beginning of February, then let them be pruned in to one or two eyes from where they were last stopped, when a foundation will have been laid for a pyramidal plant. Give them a good soaking with water, when they will soon begin to break. As soon as they are well broken, let them be turned out of the pots, the old soil shaken from them, and the roots pruned in a little. Then pot them in small pots, using soil as before. Keep the house rather close for a few days, giving a slight syringing in the morning. Continue the same treatment as re-

commended above, throughout the second and third years, and by that time you will have got a well-formed specimen plant, worthy of a place in any exhibition or conservatory. The following year they may be allowed to bloom, therefore the laterals will not require to be stopped. Let the soil used for potting be of a strong texture, and give abundance of air on all favorable occasions, whereby you will get short-jointed wood and fine bloom.—*E. A., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

NEW-ENGLAND SPRING FLOWERS.

Continued from page 151.

THE leaves, which appear subsequently, are on long petioles, rounded or heart-shaped at base, and cut into three or five toothed lobes, which are separated by a sharply-indented sinus. They vary much in outline, though always preserving their general character. Early in the autumn, before the warm weather has quite departed, they begin to assume the gay coloring which has given a name to the tree. This rich scarlet is first seen in a few leaves, then in a few branches, and finally whole trees are clothed in its gorgeous magnificence, when the foliage of other trees still retain the fresh green of midsummer.

The cause of this change in the color of foliage at autumn, has given rise to much speculation. It has been generally ascribed to the action of frost, inasmuch as the change takes place at the time when frost generally appears. But modern research and observation have proved this to be a fallacy. This tree, in particular, is adduced as a proof that frost or even cold is not necessary to produce the change, as it is often found clothed with its autumn dress before the first sign of frost. Leaves may be found at all seasons of the year, which have changed color from premature decay. The best explanation yet given, is, that the cellular structure of the leaf becomes gorged with an internal deposit, in the same manner as the stony portion of fruits is formed, and that a subsequent chemical action upon the green chlorophyll produces the alteration. The leaf is, in fact, ripe. The skins of many fruits retain their green hue until ripe, and then assume a bright color, which does not depend on cold, but on maturity. The texture of this fruit skin does not materially differ from the skin of a leaf blade. The maturity of a fruit is its incipient decay. It no longer grows, but decomposes. Those fruits which, like apples, may be kept for a long while, only resist longest the action of decomposing agents; they are not living, but slowly decaying, to make food for theseeds they contain. The chemical action which the vitality of the leaf opposed, begins to take place at once on its death. Therefore we believe that the forest leaves ripen and perish in their season, and that their bright beauty is the result of their death. The cold breath of winter may kill them, but it is not that cold itself which paints them with purple and gold.

One other early species of maple which is found in the western part of the State, is the WHITE or SILVER-LEAVED MAPLE (*Acer dasycarpum*, Ehrhart.) It grows more loosely than the red maple, and is easily distinguished from many peculiarities. The flowers appear before the leaves, and are of a greenish yellow. The samaras are always green, downy when young, but smoother when mature, with two large, thick, diverging wings, on pedicels an inch long. The leaves are more deeply cut, and whitened beneath with a silvery down, which glistens in the sunlight when the wind agitates its branches. Like the red maple, it has been extensively used as an ornamental shade-tree; and though destitute of the gay colors of the former, its foliage and mode of growth are more graceful.

The maples typify the order ACERACEÆ, and are its only representatives in the North. At the South is found the ASH LEAVED MAPLE, or BOX ELDER, *Negundo Aceroides*, (Manch.) which was classed with the acers, by Linnæus, and

differs in its primate leaves, and constantly diœcious flowers. No single genus of trees is of more varied importance to man. They furnish one of the most useful woods for a great variety of purposes; one species (*A. saccharinum*) yields a delicious sugar, and all are highly ornamental in cultivation.

To go from the lofty to the lowly, let us notice a charming little flower which appears very early upon the dry hills—the FIVE FINGER, or CINQUE-FOIL (*Potentilla Canadensis*, L.) From each root spring several creeping stem, which run over the ground, giving forth leaves and flowers at intervals, which become longer as the plant gains strength. The leaves are on long petioles, and are cut into five obovate, wedge-shaped, distinct leaflets, which are sharply toothed at the top, and covered on both sides with a silky down. They are accompanied by two downy stipules, which are both cut into three sharp, lanceolate lobes. The flower is on a long slender peduncle, springing from the axils of the leaves. The calyx is cut into five lobes, alternating with five bracts, which are so much like the calyx as to make it seem ten-lobed. The five petals are rounded and obovate, longer than the calyx, and of a bright golden yellow. They are lightly attached at the base, and soon fall away. A second bloom appears at the end of the summer. The numerous short stamens surround a cluster of pistils, which become, on ripening, a close, flattened head of small pointed seed-vessels. The whole plant is covered with a soft, silken pubescence.

We have described only one variety of this species of *Potentilla*. Modern botanists have placed under the name of *Canadensis*, given by Linnæus, two distinct varieties. The one under consideration is the *sarmentosa* of Muhlenberg. It is early, never erect, always in dry soils, and of a slender, starved growth. The other *P. simplex* of Michaux, appears later, is twice as large in every part, greener and ranker, standing erect, or leaning upon the tall grass, and growing in damp soils. The difference between them is such as might be caused by the difference of situation; yet intermediate forms do not so often occur as might be expected. When plants of any extended region are examined together, many nominal species are found to run gradually into each other, which would be considered certainly distinct in an isolated locality.

We will close this chapter of our desultory descriptions, with an account of a flower, universally known and esteemed as one of our sweetest spring beauties—the WILD COLUMBINE or HONEYSUCKLE (*Aquilegia Canadensis*, L.) It grows in dry places from the crevices of rocks, sometimes covering a loose, crumbling declivity for a considerable distance, with its brilliant blossoms. The stem is smooth, a foot or more high, branching widely at the top, and bearing on its ultimate divisions the large solitary flowers. The lower leaves are twice triply divided, the first divisions being long, and the second ones short stalked. The leaflets are variously cut and lobed at the apex. The stem leaves are gradually reduced to three simple lobes, or even a plain ovate form. They are all smooth, except where the petiole embraces the accompanying branch; the sheathing, stipular portion is there pubescent. The flowers are of a brilliant scarlet on the outside, and a rich yellow within. The five ovate sepals are petaloid in texture and color; they curve outward at the base, and become nearly erect, overlapping and exceeding in length the yellow petals. These are peculiarly formed. The rim of each would give the outline of any common form of leaf, with an apex, two sides, and a base; but the blade is drawn downwards into a long, hollow, tubular spur, which gradually diminishes in diameter, and is thickened at the point. These were termed nectaries by the older botanists. Under this name they classed every honey-producing apparatus of the flower, and even the strange or uncommon appendages which produced no honey. Modern writers do not now

classify these parts under a general name. They no longer recognize the nectary as a separate and integral portion of the flower. The parts so named are considered to be merely peculiar developments of the organs on which they occur. The stamens of the columbine are numerous, gathered together in a conical bundle in the center of the flower. From the center of these spring five long, thread-like styles. The flower hangs drooping from the apex of the nodding stalk, so that the spurs are upright, and the stigmas pendent. But when the flower falls away, the stem resumes its upright position, bearing five separable carpels, erect, and tipped with the persistent styles. They open inwards like a dry pod, exposing numerous seeds.

All the May-day ramblers eagerly seek for wild columbines, as they are only found in warm, sunny situations, so early in the year. It flowers profusely a week or two later. Its brilliant colors and elegant foliage, make it highly prized by the young herborists of the season. Nor is it less welcome to those of older growth, to whom, more than to children, it is significant of the coming season of beauty; to whom its grace and loveliness are an epitome of that perfect harmony which reigns in the whole natural world.

The columbine is another representative of the order RANUNCULACEÆ, which furnishes so many of our early flowering plants. The European species *A. vulgaris*, is very common in our gardens, and is an instance of that tendency to procure foreign plants, with an idea that they must be more beautiful than our own. Our species is more elegant in every respect than the European one, and better deserves cultivation.

We have by no means described all the early spring blossoms. There are others, less familiar, but equally worthy of our examination. There is something greatly attractive in the first signs of summer life, and we feel peculiar gratification at the discovery of the first specimens of favorite flowers. If our readers are willing to again look over our shoulder to notice the plants we cull, we will at once proceed to collect another bouquet.

GARDEN FARMS IN VIRGINIA.

LAND in the vicinity of Norfolk is said to be rapidly advancing in price. The Argus states that small farms on Tanner's creek, that a short time ago were bought for a few hundred dollars, now sell rapidly at thousands. One that was purchased only a few years ago at \$1400 has been subsequently disposed of at \$5000, and it was cheap enough at the advance of \$3600, or of more than 250 per cent. The Argus thinks that "all that is required to make a fortune on a small farm near Norfolk—now that we are supplying the tables of the hotels and private houses of the northern cities with fruit, vegetables, &c.—is a small capital, industry, and some knowledge of the way of cultivating the soil to the best advantage. One thousand baskets of strawberries, and one hundred barrels green peas were shipped by Mr. P. H. Whitehurst, Saturday, to New-York, where they command a ready sale at high prices. Another sent eight barrels rock fish and ten barrels eggs. We are informed by this individual, that he has two thousand two hundred empty barrels in readiness for the heavy business he intends to do shortly in fish, vegetables, fruit, &c.

THE WATER LILY.—It is a marvel whence this perfect flower derives its loveliness and perfume, springing as it does from the black mud over which the river sleeps, and where lurk the slimy eel and speckled frog, and mud turtle, whom continual washing cannot cleanse. It is the very same black mud out of which the yellow lily sucks its obscene life and noisome odor. Thus we see too in the world, that some persons assimilate only what is ugly and evil

from the same moral circumstances which supply good and beautiful results—the fragrance of celestial flowers—to the daily life of others.—*Margaret Fuller.*

CAPSICUM PLANT—(Pepper.)

MR. JAS. CUTHILL, in the *Mark Lane Express* strongly recommends every person to grow their own pepper from the pods or fruit of the Capsicum plant. He says:

The plant is of so easy growth, that little need be said about its cultivation. A couple of pennyworth to start with can be bought at any seed shop. The seed can be sown any time in April, in a pot, and slightly covered over with the same mold; if the seed pot is placed in a moderate heat, it will the sooner come up.—When the plants are two inches high, pot them off singly into pots, or plant them in a warm corner of the garden, a foot apart each way. Nothing more is required than to water them with a little rich water now and then. Should the red spider attack the plant, a little flower of sulphur dusted on the under side of the leaves kills the spider. The fruit or pods of the Capsicum will be ripe by September; but if some are green it does not signify. The pods are then dried in an oven, or before the fire, then pounded, and if you have a mill to grind them smaller, so much the better. A few plants will grow as many pods as will make enough Cayenne pepper to last for years, and one thing you know, that the thing is genuine. The green pods also make a fine hot pickle, mixed with cucumbers, vegetable marrows, &c.

THE OLIVES OF GETHSEMANE.

At the foot of the Mount of Olives we find what is considered the garden of Gethsemane, memorable as the resort of our Lord, and as the scene of the agony which he endured the night he was betrayed. There is little doubt that this is the real place of this solemn transaction. It seems to have been an olive plantation in the time of Christ, as the name Gethsemane signifies oil-press. It is about fifty paces square, and is enclosed by a wall of no great height, formed of rough loose stones. Eight very ancient olive trees now occupy the enclosure, some of which are very large, and all exhibit symptoms of decay, clearly denoting their great age. As a fresh olive tree springs from the stump of an old one, there is reason to conclude that, even if the old trees existing in the time of our Lord have been destroyed, those which now stand sprang from their roots. But it is not incredible that they should be the same trees. They are, at least, of the times of the Eastern empire, as is proved by the following circumstance:—In Turkey every olive-tree which was found standing by the Moslems when they conquered Asia pays a tax of one medina to the treasury, while each of those planted since the conquest pays half its produce; now the eight olive trees of Gethsemane pay only eight medina. Dr. Wild describes the largest as at twenty-four feet in girth above the root, though its topmost branch is not above thirty feet from the ground. M. Bové, who traveled as a naturalist, asserts that the largest are at least six yards in circumference, and nine or ten yards high—so large, indeed, that he calculates their age at 2,000.—*Ancient Jerusalem.*

CINNAMON GARDENS IN CEYLON.

Picture a wild plot of fine white sand, in which grow, in irregular tufts, bushes of a perennial green, but of a green of every shade, varying from the faintest yellow to the most sombre brown. Nothing can be more delicate in hue than the first tender leaves of the cinnamon-bush, as they shoot forth variously from the branches, half opening, half curling up, as if afraid to trust themselves to the broad, glarish

light of day. Their flavor, too, is a faint, pleasant, aromatic one, that tempts the early wanderer to pluck them occasionally as he brushes past; and whilst the dew is rising in vapor from the leaves, caught up by the morning sun, it carries with it a delightful perfume of the spicy shrub, which makes the air peculiarly pleasant.—*Forest Life in Ceylon.*

BLACKBERRY WINE.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Southern Planter* writes as follows: "It may not be known to many of your subscribers that they possess in the blackberry, grown so unwillingly in their fields, the means at once of making an excellent wine as a valuable medicine for home use. To make a wine equal in value to port, take ripe blackberries, or dew berries, and press them; let the juice stand thirty-six hours to ferment; skim off whatever rises to the top; then to every gallon of the juice add a quart of water and three pounds of sugar, (brown sugar will do;) let this stand in open vessels for twenty-four hours; skim and strain it; then barrel it until March, when it should be carefully racked off and bottled. Blackberry cordial is made by adding one pound of white sugar to three pounds of ripe blackberries, allowing them to stand twelve hours; then pressing out the juice, straining it, adding one-third spirit, and putting a teaspoonful of finely-powdered allspice in every quart of the cordial, it is at once fit for use. This wine and cordial are very valuable medicines in the treatment of weakness of the stomach and bowels, and are especially valuable in the summer complaints of children."

A DINNER AT THE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION IN OLDEN TIMES.

THE following letter was addressed by a member of Congress to his wife, during the administration of President John Adams. It describes a dinner at the President's House, and gives a pleasing illustration of the domestic economy of that period:

PHILADELPHIA, June 9th, 1797.

My dear Maria: I wrote you a few lines yesterday, and promised you a long letter by this day's mail. The grounds of my promise were, that, having dined at the President's, I certainly could not lack for materials to compose a very handsome letter indeed, and one of no small importance. Our House were so earnestly engaged in debating the question "*whether a man has a right to defend himself when attacked by robbers or assassins,*" that we did not adjourn until after 4 o'clock (the hour at which we were to dine.) We therefore went straight from the House of Representatives to the President's, and were introduced by name to the President, who shook hands with us, and introduced us to Mrs. Adams, who rose to receive our bow. We then sat down, and the waiter handed round a glass of punch, which, permit me to say, was very agreeable, after having sat for five long hours hearing a *very dry* debate on a *very clear subject*.

In a few minutes dinner was announced, and one of the gentlemen handed Mrs. Adams into the dining-room. The President followed, and the company followed him. Mrs. Adams sat at the head of the table, and the Secretary at the foot, and the President sat at one side near the middle. The company took their seats altogether promiscuously, except that the Chaplain of our House, who said grace, sat at Mrs. Adams's right hand. Grace having been said before we took our seats, we had nothing to do but to attend to our business. But here it is necessary to give a description of the bill of fare, and the arrangement of the board; but I am very much afraid that I shall not only be inaccurate, but that I shall fail in giving a brilliant and interesting description of this important subject. As I wish, however, to be as good as my word, I shall attempt it. There were about twenty persons at table. The utensils were

only common blue china plates, glass tumblers, and wine glasses. The table was decorated or garnished with glass stands, five in number. On the two extremes were only dishes of common lettuce or salad; next to these, towards the center, at each end, was a piece of pastry work, resembling a large cake baked in a tin pan, and turned up side down and decorated with rose-buds just opening. In the center there was a large cake of the same form, but it was incrustated on the outside with a fine white frosted surface, spangled with sugar plums in the shape of cocked hats, shells, radishes, &c.

The dishes were nine or ten in number, viz.: at the head, a piece of beef *a la mode*; at the foot, a large roast pig; then, alternately, fish, a leg of mutton, tongue, boiled fowls, ham, corned beef, a dish of small birds, chicken pie, and perhaps two dishes more—I cannot be certain. All these, however, were preceded by soup, not calf's-head, but common. The vegetables were peas, salad, potatoes, (new ones, but very small,) cranberry sauce. The dessert: tarts, custards, jellies, ice cream, blanc mange, strawberries, cherries, (very poor,) raisins, almonds, &c. And the wines: Madeira and port.

Mrs. Adams was very sociable, and helped to carve, &c. The President carved the ham, which was before him, and was very attentive to all the guests. After a few glasses, Mrs. Adams withdrew, with her daughter, Col. W. S. Smith's wife, who said nothing, that I heard, all the time she sat at the table. We drank the United States, and no toasts or sentiments, but did just as we pleased, and took a *French leave* when it suited. The President told the gentlemen, as he saw them retire, that there was coffee above, if they chose it. The day was hot, and I believe but few went up. I sat until there were but three or four left, and then retired.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MIXED GOODS.

THERE are many who think when they have purchased a piece of "cheap woollen goods," they have made a great bargain. There never was a graver mistake committed. Thousands and thousands of pieces of goods are sold in the shape of narrow and broadcloths, as being all wool, while in fact they are composed of at least twenty per cent. of cotton. The latter is mixed and carded with the wool, and all being dyed with the same color, it is very difficult to detect the imposition. We presume that many merchants sell such goods under the belief that they are genuine—composed wholly of wool. The manufacturers know all about the deception, and no doubt the great majority of the large merchants are aware of the fact also. Any imposition practised upon the community in the shape of an article of manufacture, deserves the severest censure.

Cotton can easily be detected in any piece of goods, even when mixed in the process of carding, by submitting a small strip of the goods to the action of a little sulphuric acid, mixed with very hot water. The acid will discharge the color from the cotton, while the color of the wool will remain almost unchanged. There are very few colors, in cotton, but what are far more fugitive than those on wool; this is the reason why the warm sulphuric acid solution is a good test for cotton in cloth.

LAND IN WESTERN NEW-YORK.—The *Rochester American* states that Hon Samuel Richmond, of Bergen, Genesee county, harvested last season a field of wheat of nine acres, averaging forty-two bushels to the acre. Recently he sold the wheat at two dollars per bushel.—Thus he pocketed eighty-four dollars for the produce of each acre. Farms in Bergen are said to be selling at \$100 to \$150 per acre.

You may glean knowledge by reading; but you must separate the chaff from the wheat by thinking.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 24, 1854.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

STATING IT RATHER HIGH.

OUR neighbor of the *American Agriculturist* says, that potatoes, "intelligently cultivated, yield from 75 to 200 barrels per acre." Now we should like the names of men who raise 200 barrels of potatoes to the acre at the present day; we should like to see how large an army could be mustered under that head.

It is this perpetual exaggeration—this substituting fiction for fact—to a great extent, which creates what is called prejudice against "agricultural writings." Instead of prejudice, it is mainly a well-grounded distrust.

Let a young farmer buy his land and manure, and go to work as "intelligently" as a man can, to cultivate potatoes, calculating on 200 barrels per acre. We do not say that he might as well depend on drawing a prize in a southern lottery; but we do think that he stands nearly the same chance of being struck by lightning in the course of the summer; and, with mad dogs as plenty as they are, twice the chance of being bitten by one of them. Such statements in agricultural journals should always be put under the head of "Fiction."

We copy the above from the *New-York Evening Post*, and understand it is from the pen of the editor of its weekly agricultural column. As we publish no "fiction" column in our journal, but on the contrary endeavor to make all its agricultural matter as reliable as possible, we will proceed to give such few well-attested statements of large products of potatoes, as happen to be now at hand, showing that not only 200, but that in one instance at least more than 400 barrels have been produced per acre.

But first, as to the number of bushels per barrel. We have just accurately measured several of the size that potatoes are usually brought to this market in, and find that they average 2½ bushels per barrel. This would be 500 bushels in 200 barrels, the quantity stated by us which could be produced by intelligent cultivation from an acre.

The following products of potatoes were sworn

to before the Committees of the Ulster and the Clinton County Agricultural Societies. See Transactions of the New-York State Agricultural Society for 1852, pages 221 and 377.

CALVIN EVEREST, of Peru, Clinton Co., N.Y., raised 567 bushels from one acre.

PETER CRISPELL, Jr., Hurly, Ulster Co., N.Y., raised 554 bushels.

By reference to the *Cultivator*, Vol. 2, No. 2, April, 1835, page 24, there will be found a letter from T. A. KNIGHT, copied from the *British Farmers' Magazine*, stating that he had produced potatoes at the rate of 887½ bushels and 3 lbs. per acre. We presume the writer of this was Prof. KNIGHT, late President of the London Horticultural Society, one of the most reliable, most practical, and most scientific men of his day. He stood as high in English horticulture then, as Prof. LINDLEY does now.

In Vol. 3, of the *Cultivator*, pages 165 and 183, Mr. KNIGHT gives the details of the products of potatoes at the rate of 539, to over 1200 bushels per acre; and large as this latter quantity is, he stated it as his candid opinion that it could be exceeded. We could give other statements taken direct from British publications if it were necessary, showing that over 200 barrels of potatoes from an acre is not considered an extraordinary yield there.

The *Cultivator* at this time was edited by the late JESSE BUEL, one of the best practical farmers of his day, and one of the most careful of editors in what he admitted into his journal. He asserts on his own responsibility, Vol. 3, page 164 of the *Cultivator*, that 560 bushels of potatoes have been produced from the acre, which would be 224 barrels, 24 more than our assertion.

In the season of 1833, the late Mr. E. HOLBROOK, then residing at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, N. Y., raised upwards of 750 bushels of potatoes per acre. Some time after this, Mr. H. returned to this city, and built the beautiful residence, now occupied by his widow, at the corner of Fourth avenue and Seventeenth street.

The *Yarmouth (Mass.) Register*, in the autumn of 1844, contained the following paragraph: "Mr. THACHER CLARK, of Dennis, has raised the present year from one rod of ground, six bushels of potatoes, being at the rate of 960 bushels per acre. Pretty fair for Cape Cod sand."

The Reports of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society often give large products of potatoes. At this moment we can only refer to one, that of PAYSON WILLIAMS, of Fitchburg, Worcester County. The product was within a fraction of 570 bushels per acre—228 barrels.

One year we produced within a fraction of 300 bushels per acre, with the most ordinary cultivation. As late as the first week in June, we turned a piece of sod land flat over with the plow, planted 3½ feet apart, without manure, and only hoed them once. Had we planted them 20 inches apart, and carefully manured and hoed them twice, we do not doubt we might have got over 500 bushels—or 200 barrels per acre.

By trenching the soil two or three feet deep, and manuring highly, or taking a soil naturally rich, like the river bottoms or prairies of the West, and planting the potatoes six inches apart, and then carefully cultivating them, as

we have often seen Irishmen do, an incredible quantity can be raised per acre in a good season. We have often heard good gardeners say, that they should consider 600 bushels under such circumstances, nothing more than a fair average product.

We have somewhere read of a well-attested product, in New-Hampshire we think, of over 2000 bushels per acre. We can hardly credit this however, and suspect there was some mistake in measuring.

We think we have now pretty well substantiated our assertion, that 200 barrels of potatoes can be raised from an acre of well-cultivated ground; and we trust the *Evening Post* will have the candor to copy our justification, as we do not wish to be classed among those who make assertions which cannot be proved.

THE "NEW BREAD" HUMBUG.

SOME time since we saw an article in the French and English journals, announcing an "Important New Process of Making Bread," in which it was stated that, by a new discovery made by a French gentleman,—a pupil of Orfila,—a sack of flour (280 lbs.) produced 540 lbs. of bread, while a sack of equal weight, baked by the ordinary process, produced only 360 lbs. It was further stated that this marvelous increase does not arise from any weighty substances mixed with the dough, as no extraneous ingredient can be discovered in the loaf by the most rigid chemical analysis.

On the first appearance of this announcement, although in respectable papers, we at once stamped it as a humbug unworthy of notice. We should not now call attention to it, had we not seen it copied extensively all over the country, and without a word of dissent from more than two or three papers. On page 22 (No. 2) of last volume, we gave a somewhat lengthy description of the chemical principles involved in bread making, and a reference to that article will be sufficient to do away with any reliance upon the above announcement. We will, however, repeat here, that by the ordinary process, 100 lbs. of flour will produce about 150 lbs. of bread, not because it receives any addition to its nourishing substance, but because during the baking operations the 100 lbs. of flour absorb about 50 lbs. of water. If this 150 lbs. of bread be thoroughly dried in such a manner as to lose nothing but its water, the bread will weigh less than 100 lbs., because some of the solid portions of the flour are lost by fermentation, and the flour itself contained several per cent. of water while in its usual state, which will be lost by drying.

Now if the French bakers, by some peculiar manipulations, can make 225 lbs. of bread instead of 150 out of 100 lbs. of flour—in other words, if they can make 100 lbs. of flour absorb 125 lbs. of water instead of 50 lbs., we ask, *cui bono?* to what good? It is the solid gluten, starch, and oil of the flour that we want for nourishment, and the value of these are not increased because united with more water.—JOHNSTON, in his large work on Agricultural Chemistry, tells us that certain bakers have been detected in adding to flour sulphate of copper (blue vitriol)—a rank poison—for the purpose of making it retain more water. We

should suspect something of the kind in this new "discovery."

We have just now learned from an English paper, that Prof. J. H. PEPPER, Chemist to the Royal Polytechnic Institution, has produced even a greater weight of bread than was obtained by the French (secret) process. His results were obtained by adding to the flour about one-ninth part of its weight of rice. He tied up in a thick linen bag *one and a half* pounds of the best American rice, allowing it ample room to swell. This he boiled from three to four hours, until it became a smooth paste, and then dusted in and most vigorously kneaded with it *fourteen pounds* of the best flour, adding the usual quantity of yeast and salt. The rice certainly cannot render the bread unwholesome, while it will cause it to keep moist a longer period than ordinary bread; but if purchased it should be remembered that the real worth of such bread is not more than about two-thirds as much as the same quantity of bread made from flour only.

STATE OF THE CROPS.—The weather of the present spring is so unusual, that it is especially desirable to gather as full information as possible from week to week, in regard to the state of crops, fruit, &c., throughout the country. We shall endeavor to keep our readers posted up on these matters; and we especially request all who may have occasion to write us on business or otherwise, to send on a separate slip of paper, a brief statement of the condition and prospects of crops and fruits in their vicinity.

HOW MUCH SUGAR DO WE EAT.—Eight or ten months since we wrote a short article under the above head, which has since gone the rounds of the American and English press, and now comes back to us in the *N. Y. Observer* credited to the *Western Christian Advocate*.

SALE OF IMPROVED STOCK.

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. J. M. MILLER, of his regular sale of stock. It is a great convenience to breeders and the farming community to hold such sales, and they ought to come off at least twice in the year—once in the spring and once in the fall. Here those who wish to sell can meet with those who wish to buy. If well patronized, it may ultimately grow up to a great stock fair, such as they semi-annually hold in Great Britain and other parts of Europe.

The place selected for the above sale is very convenient of access. Mr. BATHGATE can furnish every accommodation desirable to those who send their stock there for sale. His stables, fodder, and pasturage are ample for all.

TO START CORN AND GIVE IT A RAPID GROWTH.

Owing to the cold weather and long-continued rains the two past months, corn planting is unusually late this season. It is of great importance, therefore, to start it quick, and make it grow rapidly. For this purpose there is probably nothing equal to Peruvian Guano. A proper application of 150 to 300 lbs. of this valuable fertilizer to the acre, will often secure from 20 to 50 per cent. greater crop; the grain will be

heavier and of superior value per bushel; and what is most important, it will ripen from five to fifteen days in advance of the unmanured. If early frosts come in the fall, this advance in ripening may save the crop. Let every farmer consider this well. Three days advance in ripening is often very important.

We trust our article in last week's paper, on the subject of cultivating corn for fodder, will also be duly attended to. We hope every farmer will plant enough at least for a *three month's supply* for all his stock. He will then be on the safe side in case of drouth, or an advance in the prices of grain and fodder. The farmers of this country have every inducement to raise an extra quality of grain and fodder this season. Prices for all their products rule high, and bid fair to keep up for some time to come.

SEASONABLE PREMIUM.—The Royal Agricultural Society have offered a premium of \$1000 (£200) for a steam cultivator, which shall do the work of the spade or plow more economically than either of those time-honored implements.

DR. WATTS ARRIVED—IMPORTATION OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

It will be recollected that this gentleman, in company with Mr. WADDELL, went out to England several months since, for the purpose of importing more cattle and sheep, for one of the Ohio Stock Companies. Dr. WATTS returned in steamer Europa, on the 19th inst. Mr. WADDELL was to follow him from Liverpool the next day, with the cattle, in a ship for Philadelphia.

Dr. W. informs us that he found improved stock of all kinds very high throughout Great Britain and Ireland—for their purchases extended to the sister isle—and that the breeding of these is extending as fast as the means of farmers will permit, all over the United Kingdom.

The weather in England had been uncommonly fine for the past two months. The crops had been got in well, and such as are up, are highly promising.

Dr. W. expresses himself highly delighted with this his second visit abroad. The farmers there are a noble, hospitable race, and the country never was so rich and prosperous.

They purchased about thirty head of Short-horns in all, mostly young animals, and a lot of South-down and Long-wooled sheep. We hope to announce their safe arrival in two or three weeks.

Improved stock is in great demand here this spring. We have had more inquiries, and heard of more sales than usual. England has accumulated vast wealth from this source alone, and America may follow rapidly in her footsteps, if she will only make use of the same means as the mother country has, to bring about so desirable a result.

For the American Agriculturist.

CAKED UDDER IN COWS, (Garget.)

EAST HAMPTON, May 16, 1854.

Will you please inform me through the medium of your weekly journal, what I shall do with a cow whose udder is very much caked? The cake appears to be in one teat. I use cold water freely, and have in a measure succeeded in bringing it down; but before milking again it

is as bad as ever. The calf is about three weeks old.

A. FARMER.

The best remedy for the above is, to let the calf run with the cow and suck it as often as possible. The next best which we have practised is, to take the roots of the *bitter-sweet*—which is common in all our forests—cut them up fine, and steep them in hot water, making the decoction quite strong. Pour off this liquid, then mix it half and half with lard, and rub the cow's udder and teats well with the mixture twice a day, and milk her at least three times each day. Cold water is very good as applied by our correspondent, so is rubbing the udder with milk fresh drawn from the cow. But the bunting and frequent suckling of the calf is best of all. The cow should be turned into pasture, if not already there, and be allowed no other food than the young, tender grass, so long as the caking continues.

The proper name of this disease is *Garget*.

For the American Agriculturist.

LUCERN--WEEVIL--DRILL.

Will you oblige me through the medium of your paper, with information as to the means of getting rid of the weevil—the culture of Lucern, and whether there is any drill for small seeds such as parsneps?

A SUBSCRIBER.

We are sorry to be unable to recommend any sure means of getting rid of the weevil.

We refer "A Subscriber" to the seventh number of this volume (April 26th) for an article on Lucern, with the remark that in this latitude the seed may be sown later than there directed, perhaps as late as May 25th or June 1st.

There are a variety of Seed-Drills operating very well, which may be procured at most agricultural stores. A small Hand-drill for garden seeds may be procured for \$3 50. A larger one, costing \$6, will answer both for a garden and field drill, and another still better costs \$10. Then there are still larger drills, to be drawn by a horse, which are used for sowing grain. We unhesitatingly recommend the use of a drill for all kinds of seeds. The saving of labor will soon pay for the cost of the drill; and the more equal distribution of the seed, and the more uniform depth at which it is buried, will in a great majority of cases produce a crop ten to thirty per cent. better than the hand sown. Another important item is that one-third less seed is needed when the drill is used.

CROTON MILK.—It is intimated that the scarcity of milk in New-York a few days ago was occasioned by the break in the Croton dam.—The milkmen indignantly deny the rumor.

LYONS MANUFACTURES.—The chief business of the French city of Lyons is the manufacture of silk goods, and it is said that the annual value of the goods exported from that city to New-York does not fall far short of \$25,000,000.

MARKS ON NEWSPAPERS.—Lines drawn around or marks made on a paragraph of a newspaper *merely* to call attention to the particular article, are not held, in the Post-office Department, to subject the said newspaper to letter postage.

Boys' Corner.

THE BOY WHO KEPT HIS PURPOSE.

THE following interesting story we have seen in several exchanges, and do not know where it first appeared. We suppose by the signature, that it is from the pen of ANNE HOPE, the writer of the beautiful article in our last number on the sorrow of a "Sad Iron."

"I would not be so mean," said George Ward to a boy, who stood by, while he put the candy he had just bought in his pocket.

"You have no right to call me mean," replied Reuben Porter, "because I don't spend my money for candy."

"You never spend it for any thing," continued George tauntingly.

It was true. Reuben did not spend his money. Do you suppose it was because he loved it more than other boys do?

Reuben turned slowly away, meditating upon what had occurred. "I will not care for what George thinks," he at length said to himself, "I have four dollars now, and when I have sold my cabbages, I shall have another dollar. I shall soon have enough," and his heart bounded joyfully, his step recovered its elasticity, and his pace quickened, as the pleasant thought removed the sting the accusation of meanness had inflicted on his sensitive spirit. Enough did not mean the same with Reuben, as with grown people. It had a limit. He hastened cheerfully home, or to the place he called home. He had no father or mother there, but kind and loving friends in their stead. Mr. Porter had died two years before, leaving a wife and four children without property to sustain them. Reuben was the eldest, and as he was old enough to assist in the labors of a farm, it was thought best he should leave his mother. Mr. Johnson, a neighbor, took him into his family, where he soon became a great favorite.

There was one thing about the boy, however, which good Mrs. Johnson regarded as a great fault. It was what she called "a spirit of hoarding." She said she never gave him an orange, or an apple, that he did not carry it to his room, instead of eating it. Perhaps his sisters at home, or dear little brother Benny could tell what became of them.

Mrs. Johnson had noticed, too, in his drawer, a box, which was quite heavy with money. She did not believe he had bought so much as a fish-hook, since he had been in their family. If he should go on in this way he will grow up to be a miser. Mr. Johnson smiled at his wife's earnestness, and remarked, that with such an example of generosity as Reuben had constantly before him, he could not believe the child was in much danger from the fault she feared. "It must be remembered," he said, "that Reuben has his own way to make in life. He must early learn to save, or he will always be poor. There are his mother and sisters, too, who need his aid."

In various ways Reuben added to his store. When the snow came, he made nice broad paths about the house, which so attracted the notice of a neighbor, that she asked if he might be allowed to make paths for her. He rose early that he might have time for his extra work, and was well paid for his efforts. The box grew heavier from week to week. *Reuben had almost enough.*

One day there was a barrel of flour left at Mrs. Porter's. She thought there must be a mistake about it; but the man said he was directed at the store to take it to that house. Mrs. Porter went immediately to learn about it, and what was her surprise on finding her son had been the purchaser. How could he pay for a whole barrel of flour? "The money," said the merchant, "he brought in a box. It was in small bits, which took me some time to count, but there was enough."

The mother called, with a full heart, at Mrs. Johnson's, and related what had occurred. Reuben wondered why his mother should cry so. He thought she would be happy. He was sure he was. He had been thinking two years of that barrel of flour, and now he felt more like laughing than crying. Those tears, noble boy, are not tears of sorrow, but of the deepest, fullest joy. You are more than repaid for your self-denial. You have persevered in your determination; you have resisted every temptation to deviate from the course which you marked out as right. You have borne meekly the charge of meanness so galling to your generous spirit, and now you receive your reward. You are happy, and so is your mother, and so are your kind friends, Mr. and Mrs. Johnson.

That night, Mr. Johnson remarked to his wife, as they sat together before the cheerful fire, that he had some idea of keeping the little miser and educating him. "A boy who could form such a purpose, and keep it, will in all probability make a useful man." After years proved the correctness of this conclusion. Reuben is now a man of intelligence and wealth. He is one whom the world delights to honor; but among his pleasantest memories, I doubt not, is that of the barrel of flour he bought for his beloved mother.

"Filial love will never go unrewarded."

ANNE H.

Scrap-Book.

GEN. JACKSON AND THE CLERK.

MANY of our readers will recognize the point of the following joke, which we heard related "long time ago," but which we never saw in print.

While General Jackson was President of the United States, he was tormented day after day by importunate visitors, (as most Chief Magistrates of this "great country" are,) whom he did not care to see—and in consequence gave strict directions to the messenger at the door, to admit only certain persons on a particular day, when he was more busy with State affairs than usual.

In spite of the peremptory orders, however, the attendant bolted into his apartment during the afternoon, and informed the General that a person was outside whom he could not control, and who claimed to see him—orders or no orders.

"I won't submit to this annoyance," exclaimed the old gentleman, nervously. "Who is it?"

"Don't know sir."

"Don't know! What is his name?"

"His name? Beg pardon sir—it's a woman."

"A woman! Show her in, James; show her in," said the President, wiping his face, and the next moment there entered the General's apartment a neatly-clad female, of past the middle age, who advanced courteously towards the old gentleman, and accepted the chair proffered to her.

"Be seated, madam," he said.

"Thank you," responded the lady, throwing aside her veil, and revealing a handsome face to her entertainer.

"My mission hither to-day, General," continued the fair speaker, "is a novel one, and you can aid me perhaps."

"Madam," said the General, "command me."

"You are very kind, sir. I am a poor woman, General,——"

"Poverty is no crime, madam."

"No, sir, but I have a little family to care for—I am a widow, sir; and the clerk employed in one of the departments of your administration, is indebted to me for board, to a considerable amount, which I cannot collect. I need the money sadly, and come to ask if a portion of his pay cannot be stopped, from time

to time, until this claim of mine—an honest one General—of which he had the full value, shall be cancelled."

"I really—Madam—that is, I have no control that way. What is the amount of the bill?"

"Seventy dollars, sir—here it is."

"Exactly—I see. And his salary, Madam?"

"It is said to be twelve hundred dollars a year."

"And not pay his board bill?"

"As you see sir, this has been standing for five months unpaid. Three days hence, he will draw his monthly pay, and I thought, sir, if you would be kind enough to——"

"Yes, I have it. Go to him again and get his note, to-day, at thirty days."

"His note sir! It would't be worth the paper on which it was written; he pays no one a dollar voluntarily."

"But he will give you his note—will he not, Madam?"

"O yes, he would be glad to have a respite that way, for a month no doubt."

"That's right, then. Go to him and obtain his note, at thirty days from to-day; give him a receipt in full, and come to me this evening."

The lady departed, called upon the young lark, and dunned him for the amount—at which he only smiled—and finally asked him to give her his note for it.

"To be sure," said he, with a chuckle "give a note—sart'n—and much good may it do you mum."

"You'll pay it when it falls due, won't you?" said the lady.

"O, certainly," was the reply. And in the evening she again repaired to the White House with the note. The President put his broad endorsement on the back, and directed her to obtain the cash upon it at the bank.

In due time a notice was sent to the Clerk that a note signed by him will be due on a particular day, which he was requested to pay.

At first John could not conceive the source from whence the demand could come, and supposing that it had only been left for collection, was half resolved to take no notice of it. But as he passed down the avenue, the unpaid board bill suddenly entered his head.

Who has been foolish enough to help the old woman in this business, I wonder?" said John to himself "I'll go and see. It's a hum, I know; but I'd like to know if she's really fooled any body with that bit of paper!" and entering the bank, he asked for the note which had been left there for collection against him.

"It was discounted," said the teller.

"Discounted! who in the world will discount my note?" said John amazed.

"Any body, with such a backer as you've got on this."

"Backer! Me—backer—who?"

"Here's the note; you can see," said the teller, handing him the document, and on which John recognized the bold signature of the then President of the United States.

"Sold, truly!" exclaimed John, with a hysteric gasp, and drawing forth the money—for he saw through the management at a glance.

The note was paid of course, and justice was awarded the spendthrift at once.

On the next morning he found upon his desk a note which contained the following entertaining bit of personal intelligence:

SIR—A change has been made in your office. I am directed by the President to inform you that your services will no longer be needed in this department.

Yours, &c.,

— — —, Secretary.

John Small retired to private life at once, and thenceforth found it convenient to live on a much smaller allowance than twelve hundred a year.—*Rockland County Journal.*

SAY Oliver, can you tell what is the best thing to hold two pieces of rope together?"
"I guess knot."

THE ELEPHANTS OF THE EAST.

A PERSON who had never seen a wild elephant can form no idea of his real character, either mentally or physically. The unwieldy and sleepy-looking beast, who, penned up in his cage in a menagerie, receives a sixpence in his trunk, and turns with difficulty to deposit in a box, whose mental powers seem to be concentrated in the idea of receiving buns tossed into a gaping mouth by children's hands; this very beast may have come from a warlike stock. His sire may have been the terror of a district, a pitiless highwayman, whose soul thirsted for blood; who, lying in wait in some thick bush, would rush upon the unwary passer by, and know no pleasure greater than the act of crushing his victim to a shapeless mass beneath his feet. I have heard people exclaim, upon hearing anecdotes of elephant hunting, "Poor things!" Poor things, indeed! I should like to see the very person who thus expresses his pity going at his best pace with a savage elephant after him; give him a lawn to run upon if he likes, and see the elephant gaining a foot in every yard of the chase, fire in his eye, fury in his headlong charge; and would not the flying gentleman, who lately exclaimed, "Poor thing!" be thankful to the lucky bullet that would save him from destruction? There are no animals more misunderstood than elephants; they are naturally savage, wary, and revengeful, displaying as great courage when in their wild state as any animal known. The fact of their great natural sagacity renders them the more dangerous as foes. Even when they are tamed, there are many that are not safe for a stranger to approach, and they are then only kept in awe by the sharp driving-hook of the mahout. Elephants are gregarious, and the average number of a herd is about eight, although they frequently form bodies of fifty and even eighty in one troop. Each herd consists of a very large proportion of females, and they are constantly met without a single bull in their number. I have seen some small herds formed exclusively of bulls, but this is very rare. The bull is generally much larger than the female, and is generally more savage. His habits frequently induce him to prefer solitude to a gregarious life. He then becomes doubly vicious. He seldom strays many miles from one locality, which he haunts for many years. He becomes what is termed a "rogue." He then waylays the natives, and in fact becomes a scourge to the neighborhood, attacking the inoffensive without the slightest provocation, carrying destruction into the natives' paddy fields, and perfectly regardless of night fires or the usual precautions for scaring wild beasts. The daring pluck of these rogues is only equalled by their extreme cunning. Endowed with that wonderful power of scent peculiar to elephants, he travels in the day time down the wind; thus, nothing can follow upon his track without his knowledge. He winds his enemy as the cautious hunter advances noiselessly upon his tract, and he stands with ears thrown forward, tail erect, trunk thrown high in the air, with its distended tip pointed to the spot from which he winds the silent but approaching danger. Perfectly motionless does he stand, like a statue in ebony, the very essence of attention, every nerve of sense and hearing stretched to its cracking point; not a muscle moves, not a sound of a rustling branch against his rough sides; he is a mute figure of wild and fierce cagerness. Meanwhile, the wary tracker stoops to the ground, and with a practised eye pierces the tangled brushwood in search of his colossal feet. Still further and further he silently ereeps forward, when suddenly a crash bursts through the jungle; the moment has arrived for the ambushed charge, and the elephant is upon him.—*From the Rifle and the Hound in Ceylon.*

If a man waits patiently while a woman is "putting her things on," or "shopping," he will make a good husband.

MY LITTLE BOY.

BY G. DAVIES BRADWAY, M. D.

I HAVE a boy—as sweet a child
As ever on a father smiled;
With dimpled cheek, and sparkling eye,
And flaxen hair, and forehead high,
And laughing, sunny, little face,
Where sorrow ne'er has left a trace,
And voice—that falls upon my ear
Like to the murmurings of a brook,
Whose silver waters, bright and clear,
Flow gently from some shady nook.

I love that child—he is a part
E'en of myself—his little heart
Will seem with childish grief oppressed,
If "father" lays him not to rest,
Nor listens to his evening prayer,
Or sings for him some well-known air,
Which he has heard in days long past,
Ere he was left, my only one,
The bright, the fondest, and the last—
My household god—my little son.

Gleason's Pictorial.

A GOOSE STORY.

At the mills of Tubberakeena near Clonmel, Ireland, while in the possession of the late Mrs. Newhold, there was a goose, which by some accident, was left solitary, without mate or offspring, gander or gosling.

Now it happened, as is common, that the miller's wife set a number of duck's eggs under a hen, which in due course were incubated, and of course, the ducklings, as soon as they came forth, ran with natural instinct to the water, and the hen was in a sad pucker, her maternity urging her to follow the brood, and her selfishness disposing her to stop on dry land. In the meanwhile up sailed the goose, and with a noisy gabble, which certainly (being interpreted) meant, leave them to my care, she swam up and down with the ducklings; and when they were tired of their aquatic excursion, she consigned them to the care of the hen. The next morning down came the ducklings to the pond, and there stood the hen in her great frustration. On this occasion we are not at all sure that the goose invited the hen, observing her maternal trouble, but it is a fact that she being near the shore, the hen jumped on her back, and there sat, the ducklings swimming, and the goose and hen after them, up and down the pond. And this was not a solitary event. Day by day the hen was seen on board the goose, attending the ducklings up and down in perfect contentedness and good humor, numbers of people coming to witness the circumstances, which continued until the ducklings, coming to the days of discretion, required no longer the joint guardianship of goose and the hen.—*Our Drawer.*

APRIL FOOLS.—Our friend of the Albany Register carries his eyes in his head as he walks the streets of that quiet village, and narrates many curious and amusing incidents. Sometimes we suspect him of great inventive faculties—but the following story of an April joke, is as good as any we have seen:

Speaking of the beginning of April, will any body tell us where the custom came from, which makes every body try to fool every body, on the first day of that capricious month? We saw a funny thing on the first day of April down in Green street. Did any body ever see any body pass by an old hat on the sidewalk, without giving it a kick? We do not believe such a thing ever happened. Well, a wag seized upon this characteristic, out of which to make a little amusement, on "all fools day." So he procured a boulder, weighing some twenty pounds or more, and laying it upon the

sidewalk, placed over it an ancient weather-beaten hat.

The first person who passed that way, was a jolly, rollicking young man, who went whistling "Jordan is a hard road to travel," and as he came opposite the hat, placed so temptingly in his way, he gave it a rousing kick, expecting of course to see it go skiving into the middle of the street. But it didn't move, and the kicker picked up his toe in both hands, and hopped about, and became emphatic in his language, in a manner that made the perpetrator of the joke dodge around the corner. In a moment afterward, a gentleman came that way, with a cricket club on his shoulder, which he brought down with a swoop against the hat, expecting to see it take a hoist over the lamp-post on the adjacent corner. But it didn't; while the cricket club as it rung against the stone, flew half way across the street, and the striker fell to dancing about, blowing his fingers as if they were cold, and using a good many words not found in any religious work of that day. We stayed long enough to see a dozen or more assaults, perpetrated upon that old hat that concealed the boulder, and every time the attacking party got the worst of the bargain.

PRESERVATION OF VEGETABLES.—A French agriculturist has just published a process which he has employed for the preservation of beet-root, and which is equally applicable to potatoes, carrots, &c. The plan pursued by him is described as follows:—"At the time of gathering the crop I cut off the leaves, and having first strewed a layer of the ashes of liquites on the ground, place a layer of the beet-root on it, and then go on with alternate layers of ashes and beet-root until the whole are deposited, after which the pile is covered with ashes, so as to keep the roots from the cold, the air, and the light. Where the pile rests against a wall or a partition, ashes must be thrown between it and the roots. For want of the ashes of liquites, coal or turf ashes may be used, or even dry sand; but the last-mentioned article is not so effectual in absorbing the damp. This manner of proceeding prevents the roots from germinating, and consequently preserves them fit for use."

GAS NOT UNHEALTHY.—An opinion is widely prevalent that gas is unfitted for the illumination of private dwellings, owing to the heat and noxious gases it evolves: nothing can be more erroneous. The heat, it is true, is in proportion to the light given off; and if, as has been found to be the case, a four-inch pipe will supply as many burners sufficient to outvie the blaze of 2000 mould candles, (each candle consuming 175 grains of tallow per minute,) the quantity of caloric and carbonic acid given off will be found to be in each case pretty near identical. The Argand, or shadowless gas burner, if encircled by a pale blue glass, yields a perfectly homogeneous white light, as pure almost as that of day, enabling artists to pursue their labors as satisfactorily during the night as during the blaze of a southern summer's day. The expense of artificial light is in the following order, coal-gas being by far the cheapest, then vegetable oil, sperm oil, tallow, stearine, wax.—*New Quarterly Review.*

A WONDER.—The *Fermanagh Reporter* states that Mr. Phillip Monahan, of Drummackin, near Tempo, in this county, is a patriarch of 85 years, and a great grandfather; his wife is 60, some say much above it, without a tooth in her head. This venerable couple became, on the night of Friday last, the happy parents of a boy.

PRESERVE YOUR CONSCIENCE always soft and sensitive. If but one sin force its way into that tender part of the soul and dwell easy there, the road is paved for a thousand iniquities.—*Watts.*

BLUSHES are flying colors which maidens carry becomingly.

SWINISH.—A Paddy writing from the west, says pork is so plenty that "every third man you meet is a hog."

TEST OF GOOD HUMOR.—Wake a man up in the middle of the night, and ask him to lend you five shillings.

PEOPLE'S CHOICE.—Baron Rothschild, while complaining to Lord Brougham of the hardship of not being able to take his seat, said:—"You know I was the choice of the people." To which his lordship replied, "So was Barrabas."

SHARPENING UP.—A housemaid, who was sent to call a gentleman to dinner, found him engaged in using a tooth-brush.

"Well, is he coming?" said the lady of the house, as the servant entered.

"Yes, ma'am, directly," was the reply, "he's just sharpening his teeth."

THE prettiest lining for a bonnet is a sweet face.

REPAIRS vs. DAMAGES.—"Hallo, Sharp," said Pop, meeting him the other day in the street, "you hobble my boy; what's the matter with you?"

"Oh, I had my feet crushed, through the carelessness of a conductor, the other day, between railroad cars—that's all."

"And don't you mean to sue for damages?"

"Damages? no, no—I have had damages enough from them, already,—hadn't I better sue for repairs?"

CHOLERA FOR SALE.—A little girl being sent to the store to purchase some dye stuff, and forgetting the name of the article, said to the clerk, "John, what do folks dye with?" "Why, cholera, sometimes," replied John. "Well, I believe that's the name. I want to get three cents' worth."

CURIOUS.—The human hair (light hairs) held up to the sun, presents all the phenomena of the prism, giving the various colors of the rainbow. Isolated hairs will give at their end the circle, colored as the rainbow.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROPS.

EXTRACTS FROM EXCHANGES.

THE CROPS.—We never saw the Wheat, Grass, and Oats, look more promising in any former year than they do at the present time. Our accounts, also, from the adjoining counties, confirm this opinion. Where wheat was sown on low, wet, bottom-land, it has fared badly. Fruit—apples, pears, and cherries—promise a full crop; and even peaches, so far as we have seen, or are advised, have well escaped the rigors of the spring.—*Philadelphia Record*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Many of our farmers are plowing up wheat fields to put in oats and corn—these fields being almost completely bare from the frosts of the winter. Other fields look pretty well; but it cannot be disguised that the prospect is gloomy indeed. We believe this is very much the case in Ohio and Indiana. But in these States farmers are putting in all the spring wheat they can, which will make up, to a considerable extent, the winter-killed.—*Mansfield Shield and Banner*.

THE wheat crop in western Virginia, is suffering greatly from the ravages of the joint worm.—*Havensville Eagle*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—Notwithstanding the wheat fields exhibited so many patches of winter-killed wheat in early spring, and though the prospect seemed discouraging over large portions of northern Ohio, northern Indiana, and southern Michigan, almost all our recent information tends to show that the wheat crop now appears unusually promising, especially in southern Michigan. One letter from St. Joseph county says: "The wheat crop is really fine.

I think I never saw it look more thrifty.—*Toledo (O.) Blade*.

FRUIT IN NEW-JERSEY.—The Hightstown (N. J.) *Record*, says the country is just now arrayed in bloom, and there is no doubt but that we shall have a much larger crop of apples than for some years past. Other kinds of fruit, from present indications, will also be abundant—the peach not excepted.

MR. HURLBERT, of Arkport, Steub. Co., N. Y., writes us, "Early sown wheat never looked better, and late sown wheat never looked worse, at this season of the year, than now. Corn here will be mostly planted this week."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

WE find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an

exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour no change of consequence since our last. Corn a further decline. Clover seed an advance of $\frac{1}{2}$ of a ct. per lb. Provisions nothing worthy of record. Wool dull with a downward tendency.

Cotton a decline of $\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ct. per lb. since our last. Sugar and Tobacco about the same decline.

Money is a little easier on first rate securities, but the Railroad acceptances are still passing at 12 to 15 per cent.—others less certain, from 15 to 20 per cent. There is actually no great let up in money matters, nor will there be till people very materially cease from incurring obligations.

MONDAY EVENING.—Tince the above was in type, we have later news from Europe by the steamer Franklin to the 10th inst. Flour, Corn, and Provisions were in good demand, with a slight advance in some instances.

The weather still continues wet, and planting is very backward.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

Saturday, May 20, 1854.

POTATOES are plenty to-day, and prices are falling. The quality is better than last week, apparently. Apples may be quoted same as last week. There are none but Russets in market. Most products are, as it was supposed they would be, lower in price than last week. The weather is getting quite warm.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes are worth \$4 $\frac{3}{4}$ bbl.; June, \$2 75; Common, \$2 25; Apples, \$3 $\frac{1}{2}$ \$5; Onions, \$2 50; \$3 50, and scarce; Carrots, \$1 75; \$2 25; Parsneps, \$2 50; Beets, \$2 50; Turnips, \$3; Green Peas, \$2 50; \$2 75; Asparagus, \$1 50; \$1 75, $\frac{3}{4}$ doz. bunches; Rhubarb, 50c. \$1; Lettuce, 25c. \$62 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Radishes, \$3 50 $\frac{3}{4}$ hundred; Butter, 17c. \$21c., $\frac{1}{4}$ lb; Cheese, 8c. \$11c.; Maple Sugar, 10; Eggs, 13c. $\frac{3}{4}$ doz.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 22, 1854.

THERE are fewer cattle in the yards to-day, and they are held very high. The quality is nearer uniform than we have noticed hitherto, very few cattle being present which would not make passable beef. The day is warm and pleasant. The sales were rapid considering the prices, which are fully as high as we quote them. But it is not advisable for farmers and feeders to make to-day's prices a criterion for judging of future sales.

Swine are very low in price. The market is glutted, and the drovers say it is questionable whether a man could save money by bringing them from the West at present prices, if he had nothing to pay but the transportation and keeping.

Beeves sell from 11@12 cts. per pound.

Cows " \$20@30

Cows & calves \$30@60

Sheep sell from \$3@10, according to quality.

Swine " \$3 90@4 25 per hundred.

Calves " 4@6c. per pound, and things that one would recognize as calves only by their "bleat," sell from \$1 25@2 50.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves,	1,856
Swine,	1,902
Cows,	25
Sheep,	237
Calves,	1132

The Hudson River R. R., brought 400 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 200; Erie R. R., 700 and 248 swine; the Harlem Railroad 6 Beeves, 25 Cows and Calves, 237 sheep, and 1132 calves. The number of beeves from Ohio, are, 960; Kentucky, 237; Illinois, 329; New-York State, 194; Pennsylvania, 70.

In noticing cattle and their quality, we average the drove as near as may be, there being in most lots some much better than others. While some might be called extra, others are totally unworthy the name of beef or any thing else.

Messrs. J. VAIL & GURNEY had 99 head from Ohio, fed by S. Renwick. They may be classed as of middling quality.

D. W. BRADLEY had 103 head of good cattle from Ross county, Ohio, fed by J. Crouse.

B. SELDOMRIDGE had 37 head from Lancaster county, Pa., fed by Landis & Minich. Like all Lancashire county beeves, good.

R. MURRAY had 116 head from Pickaway county, Ohio—middling.

Mr. CONGER had 70 head from Madison county, N. Y., and 145 from Ohio—middling.

Mr. CONROD had 89 head from Pickaway county, fed by himself—Middling.

Jas. PERILL had 100 head from Pickaway co., fed by J. Rit-nour—Middling.

J. H. FOSTER had 70 head raised in Kentucky, and fed in Pickaway county, Ohio, by F. Ford. They are good.

D. BELDEN had 89 head from Ill., fed by Mr. French—Fair quality.

S. BUCKLEY & Co. had 58 head from Watertown, Jeff. Co., N. Y., distillery cattle—Good quality. They have more to come soon.

S. ULERY had 2(3 head from Fayette Co., Ill., fed by Pyatt & Harris—Good.

Wm. H. BELDEN had 70 head from Kentucky, mostly Dur-hams—Good.

Seventy-six head of cattle from Ohio were sold by W. E. Wheaton—Ordinary.

Ware & Parker had 96 head from Ky.—Good.

Mr. WILLIAMS had 100 head from Ross Co., Ohio, fed by J. Shorts.—Middling.

Mead & Holcomb had 35 head from Ohio.—Middling.

F. J. D. EASTON had 132 head from Ill., fed by A. G. Carle.—Middling.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... 100 lbs. 5 87½ @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... 6 62½ @ —

Beeswax.

American Yellow..... 1 lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.

American, Gray and White..... 40 @ — 45

Coal.

Liverpool Orrel..... 1/2 chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch..... — @ —
Sidney..... 7 75 @ 50
Pietou..... 8 50 @ —
Anthracite..... 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	8	8	8	8
Middling.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair,.....	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair.....	11	11½	11½	12½

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth..... 1/2 yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky..... — @ —
Dundee..... — @ —

Coffee.

Java, White..... 1 lb. — 14 @ — 14½
Mocha..... — 13½ @ — 14
Brazil..... — 10½ @ — 12
Maraicao..... — 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo..... (east)..... — 9½ @ — 10½

Cordage.

Bale Rope..... 1 lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope..... — @ — 20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts..... 1/2 gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints..... — 20 @ — 28
Phials..... — 4 @ — 16

Feathers.

Live Geese, prime..... 1 lb. — 47 @ — 49

Flax.

Jersey..... 1 lb. — 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal.

Sour..... 1/2 bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2..... 8 — @ 7 25
Stato, common brands..... 8 50 @ 7 62½
State, Straight brand..... 8 62½ @ 7 75
State, favorite brands..... 8 87½ @ 8 —
Western, mixed do..... 8 93½ @ 8 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do..... 8 — @ 8 18½
Michigan, fancy brands..... 8 25 @ 8 37½
Ohio, common to good brands..... 8 — @ 8 31½
Ohio, round hoop, common..... 8 — @ 8 12½
Ohio, fancy brands..... 8 31½ @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands..... 8 62½ @ 9 62½
Michigan and Indiana, extra do..... 8 37½ @ 9 37½
Genesee, fancy brands..... 9 — @ 9 12½

Genesee, extra brands..... 10 25 @ 11 12
Canada, (in bond)..... 7 75 @ 7 81½
Brandywine..... 8 75 @ 8 81½
Georgetown..... 8 75 @ 8 81½
Petersburgh City..... 8 75 @ 8 81½
Richmond Country..... 8 72½ @ 8 75
Alexandria..... 8 72½ @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street..... 8 72½ @ 8 75
Rye Flour..... 4 68½ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey..... 3 62½ @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine..... 1/2 punch. 19 — @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee..... 1/2 bush. 2 20 @ 2 32
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)..... 1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White..... 1 95 @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White..... 1 90 @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White..... 2 10 @ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western..... 1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red..... 1 80 @ 1 95
Rye, Northern..... 1 12½ @ —
Corn, Unsound..... — @ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow..... — 82 @ — 83
Corn, Round White..... — 82 @ — 84
Corn, Southern White..... — 82 @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow..... — 85 @ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed..... — 80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed..... — 86 @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow..... — 95 @ — 1 08
Barley..... — 49 @ — 51
Oats, River and Canal..... — 46 @ — 47
Oats, New-Jersey..... — 53 @ — 54
Oats, Western..... — 47 @ — 49
Oats, Penna..... — 42 @ — 45
Oats, Southern..... — 2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Black-eyed..... 1 18½ @ —
Peas, Canada..... 1 18½ @ —
Beans, White..... 1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed..... 1/2 lb. — 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... — 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales..... 100 lbs. — 87½ @ — 90

Hemp.

Russia, clean..... 1/2 ton 285 — @ 320 —
Russia, Outshot..... — @ —
Manilla..... 1/2 lb. — 13½ @ —
Sisal..... — 10 @ —
Sunn..... — 5½ @ —
Italian..... 1/2 ton, 240 — @ —
Jute..... — 120 @ — 125
American, Dew-rotted..... — 195 @ — 200
American, do., Dressed..... — 210 @ — 260
American, Water-rotted..... — @ —

Hops.

1853..... 1/2 lb. — 40 @ — 44
1852..... — 38 @ — 40

Lime.

Rockland, Common..... 1/2 bbl. — @ 1 13

Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.
Timber, White Pine..... 1/2 cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22	
Timber, Oak..... — 25 @ — 30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O..... — 35 @ — 38	
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo) — 18 @ — 22	
	YARD SELLING PRICES
Timber, Oak Scantling..... 1/2 M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —	
Timber, or Beams, Eastern..... — 17 50 @ 18 75	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked..... — 35 @ —	
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked..... — 20 @ — 25	
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear..... — 37 50 @ 40 —	
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual..... — 30 @ — 35	
Boards, North River, Box..... — 16 @ — 17	
Boards, Albany Pine..... 1/2 pec. — 16 @ — 22	
Boards, City Worked..... — 22 @ — 24	
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling..... — 25 @ —	
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring..... — 25 @ —	
Plank, Albany Pine..... — 26 @ — 32	
Plank, City Worked..... — 26 @ — 32	
Plank, Albany Spruce..... — 18 @ — 20	
Plank, Spruce, City Worked..... — 22 @ — 24	
Shingles, Pine, sawed..... 1/2 bunch, 2 25 @ 2 50	
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved..... — 2 75 @ 3 —	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual..... 1/2 M. 24 @ 28	
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality..... — 22 @ 25	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality..... — 19 @ 21	
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality..... — 17 @ 18	
Shingles, Company, 3 ft..... — 32 @ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft..... — 16 @ —	
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft..... — 22 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, Pipe..... — 65 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, Hhd..... — 52 @ —	
Staves, White Oak, Bbl..... — 40 @ —	
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd..... — 38 @ — 35	
Heading, White Oak..... — 60 @ —	

Molasses.

New Orleans..... 1/2 gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico..... — 23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado..... — 25 @ — 27
Trinidad Cuba..... — 25 @ — 27
Cardenas, &c..... — 23½ @ — 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d..... 1/2 lb. — 4½ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d..... — @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County, 1/2 280 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington..... — @ 5 50
Tar..... 1/2 bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City..... — 2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered)..... — 1 75 @ 1 97½
Resin, White..... 1/2 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine..... 1/2 gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City..... 1/2 ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country..... — @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country..... — @ 33 —

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country..... 1/2 bbl. 9 50 @ 12 —

Beef, Prime, Country..... 1/2 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City..... 13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra..... 15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City..... — 7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon..... — @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess..... 1/2 tce. 15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western..... 1/2 bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western..... 12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess..... 14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western..... 1/2 16 50 @ 17
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels..... 1/2 lb. — 10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled..... — 8½ @ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted..... — @ — 8½
Shoulders, Pickled..... — 6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted..... — @ — 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle..... 1/2 bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked..... 1/2 lb. — 9 @ — 9½
Butter, Orange County..... — 26 @ — 28
Butter, Ohio..... — 12 @ — 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies..... — 20 @ — 25
Butter, Canada..... — 12 @ — 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)..... — @ —
Cheese, fair to prime..... — 10 @ — 12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia..... 1/2 ton, 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia..... 3 50 @ 3 62½

Salt.

Turks Island..... 1/2 bush. — @ — 48
St. Martin's..... — @ —
Liverpool, Ground..... 1/2 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine..... — 1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's..... 1 72½ @ 1 75

Saltpetre.

Refined..... 1/2 — 6½ @ — 8
Crude, East India..... — 7½ @ — 7
Nitrate Soda..... — 5 @ — 5½

Seeds.

Clover..... 1/2 lb. — 10 @ — 11½
Timothy, Mowed..... 1/2 tce. 14 — @ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped..... — 17 @ — 20
Flax, American, Rough..... 1/2 bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta..... — @ —

Sugar.

St. Croix..... 1/2 lb. — @ —
New-Orleans..... — 4 @ — 6½
Cuba Muscovado..... — 4½ @ — 6
Porto Rico..... — 4½ @ — 6½
Havana, White..... — 7½ @ — 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow..... — 5 @ — 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf..... — 9½ @ —
do. do. do. Crushed..... — 9½ @ —
do. do. do. Ground..... — 8½ @ —
do. (A) Crushed..... — 9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed..... — none.
Manilla..... — 5½ @ —
Brazil White..... — 6½ @ —
Brazil, Brown..... — 5 @ — 7

Tallow.

American, Primo..... 1/2 lb. — 11½ @ — 12½

Tobacco.

Virginia..... 1/2 lb. — @ —
Kentucky..... — 7 @ — 10
Mason County..... — 6½ @ — 11
Maryland..... — @ —
St. Domingo..... — 12 @ — 18
Cuba..... — 18½ @ — 23½
Yara..... — 40 @ — 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers..... — 25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers..... — 15 @ — 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf..... — 6 @ — 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf..... — 5½ @ — 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeced..... 1/2 lb. — 50 @ — 55
American, Full-blood Merino..... — 46 @ — 48
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino..... — 42 @ — 45
American, Native and 1/2 Merino..... — 36 @ — 38
Extra, Pulled..... — 42 @ — 48
Superfine, Pulled..... — 39 @ — 41
No. 1. Pulled..... — 33 @ — 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

SALE OF STOCK.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF DURHAM AND Dairy Stock, in Westchester County, N. Y., by JAMES M. MILLER, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York City, by the Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly, will take place on Thursday, June 23d, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.

Having been solicited by numerous Cattle-breeders, as before, in my native County of Westchester, to get up a sale in which all may participate to any desired extent, whether wishing to sell one or more animals, and my old friend JAMES BATHGATE, having again kindly consented to give the use of his spacious premises upon which to make the sale, I have made the above announcement, and now invite all persons having high-bred and grade Cattle for sale, either in this or adjoining States, to participate in the advantages offered.

The name and full description of Animals intended for sale, with the owner's name and residence, must be sent to my Office, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next, to be inserted in the Catalogue, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th June; and the Cattle must be on the ground before 10 o'clock on the day of sale, or earlier, if possible, which will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, rain or shine.

The charge for selling, including all charge for Advertising, Catalogue, Commission, &c., will be Five Dollars per head, except when special bargains are made for calves or low-priced animals.

None but cattle of well-known breeds, of established character, will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER,
No. 81 Maiden Lane.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK CITY WILL FIND a pleasant stopping place at **SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL**, 14 Beekman street, (near the park. Neat rooms with clean beds, at 35 to 50 cents per day. Meals furnished in the Dining-Saloon or in rooms, and a reasonable charge only made for dishes ordered. 37-11

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Medical Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index; the whole illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By JOEL SNOW M. D. One large Volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in Library style. Published by FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway, New-York. This great work contains,

I. Anatomical, Physiological, and Hygienic Dissertations, illustrated with numerous engravings.
II. The Nature of Disease, Physiologically and Pathologically considered; Rules for Management in the Sick-room.
III. A description of the various Diseases to which the Human body is subject, with methods of Prevention and Cure, on Hydropathic principles.
IV. Management of Wounds, Hemorrhages, Fractures, Dislocations, Scalds, Burns, Poisoning, and other physical calamities. Illustrated.

V. The diseases of Females, with Advice and Directions for Home Treatment concerning Menstruation, Pregnancy, Childbirth, and the Management of Infants.

VI. The Water-Cure Processes fully illustrated and explained; Temperature of Baths, and the Philosophy of the Action of Water upon the Human System.

VII. The Effects of Air, Exercise, and Diet, with especial reference to the treatment of chronic diseases.

VIII. The Drug-Practice contrasted with Hydropathic and Physiological Treatment.

IX. Hydropathic Establishments; their Location, Formation, and Right Management.

X. The New Hydropathic Family Physician is the most elaborate and complete popular work on the subject. Every family should have a copy.

Price, delivered free, or with postage prepaid by mail, only \$2.50. The amount may be enclosed in a letter, and directed to FOWLER & WELLS, 308 Broadway N.Y.

Agents wanted in all the States. 37-39

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

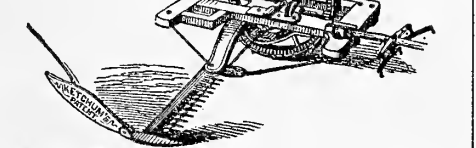
2. The perfect manner in which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloth.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted for the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloth.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-49.



KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on upper side of the frame; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut all kinds of grass, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying UNTRIED Mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y. HOWARD & CO.,

Manufacturers and Proprietors, For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass., for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky. 31-39

MACHINE WORKS.

M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBANON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. [36-11]

MONEY FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY FOUND IN THE seed store, No. 187 Water street, which will be paid to any claimant who can prove the property and date of its loss. R. L. ALLEN.

WILD TURKEYS.—TWO FIRST-RATE TURKEY COCKS of this breed. [35-36] Apply at 191 Water street.

WILD MEXICAN POTATOES.—These are raised from seed brought from Mexico three years ago. They boil dry and mealy, and are highly lauded for the table by those who have used them. They are as early as the Kidney, and the rot has not yet appeared among them. R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water st.

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THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 2000 or 3000 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company.

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XX. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

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XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.

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XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

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FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

Refer to A. B. ALLEN, editor of this paper, or to the Managers of the American Institute.

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Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25

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Buist's Kitchen Gardener. 75

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Brown's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage.

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WANTED—TWO FEMALES, SIX TO EIGHT MONTHS old. They must be of good size, fine and pure bred. Please state lowest price. A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st. 33-38.

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A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

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BORBOOLE OR KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CALIFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, Cherry, White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

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CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

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RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

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Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety. Also, RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

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KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements.
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334.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.
These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.
March 13, 1854. [29-40.] Andrew COE, Middletown, Ct.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

FRESH GARDEN AND FLOWER SEEDS OF ALL THE BEST VARIETIES. Also a choice collection of GREEN-HOUSE and GARDEN PLANTS, &c. For sale at A. BRIDGE-MAN'S HORTICULTURAL ESTABLISHMENT, Nos. 874 & 878 Broadway, above 18th street, New York.
23-72 Garden & Greenhouses, Astoria, L. I. 26-38

FIELD SEEDS.

POTATO.—EXCELSIOR, EARLY JUNE, ASH LEAF KIDNEY Mercer, British Whites.
SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop, China Pea.
SEED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato Oats.

BARLEY.—Two and Four Rowed.
GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass, Timothy, Red Top, Blue Grass, Lucern, White Clover, Red Clover. [29-47] R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water street.

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PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT Fordham, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., By Harlem Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals, AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull, BALCO, (1918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (11789) winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers, which will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Boars. 2d South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECAR, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLME, (12305), and the celebrated first Prize Imported Bull, ROMEO. Mr. Becar's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (2789). Mr. Becar can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.
L. G. MORRIS.
March 16th, 1854. 29-37

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 90 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents.
12-47. R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

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HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scullers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; band plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention.
[24-7] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

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THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.

Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.

Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

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Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-47

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De B." No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime.

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

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FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

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MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., also by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y. 27-47

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Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c.
Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.
Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.
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Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.
Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. The embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

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PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
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SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, OR CHEMICAL MANURE.—100 tons Paterson's Improved, skillfully made of the best materials, and for sale at lowest rates, by HASKELL, MERRICK & BULL, Importers of Artificial Manures, Wholesale Agents for the Manufacturer, No. 10 Gold street. 1-31

HAIR RESTORERS, &c.

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, directed to the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-48

HORTICULTURAL.

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Green-house, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59

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NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY & McAFEE, PROPRIETORS. Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vitae, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Lox, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.

The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady

THE PEAR BLIGHT,

which has never existed in this locality.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.

New-Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1854.

17-68

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FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY, THE Great New Rochelle or Lawton Blackberry Plants; also plants of the White fruited Blackberry. For sale also a large stock of small plants of the new or North River Red Antwerp plants, at the low price of fifteen dollars per thousand. The above plants all warranted.

GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Norwalk Nursery, Conn.

24-36

MAGAN & GRAHAM, SALE AND EXCHANGE STABLES, cor. of Lexington Ave. and Twenty-fourth street, New-York.—F. & G. have at all times on hand the most select stock of Messenger and Abdulla horses, together with good draught horses. Horses at livery by the day, week, and month. 1-38

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO. Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.
New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street.
Boston, J. B. Taft, 21 South street.
Philadelphia, J. P. Smith, 42 Commerce street.
New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

IRON BEDSTEADS VS. BEDBUGS!—500 IRON BEDSTEADS, which fold to occupy the space of a chair. 500 Iron Settees, proof against Yankee knives. Iron Chairs, Iron Hat Stands, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Furniture, brought in a most beautiful manner. All kinds of Iron Fence and Verandah Work, made at very low rates. G. MAURER, Manufacturer, 178 William street, between Beekman and Spruce, N. Y. 2-36

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1-47 A. B. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water st.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 31, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 38.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

THE war between Russia and the Western Powers in Europe, will completely interrupt the usual exports of flax and flax seed from Riga and Odessa—the ports from which large supplies are usually drawn—while the Mediterranean and Dutch supply must also be very uncertain, from the risk threatened to shipping by Russian cruisers. Already the price of these commodities has been seriously affected by the war. Flax seed is now worth about two dollars per bushel in New-York—the general price being about 75 cents—and flax and hemp are also very high. Our farmers who have been far-seeing enough to sow flax this spring, will reap an ample return, and we have little doubt for the following harvest, (1855,) and perhaps for several years, flax will be among the most remunerative crops. Besides the high price certain to be obtained for good, well-saved seed in any quantity, another inducement to grow flax is the fact that the *straw* can be sold to good advantage in New-York and the Eastern States, where formerly it was scarcely worth saving. In Holland and in Ireland, the flax straw from an acre brings the producer an average return of \$40 to \$50, and when the quality is very fine, even as high as \$100 or \$150, and this in ordinary times, and of course there will now be a large increase in value; when the price of twelve bushels of seed per acre is added to the above, the growers here can calculate the return that foreigners obtain from a crop which is almost neglected with us. Why should this be? We have every variety of soil and climate; we have men capable of studying out the means by which good crops are obtained abroad, and what more is required? We refer those who have sown flax this spring, to the instructions we have lately published in the *American Agriculturist* as to the *weeding, pulling, and saving* of their crop, and we request them to remember that by strictly following these rules, they will at least double the value of their flax, and also help get up a character for American flax and seed which it has never yet enjoyed.

Our export of seed was very considerable some years ago, but the trade has been lost in consequence of carelessness in the growth, and—it is said—dishonesty in measurement. We now import from East Indies and other parts, between two and three million bushels of flax seed yearly, to be consumed by oil crushers, who again export the oil-cake to England,

where a high price is obtained from the stock breeders, who appreciate its peculiarly nutritive qualities.

There is no reason why we should not grow all this seed at home, and be large exporters besides, if we rightly set about the improvement of our crop. Nor do we see why it would not pay to bale up our flax straw, (tightly as we do hay,) and ship it to the spinning mills of Europe, so long as our home manufacture cannot consume all we grow. Before we can do this, however, we must vastly improve the growth and mode of preparation for market, which has hitherto been done in a truly slovenly manner. We are glad to hear from our friend at Waterloo, N.Y., that flax-dressing machinery is in operation in this State, and we hope to see much attention directed to this important matter. We expect to have something to say about improved machinery in our next. Meantime we solicit information on this subject from all who are able to impart it.

THE RUTA BAGA.

It seems hardly credible, that a crop as profitable as the Ruta Baga may be made to the farmer, should be so little cared for and cultivated by him. The cultivation of the potato, notwithstanding its well known liability to rot, is still pertinaciously adhered to, while the ruta baga, with the same care, and at a less cost of production, will yield two or three times as much per acre. They are very valuable for making beef, pork, and mutton, by using alone, or in connection with other food.

Some object to their use for milk cows, on the ground that the milk and butter taste of them, but if fed only once a day, at the time of, or just after milking, they are not so objectionable. If it is desirable to feed them oftener, it is said that plenty of salt, kept in reach of the cows, will act as a partial remedy for this.

Sheep are fond of them, and in spring they are excellent food for ewes having lambs. After a short training, horses will eat them readily, and thrive upon them. They can be kept till June or July, and hold their nutritive qualities well.

They leave the land in good tilth, as they take much of their substance from the air. They can be planted as a second crop after an early one, and in some cases this would be of advantage, since if planted earlier they would be more likely to rot.

On good ground, with only just such attention as a farmer should give to any crop, 600 bushels per acre may be safely set down as an average yield. Most farmers can cultivate them for less than \$20 per acre, none need expend

over \$30; and the highest figure would be only five cents per bushel.

Taking into consideration the cost of production, and the feeding qualities of this root, there is probably no crop the farmer can raise on a limited scale, that will repay him so well.

The soil best suited to their growth is a strong sandy loam, though good crops can be raised on any but a stiff clay or wet soil, by plowing deeply and thoroughly pulverizing it. Clover, or grass sod of any kind, well turned under, will produce a good crop. If other ground is used, it should be well supplied with manure, unless this has been applied to the previous crop.

To prepare the ground, it should have, if in sod, but one plowing, and that just before planting—if without sod, it may be plowed twice to advantage. The proper time for planting varies according to latitude or situation. In the north, and on elevated lands where it is colder, the tenth of June may not be too early, while further south they should be planted later, to avoid the summer heat. In the latitude of New-York city, from the 25th of June to the 10th of July is the most favorable, while in the Southern States the middle or last of August is soon enough.

Less than a pound of seed per acre would suffice, but there had better be double the needed quantity of plants, than to have a deficiency on any spot of ground. The roots seldom do as well transplanted, yet even this may be profitably resorted to. Some prefer sowing broadcast, but this must involve more hand labor and expense. Sown in drills, two feet or more apart, a cultivator or horse hoe may do most of the weeding.

The ground should be kept free from weeds, more especially when the plants first come up; for if left to be choked by them the first week or two, no care in after culture can remedy the neglect. The plants should be thinned out from 9 to 12 inches apart in the drill, to give them ample room to expand. On good ground, it will be found that the room thus given, will be well taken up.

Plaster sown broadcast, or on the drill, in the first stages of growth, will, on many soils, more than repay the cost and trouble.

It is as indispensable that the ground should be kept well stirred and pulverized with the cultivator or hoe, during the time that the weeds strive for the mastery, as that the weeds themselves should be kept down. Even after the growth of weeds is checked, the more the ground is stirred and loosened, the better for the crop.

They can stand in the ground till other fall work is out of the way, as a moderate freezing

will not hurt them, and is even said by some, to be beneficial. The leaves, with the exception of a few of the largest and best, may be taken from the roots for some weeks before harvesting, and fed to advantage, as they are nutritious, and stock are fond of them.

For topping and pulling the crop, an instrument like a hoe, with prongs, fork shaped, running back from the blade, is the best that we have seen for the purpose. If the blade is sharpened, a blow will take off the tops, then reversing the instrument, the root is easily pulled. Throw them into rows far enough apart, to admit driving a cart or wagon between them, leaving the roots on the ground till they are dry, before gathering. In this way, one man can gather nearly a hundred bushels a day.

They may be put into a house cellar, but not in too large quantities, as they would be apt to heat. A barn cellar is better, because generally cooler. Those who have not either of these conveniences, should select a spot of naturally dry ground, and put them up in heaps for the winter. Pile the roots on the surface, or at most but a few inches below—making the heap about four feet broad at the bottom, and extending up as high as they can be made to lie readily, till they terminate in a ridge. These heaps can be made of any length—the longer the better—as it saves work in covering. Then with straw next the roots, cover with a depth of earth, according to the latitude. But they must not be covered too warm.

A good plan would be to draw up from the covering of straw, a large wisp, so that it will stand higher than the rest, and not cover this, till the heating, or sweating process—which all products thus buried undergo—is over. If the heap is a long one, several such wisps might be drawn up to advantage throughout its length. These wisps serve as openings to the heap, through which the heated, impure air may escape, and yet shut out the frost effectually.—These wisps should be pointed so as to shed off water.

Store cattle, or stock of any kind, can have the roots given them cut, and do well upon them, and for fattening animals, the less exertion they make to get the food they require, the better. To prepare the roots for feeding, they should be cut or sliced small enough so that there can be no danger from choking. Feeders can suit themselves as to the kind of instrument preferable for this purpose. We would advise cutting them up finely in all cases. The English farmers extensively practice feeding sheep upon them in the fields without pulling. Their mild winters admit this practice better than ours, especially in colder sections, where they would be frozen for several months.

INJURY DONE TO CATTLE ON THE WAY TO MARKET.

In a recent conversation with one of our New-York butchers, we were speaking of the injury done to cattle on the way to market, by bruising in the cars, cruelty in driving, &c. He stated that he had frequently made observations on this subject, and we requested him to note down some of these for the *Agriculturist*. In reply to this request we received the following, which will be found worthy of perusal:

For the American Agriculturist.

A promise made sometime ago, and your further late request that I would give some of my experience and observation relating to the injury done to beef cattle in driving and transporting by water or on railroads for the New-York market, is my apology for this article. If any thing I can say on this subject and those relating to it, told in my plain way, will be of any practical benefit, it will be at your disposal.

Twenty years ago, the State of New-York, with Connecticut, almost wholly supplied our city with neat cattle about three parts of the year, and Pennsylvania and Ohio made up the other part, which was principally through the summer season. But the rapid increase of population or consumers in our great and growing city, has greatly exceeded the productions of the graziers of both New-York and Connecticut; in fact, fewer cattle are now raised and grazed than were at that period. I need but refer you to Dutchess County. The number now sent from there (and for several years past) to our city, is less than one-half! The farmers and graziers that formerly fattened from fifty to seventy-five cattle, now turn off some ten or fifteen, and their extra land is more profitably employed for grain and other purposes. I may say that this is pretty nearly so throughout the States of New-York and Connecticut, therefore we have had to depend on Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, and Arkansas. Although we still have enough weekly to supply the demand of our market, which is at present about 3000 head, yet the fact is, the *consumers* are growing faster than the *producers*, and if our railroads should have another destruction or stoppage, as they had some few weeks ago, and for a period of two or three weeks, the New-Yorkers would for a while be in a state of starvation for "fresh beef."

Fifteen or twenty years ago, driving cattle on foot was the principal mode of getting them here. They were started—say from Illinois—with about 100 in a drove, and about the time when they could feed on grass on their way, at a very slow rate, say eight miles per day, and so continued for sometimes 10 to 12 weeks before they would arrive here, at a cost of from 5 to 8 dollars per head. Sometimes through improper driving or care, they arrived in very bad condition; losing in flesh and fat, especially from the inside, and lessening the value of the beast 10 to 15 dollars. The flesh, by this improper driving, would be dry, hard, tough and tasteless—in fact *all driven animals from any great distance* will be so, more or less—but the flesh from the same fat animal, taken directly from the "barn-yard," will be juicy, well flavored, and tender. I might compare them to a horse that is kept tied up without work and well fed; his flesh will be soft, fat and tender, but use and work him hard, the juices and soft fat will sweat out of him, and after a while leave him with a firm, dry, hard, and a tough flesh, capable of wear and long endurance.

But the driving has been very much improved upon; more care, attention, and strong feeding (with grains) have been introduced, with great advantage both to the drover and butcher.

The transportation of cattle by water and on the railroad, is certainly the best and cheapest plan, provided suitable arrangements and careful handling can be given, but often you will see among some of the droves, several that look as if they had been scalded, burned, and bruised. Sometimes in driving them on board a steamer, they get roughly handled, and are placed too near the boiler or furnace; and in putting them on a rail-car, they are crowded and cramped together, without being tied by the head, from 14 to 16 animals on a car; and the result is, that a sudden start of the "iron horse" throws some of them down, or against one another, and again after a delay, (and it is sometimes days), the animals living without nourishment, are hungry, thirsty, and weak; not able to stand so long a time, they get down, and are trampled upon by one another, and by the time they get to our

market, are in a bruised and miserable condition. I have seen many of them in this bruised, scalded, burnt, sickly, and feverish condition, with swollen rumps, hips, ribs, and shoulders, others with burnt sides, buttocks, heads, and running sores. Certainly no animal in this condition could be otherwise than feverish and sickly; and of course not proper nor wholesome food; but they are all sold to *some body*, and at some price. But of late our drovers have given more attention and care to this subject, as many of our best butchers will not knowingly buy from those who have these *injured* cattle. I must confess that I have been caught sometimes with these cattle and with loss, the injuries not being always perceptible when living.

This carrying system should be improved upon. The cars should have "moveable stalls," and the cattle be tied head to the front, where they can be fed, out of moveable racks, and watered by running a trough in front of them at the watering places, and careful men to take charge of them. This all will cost money, but the difference in the value of the animals, on their arrival in our market, will well pay the extra expense, and give pleasure, health, and more *satisfaction to the consumer*.

THOS. F. DEVOE.

Butcher, Nos. 7 & 8 Jefferson Market.

New-York, May 16, 1854.

THE ROUEN DUCK.

It is indisputably certain that the most hardy variety of duck is the Rouen; and from this cause it is that they are frequently kept with a degree of profit and success very rarely attained where other kinds are preferred.

The late winter having been one of unusual severity, has afforded any careful observer an opportunity of putting to the test the respective hardihood displayed by all the different kinds of domestic poultry; and I thought the differences thus shown would, perchance, in some instances be a very useful "tell-tale for future beginners," therefore failed not on every possible occasion that came under my notice, to jot down my experiences, for the united benefit of your subscribers and myself. My favorable opinion of the Rouen duck was greatly strengthened by such careful observations, and convinced me that of all kinds these are the most useful; and at the same time there are very few parties who will not freely admit that for beauty of plumage few (if any) excel them. They commence laying sooner in the spring than any other ducks, are infinitely more hardy than the Aylesbury (even where kept on the same farm,) and indeed bear well trials from keen and inclement weather that would quickly destroy all hopes of immediate benefit from the more delicate breeds. This is by no means so unimportant an advantage as some persons at the first sight imagine; for although the unusual severity of the past winter prevented many persons in this neighborhood having any eggs whatever from their ducks, and all the Aylesburies round about discontinued laying during the more intense portion of the late season, this variety both laid well, and also brought out their ducklings in due course, apparently regardless of, and uninjured by, the sore trials to which they were exposed. On this day (March 20th, 1854) I am not aware of any other variety in this surrounding district that can vie with some Rouens, as to the early maturity of their ducklings, for of three ducks two have now broods nearly equal in size to themselves, and are again laying; the third being sitting, and will hatch in a few days, (the latter duck was herself produced late last season.) It is obvious these ducklings have not had the best time for growth and improvement, still they appear very hearty and well-doing; and even had their owner been compelled to dispose of them for killing purposes only, the difference in their value thus early in the season, (and consequently scarce in the market,) and a few months to come, when ducklings will

be general, is fully apparent to any one. I find, however, they are all disposed of to a dealer in fancy-poultry, who has contracted for all that may be bred this season, which bears testimony to their growing favor in public estimation, and also that the returns to the breeder will be most liberal, in comparison to their production for the dinner-table. The Rouen ducks lay very freely if the eggs are removed, and the eggs are readily incubated by common hens; but for "brood stock," ducks only should be used for rearing them, or in after-time the drakes will be one of the "most troublesome pests" in the whole farm-stead. It will be well for beginners to pay the fullest attention to my last remark, as it will prevent much vexation and disappointment, and perhaps an equally unfavorable ebullition of temper in themselves; therefore, except for killing, let the ducks themselves hatch their own offspring—a duty they will accomplish with carefulness, perseverance, and success. The flavor of the flesh of the Rouen duck is really most excellent, being surpassed by none others, (in my own individual opinion it is unequalled;) besides which, the incredible weights attained by some birds in this variety, our public exhibitions will best attest. At one of the Birmingham shows, a drake and three ducks of this kind were tested (by the judges) with scales, against all other kinds then present, and exceeded the most weighty of their rivals by nearly four pounds; their own weight (though then simply taken from the pond, without any extra feeding,) was 26½ lbs. These same birds were again exhibited the following year, (but in this instance purposely fattened,) when they attained the immense weight of 34 lbs. the four! On both these occasions they were the first-prize birds.

As utility in ducks is quite the most important point, I need only thus refer to their great size, as the best proof of their advantages—but will add one other trait of character in this variety that will place them in a very unusually favorable position—the ducks closely approximate in size to the drakes, and not unfrequently are the most weighty of the two; whilst in most other kinds, the disparity of size is very glaringly obvious, and tells much against the value for consumption. In respect of plumage, the Rouens are (in perfectly well-bred specimens) exactly the color of the common wild ducks, the drakes being precisely similar to the mallard; therefore their appearance in a pond is extremely prepossessing. One of the most general objections to ducks is their sad propensity to "stray away and get lost," more especially if in the neighborhood of large rivers or other running streams; and it is, therefore, by no means unusual for parties, when this has occurred frequently, to give up all desire for this really profitable kind of stock, in a spirit of utter hopelessness and despair. To these persons the Rouens will really prove themselves a treasure, for they are the most determined "stayers at home" possible; they never ramble at all except near home, but appear dull and lethargic, which accounts for the little difficulty and expense in feeding; they eat no more than others, and obtain their very superior size and weight in an equally short period of time. They very rarely take wing, as they can only do so with great difficulty; and therefore, I admit, are a very easy prey either to vermin or any unprincipled stroller. Their cry, however, is extraordinarily dull, loud, and monotonous, (easily distinguishable to an experienced ear from any others,) and when pursued or disturbed, well calculated to arouse attention in their owners.

I have been describing the true Rouen, (not the puny, half-sized birds, scarcely, if any, larger than the common ducks we see daily, and that are Rouens only in name,) and will now add another item or two to their characteristics. I know no duck that shows the abdominal pouch so conspicuously as the real Rouen, so much so, that very frequently I have seen those kept on a loose gravelly soil with all the feathers of the apron worn down to actual stumps. The eyes

are especially small, and most deeply seated in the head, and the old ducks will pouch much in the throat, (a remarkable looseness in the skin,) which makes them look even larger than they really are. There should not be any white whatever in the duck's plumage, (though I have known, but cannot account for it, such ducks, when aged, moult the flight feathers perfectly white, retaining, nevertheless, all the remainder of their plumage the original color.) The drakes have a collar of white feathers round the neck, as in the common wild drake, and the whole of their plumage resembles that bird in every particular. When it is considered how great a pecuniary benefit may be attained, by the keeping of a few ducks, to the general farmer, it will be readily admitted that to the humble cottager the boon will be still more highly valuable, as ducks speedily arrive at a condition for market, and when there offered, generally command the quickest and the most universal sale of any poultry whatever; it may be also added, they are reared more readily, and will eat food of almost any kind. It should always, however, be kept in remembrance, that the quality of the flesh is highly dependent on the nature of their food; therefore a proper care on this point is essentially necessary. I feel certain, that if a common degree of care, attention, and regularity of feeding are adopted, with ducks, they will remunerate the owner as well as any poultry he may bring before the public; and I have thus briefly endeavored to show that the Rouens will (if a properly selected brood stock) fulfill every hope and anticipation of their owners.—*E. C., in Poultry Chronicle.*

For the American Agriculturist.

THE NATIONAL POULTRY SOCIETY--ITS JUDGES, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS: In your paper of the 24th inst., I notice a communication in regard to my comments on the resolutions of the Judges of the National Poultry Exhibition, held in New-York last winter, that contains several misrepresentations, and I think it my duty to reply to it. A fair and honorable criticism of one's writings is not objectionable in the least, as we all have our private opinions, and the press is open for their dissemination; but a falsifying, garbled criticism is unmanly, and deserves the severest censure.

Your correspondent says that I "proceeded to deal out a mass of slang against the National Poultry Society." Now, I pronounce the *entire* assertion to be false in every particular, and without the shadow of a foundation. I challenge your correspondent to produce a single word that was written by me, or published in my paper, against the said Society. I always spoke well of the Society and its objects, but it was solely with the *Judges* that I joined issue.

Your correspondent further says: "Mr. MINER laughs at the 'resolution' to call all full crested fowls, Polands."

In the original resolution, the word "full" does not appear, and your correspondent is guilty of adding a word that was not in it. I *did* laugh at the idea, and do still, and should laugh, even if the qualifying word "full" had been in the original resolution. I am not alone in "laughing" at the resolution.

Again, he thinks that I misunderstood the recommendation of the Judges, that "all Asiatic fowls be called *Shanghaes*," and that I was in error in supposing that the *original* names of such fowls were to be continued as prefixes, thus: *Brahma Shanghaes*, *Chittagong Shanghaes*, &c. I had the best of reasons for so believing, as the Judges say in their report; "We have assigned several second premiums to *Brahma Shanghaes*," thus assuming a style of nomenclature entirely *new* in this country, or in Europe, and from which the readers of said Report generally considered that such was the style of designation that the Judges recommended. But, admitting that I was in error, and that the Judges only recommended that

"All Asiatic fowls be designated by their *color*," as your correspondent asserts, and I should, in such case, "laugh" still more, as such a designation is still more absurd, in my opinion, than the others. Asiatic fowls embrace *Shanghaes*, *Brahma Pootras*, *Chittagongs*, and *Cochin Chinas*. Now, *Shanghaes* and *Cochins* may very properly be called *Shanghaes*, as there is no distinctive feature of difference, except the absence of feathers on the legs of *Cochins*, and though many fowls are called *Cochins* with feathered legs; yet the legitimate distinction is the smooth leg of the *Cochin*. The *Chittagongs* proper, are a large fowl, and somewhat of the color of *Brahmas*; yet known by all good judges to be a distinct breed, and are so acknowledged by all Poultry Societies in the United States. They are of various hues—sometimes approaching to *grey*—sometimes to a dark color, interspersed with white. Indeed, to give a true distinctive color to *Chittagongs* is impossible, so variable are their hues. Now, I would ask in seriousness, how can we designate that breed, if all Asiatic fowls be called *Shanghaes*? One breeder has the *grey Chittagong*, another the *mottled*. If the first be called *grey Shanghaes*, the second should be called *mottled*, or *spotted Shanghaes*, and it would puzzle any man to point out where the *grey*, the *mottled*, the *spotted*, and the various other hues of that breed end, and another color commences. Moreover, if we call a part of that breed *grey Shanghaes*, we emerge the *dark colored Brahmas*, and the *grey Chittagongs* in the same breed—an absurdity that can never be sanctioned by men of discretion and judgment.

We next have the lighter colored *Brahmas* to dispose of, some of which are almost a perfect white from head to tail. Now, shall we call such, *white Shanghaes*? Not at all, for that would merge the *Brahmas*, and *white Shanghaes* in the same breed, and thus destroy the identity of both.

I could thus go on and show the absurdity of the recommendation of the Judges in a dozen other aspects, but I have no time to spend on the subject, beyond this brief exposition of the case. I stated in my paper, the "Northern Farmer," that the "resolutions" and "recommendations" of said Judges were no more the act of the *National Poultry Society*, than that of the Emperor of Russia, and I say so still. Being placed in a *temporary* position for the specific object of judging of the merits of fowls, as exhibited, and under the names *acknowledged by the Society* in giving publicity to the exhibition, there their duties terminated, and they were, in passing "resolutions" in regard to the nomenclature of poultry, assuming a dictatorial authority, with which they have nothing to do; nor do I admit the right even, of any *Poultry Society*, to make laws for the nomenclature of domestic poultry for the country in general.

T. B. MINER.

Author of the Domestic Poultry Book.

Clinton, N. Y., May 26, 1854.

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANOS.—Our attention has been called to the fact that some guano merchants are at present vending Patagonian and Chilian guanos, and others of inferior quality, from South America, under the name of South American guano. Purchasers should insist on knowing from what part of the coast of South America the guano comes, as South American guanos embrace Peruvian, Angamos, Bolivian, Chilian, Patagonian, &c. We may here also add that the recent importations of Patagonian are so inferior, that they are not worth the freight which has been paid, and that they have been sold wholesale at such prices as to enable the purchaser to retail them as a cheap parcel, although he is obtaining double what he paid for it. We would recommend to farmers to ascertain, when purchasing guanos in store or at a railway station, from what part of the South American coast the guano was originally imported, and also the name of the vessel, with the port in this country at which the cargo was

discharged. Railways have not been losers by the present excited state of the guano trade. We repeat, however, there can be no *security* for obtaining a genuine article, but by insisting on an analysis, and paying the market value.—*North British Agriculturist*.

BROOM CORN.

Why is it that so little attention is paid in Chester county to the cultivation of Broom Corn. There is scarcely a farmer in the county, I presume, that supplies his family with brooms of *his own growing*, and yet he could readily do so, and sell several dollars worth besides, and that, too, with so little expense and labor in the cultivation as would make no perceptible increase of either. I have no means of ascertaining the amount expended by the farmers of Chester county in the purchase of brooms for family use, but it no doubt amounts to a *good many dollars*. Whatever it may be, however, it is just so many dollars *thrown away*, and which ought to be applied to such purposes as purchasing fruit trees, improving the grounds around our houses, or if *you please*, Mr. Editor in subscribing for the *Farm Journal*.

As a general rule, a farmer should buy nothing that he can raise on his own land, and there is nothing easier to be accomplished than every farmer to grow and make his own brooms. As a *profitable crop*, too, Broom Corn could be grown to advantage in many situations. The Rev. HENRY COLMAN—we can have no better authority—says, that the seed is considered about two-thirds the value of oats; and that mixed with corn it is excellent for the fattening of cattle and swine. The return of *seed* is often precarious, but still it is frequently abundant, and will often more than pay the whole expense of cultivation and preparing the crop for market. The seed varies from twenty to one hundred and fifty bushels to the acre, according to the nature of the soil, the quality of seed, culture and season. One thousand pounds of broom, and seventy bushels of seed to the acre, are considered a fair crop in those parts of New-England where special attention is devoted to the culture. The quantity rarely falls below four hundred and fifty pounds per acre, and as seldom exceeds twelve hundred. The average, at the present day, is probably seven hundred pounds to the acre, which, with very little extra attention, might be easily brought up to one thousand, now considered by many cultivators a fair crop.

In an old number of the *Farmers' Cabinet*, I find the following remarks by a correspondent upon this subject: "The seed of the broom corn makes excellent food for hogs and cattle. Its nutritious quality may easily be discovered from the fine color and taste which it imparts to butter from the cows which are fed on it. The best way to use the grain, is to grind it with a portion of oats—say about one-third of oats to two-thirds of the seed. Indeed it is so hard and flinty that it should always be ground before feeding it to any kind of stock."

Good broom corn seed weighs about fifty pounds to the bushel. Its value compared to oats may be considered as about half as much again; so that should the market price of oats be, say, twenty-five cents per bushel, the broom corn seed would be worth thirty-seven and a half cents.

Brooms.—I think there is a difference of twenty-five, if not thirty per cent., in the quality of brooms sent to market, from such as I generally use in my family. I always endeavor to procure from the manufacturer, and for which I pay him an extra price, such as are made from the stalks before the seed ripens on them. A broom made from such tops will last much longer than one made from the ripe brush. But the peculiar excellency of the broom consists in its fibres being more soft and elastic, and performing the act of brushing or sweeping, similar to the brush made of bristles, without injur-

ing the carpet if used prudently. After the broom shall have been used in sweeping the parlor, and the finer parts worn away, it will then be as good to sweep the other parts of the house as the best new broom made from the ripe corn. Ladies who set so deservedly such a high value upon their beautiful Turkey and Brussels carpets, should purchase none other than such as are made from the unripe brush. The broom made from such may be easily known by the color of the straw, which is that of tea or sage; the fibre or straw is much finer and of a softer feel than that made from the ripe corn—the color of which is red, or inclining to red.—*H. S., in Farm Journal*.

PASTURE LANDS.

FARMERS pay too little attention to their pastures. Those pasture lands capable of cultivation should be cultivated. We know there are many hills and mountain ranges, hollows and valleys that cannot be cultivated, and of these we do not speak. But there are thousands of acres of good tillage lands as there are in the State "turned out to pasture," or that have remained as pastures since the first crop of rye was taken from them. We know of hundreds upon hundreds of acres of intervals upon the Merrimack that have been used as pastures for the last quarter of a century! Now this is wasteful farming—a sheer waste of money. With a little exertion, one-half of this land might be made to pasture the same number of cattle, turning the other half to tillage, or the same pasture might be made to pasture double the number of cattle. Either method would "coin money" for the owner, as produce is readily marketable; and pasturing, from its scarcity, is at a high price.

Twenty acres of pasture land is enough for an ordinary farmer, and with proper care, will pasture as many cattle as forty and fifty acres will under common usage. The pasture should be divided into three or four lots, and should be *cultivated*. That is, the lots should be occasionally plowed up, manured, planted, and sowed down with grass. In this way the pasture bears sweet and luxuriant grass. And there is another advantage arising from lotting off a pasture. Cattle when turned into a pasture are uneasy—they will roam over the whole pasture, cropping here a little and there a little—treading and wasting as much as they eat. In a small lot they get over their roaming sooner, and go to eating in earnest, and get their food in season. Trees should be left standing or planted in every pasture, that a cool shade be provided for the cattle in the heat of the day. It is needless to add, that there should be an abundant supply of water, where cows are to be pastured. For horses and calves it is not so necessary, and sheep require no water in their pasture, as the grass and its morning dews are sufficient to meet their thirst.

It is usual to turn cattle to pasture the 20th of May, and farmers often turn them out much earlier. But the 20th of May is full early, and much too early for some pastures. A pasture should not be fed, till it has grass enough to satisfy the cattle without roaming over the whole pasture.

If the pasture is divided into small lots of from 6 to 10 acres each, great advantage can be taken in feeding them. The one most forward can be used first and then the next, and so on through the lots. They can be pastured 2 to 3 weeks each through the season, till in September or October, the cattle can have a free range through the whole of the lots. The driest pastures should be used first, as this gives opportunity for wet ones to become dry, and if cattle are turned into wet pastures, they not only do not thrive so well, but their flesh is not so good, and in addition, they destroy much grass by readily treading it into the mud, and thus not only injure the grass but the pasture.—*Granite Farmer*.

A CHAPTER ON FERTILIZERS.

NITRATE OF SODA vs. GUANO.

ANY thing throwing a new ray of light upon the subject of manures, we seize with much eagerness. The following, from the *Mark Lane Express*, will not be found uninteresting.

Vegetable physiologists were as much offended with Boussingault when he asserted that the manurial influences of substances were mainly due to their nitrogen, as those acquainted with animal physiology were at his similar remark, that feeding materials were chiefly valuable in proportion to the quantity of nitrogen they contain. There is now, however, admitted to be much truth in both these statements; and, while the latter admits of certain modifications, to which we shall afterwards allude, the former is pretty nearly established as a general rule—that, on soils in ordinary circumstances, and therefore supplied, at the beginning, with most of the materials plants require, in a secondary degree nitrogen is the principal fertilizing element.

Nor does it seem important (or, at least, nearly so important as it might appear) in which condition it is applied—as the alkaline ammonia, or as the acid, nitric acid; or whether it may be applied as a neutral salt, in the shape of the nitrates of soda, of potash, or of lime.

Mr. Pusey has shown most successfully, that the dilute acid may be applied directly to the soil with advantage, without the neutralizing effect of an alkaline base; and, as the Germans sometimes manure by sprinkling dilute sulphuric, he manured successfully with dilute nitric acid, and obtained in several instances as much result in the grass crop by the application of dilute nitric acid, as by ammonia itself, and nearly as much as by the application of nitrate of soda itself. He thus sums up the general results of his experiments: "The nitrogen of most manures is committed to the soil in a neutral state; capable, therefore, of uniting either with oxygen, to become nitric acid, or with hydrogen, to become an alkali ammonia. Some few manures contain ammonia ready formed; some few others, nitric acid. It seems clear that the neutral nitrogenous matter is converted into ammonia or into nitric acid before it is absorbed by the plant. So that we have only two alternatives—not three. But it is uncertain, as yet, whether plants can feed indifferently on each of the two substances, or whether one of these is first transformed into the other—whether, that is, the acid is changed into the alkali, as Dr. Wilson deems possible, and Dr. Hartstein asserts, or whether what appears a more easy transformation takes place, and ammonia is changed into nitric acid."—*R. A. S. Journal*, p. 382, vol. xiv.

Offended at this, Dr. Anderson, in a late paper before the Highland Society, rebuts the general drift of Mr. Pusey's paper—which is, to show that the nitrate is as good a mode of supplying nitrogen to the soil in that shape as guano is, or any other product which supplies it more in the shape of ammonia—and charges him with ignorance of Kuhlmann's experiments having an opposite tendency.

The fact is, however, that Kuhlmann's experiments proved both ways. He commenced them at Lille, in French Flanders, in 1843 and 1844, and continued them in 1845 and 1846; and though some gave an excess of produce in favor of guano of 4,500 lbs. of hay, another afforded a reverse increase of nitrate over guano of 6,500 lbs.

Recent experiments have come up to the rescue. To Mr. Pusey himself an experiment has been communicated, in which 4 cwt. of guano gave 270 stones of hay; and 2 cwt. of nitrate, with 1 cwt. of salt, gave 300 stones; the product without manure being only 140 stones. An experiment in oats has been lately published, wherein 2 cwt. of Peruvian guano gave 27 cwt., 3 qrs., 16 lbs. of grain; while 104 lbs. of nitrate gave 28 cwt., 1 qr., 25 lbs.

Mr. Pusey shows that nitric acid as well as

ammonia, is contained in the rain-water taken from the country in the vicinity of Oxford, as it was by Barral, at Paris, and proves that, assuming the fall of rain to be 28 inches per annum, at that rate, he discovered, the nitric acid would give 41.42 lbs. of nitrogen per acre.

Again, Mr. Pusey suggests the probability of the plant having the power to assimilate nitric acid directly. It is remarkable that Liebig attributed to plants the power of transforming ammonia. "Ammonia," he says, "by its transformation, furnishes nitric acid to the tobacco-plant, sun-flower, &c., when they grow in a soil completely free from nitre."

We are mainly interested, however, in three practical facts which the subject of this controversy opens up. The first is, that there may be great waste in applying ammoniacal manures to calcareous soils. On clays, it may be applied as carbonate, because they can detain the ammonia; but on chalks and limestone soils, it is more than probable, both from the facts and experiments of Mr. Pusey, that, careful as we may have been to fix it, and expensive as may be the mode of effecting this, all may be defeated in a soil where lime is present, and it may be dissipated and lost in the atmosphere.

The second is, that the mixture of lime and manure in a compost heap may not be so objectionable as closet chemistry may seem to indicate. A manure heap so arranged is exactly a nitre-bed; and on a limestone soil, it may be a better mode of preventing the loss of nitrogen, by converting it into the stable acid, than by allowing it to be carried to the soil as ammonia, to be dissipated by the lime.

The third is, that the same economy may possibly apply to the well fermenting of manure. Mr. Pusey alludes to the fact that nitrates are repeatedly found in well-rotted dung; and not unfrequently nitrate of ammonia is discovered in such manures. This may, after all, compensate for a little loss of ammoniacal vapor, so often insisted on as being highly detrimental.

While on the subject of nitrates, we must refer to the vast waste of manure in the destruction of the lime of old buildings pulled down. They are vast masses of nitrate of lime, and too often used only for the mending of roads and other similar purposes. We remember, when younger, an old farmer laughed at, for carting this dry substance away to his "dead hills" (his barren spots of soil;) and we have, as such, witnessed the most satisfactory results. Corn, and turnips, and seeds, after this, grew green and vigorous. The following experiments were made by Kuhlmann, and which are alluded to, but not given by Mr. Pusey in his paper:

In 1844, he applied top-dressings of nitrates of soda lime, and the result was:

	Kilogrammes per hectare.
No. 1. Nothing.....	3,820
No. 2. Nitrate of soda,	5,690
No. 4. Nitrate of lime	5,397,

In 1845, he applied nothing to any part, and the produce was:

	Kilogrammes per hectare.
No. 1	4,486
No. 2	4,390
No. 3	4,420

In 1846, he again applied the same as in 1844, and the crop gave:

	Kilogrammes per hectare.
No. 1. Nothing.....	3,330
No. 2. Nitrate of soda,	5,383
No. 3. Nitrate of lime,	4,023

The quantities of British or home guano thus wasted are enormous; and yet how perfectly deodorized, and how innocuous in every respect is this most readily available receptacle of manure, within the reach of farmers every day, and extremely light of cartage!

WHAT energy is to a man, pride is to a woman. A proud girl will never become a slovenly wife.

THE PATENT ELASTIC HORSE SHOE.

In common with almost every horse owner, I pretend to a little crude knowledge as to the horse's foot, the diseases to which it is subject, and the causes thereof; and my first proposition is (what few will deny) that horse shoeing is at best a necessary evil.

In his natural state, the horse ranges over sward or sands, soft and yielding to the hoof, with only sufficient friction to compensate the growth of horn. When removed from that state and applied to our uses we compel him to no greater change than in the nature of the surface upon which he is obliged to travel. The rough and hard road is substituted for that which was just the reverse, and imperatively demands protection to the hoof to prevent its being entirely worn away.

By our ordinary system of shoeing we guard against the greater friction, but the greater concussion is in nowise compensated. And the natural result is (what every intelligent horse-shoer will admit) that hardly one of a dozen horses in common use has perfectly sound feet. And especially is this true of the heels of the fore feet, the toe being of thicker horn and not so much exposed to the weight of the animal.

You propose with your "patent elastic shoe" to relieve this evil of concussion, and it appears to me that you have admirably succeeded. My wonder is that an invention so simple and at the same time so effective, should have been so long delayed.

It is one of those self-evident improvements, which actually require no test, but I have tried the shoes on my horse, and find that she travels with greater freedom, and especially in going down hill she is not "afraid of her feet."

In conclusion, I say with confidence that your shoes well seated out, so that the outer crust of the hoof shall bear the weight, and fastened with but few nails, those on the inner side placed near the toe so as to admit of expansion, must do much to remedy and prevent unsoundness of the feet.—W. S. STEARNS, in *Boston Evening Traveller*.

GRASS SEEDS—QUANTITY TO THE ACRE.

We should be glad to have a large number of practical farmers in different localities give us briefly, the amount of the different kinds of grass seeds they find most profitable to sow upon an acre. Such a report would be valuable to young farmers. The *Boston Cultivator* gives the following:

A good mixture of grasses for hay, and the proper quantity for one acre, on soils of medium dryness is the following:

Red clover.....	8 lbs. or 4 qts.
Herds grass, or timothy.....	8 qts.
Red-top.....	1 bushel.

In some instances clover is sown chiefly as an improver of the soil, and as it will only occupy the ground one or two years, it is best under these circumstances to sow no grass seeds with it, but to increase the quantity of clover seed to twelve or fourteen pounds to the acre. Where the land is unfavorable to clover, that seed should be omitted, and the herds grass seed increased to twelve quarts, and the red-top to five pecks to the acre. Clover, being biennial, dies out more or less after the first year, and the space it occupied is filled by the spread of the grasses.

For pastures, on soils of medium quality and tolerable dryness, the following mixture has been found to succeed well:

Red clover.....	2 qts.
White do.....	2 do.
Kentucky blue grass.....	8 do.
Red-top.....	2 pks.
Herds grass.....	1 bushel.

The red clover should be omitted on wet land and the red-top increased.

SALT LAKE A GOOD PLACE TO SALT DOWN MEAT.—Experiments have been made upon the properties of the water of the Salt Lake, Utah, for preserving meat, by Mr. Stanbury and his associates. A large piece of fresh beef was suspended from a cord and immersed in the lake for over 12 hours, when it was found to be tolerably well cured. After this, all the meat they wished to be preserved was packed into barrels without any salt whatever, and the vessels were then filled with Lake water. No further care or preparation was necessary, and the meat remained perfectly sweet although constantly exposed to the atmosphere and sun. They were obliged to mix fresh water with the brine, to prevent the meat becoming too salt for present use.

HEMP.—This article is attracting considerable attention, not only in our own, but in all the Eastern and Western markets. Prices, too, are higher than they have been known for years, and still constantly going up. Yesterday we noticed sales of undressed in this market at \$148 to \$152, and hackled has sold as high as \$205 per tun. The demand is chiefly, if not entirely, for export to the Ohio river and the Eastern cities. Several hundred bales were shipped for New-York, via Wheeling and Pittsburg, at the rate of 50c. per 100 pounds freight.—*St. Louis Intelligencer*.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 16, 1854.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—Levi Dederick, of Albany, N. Y.: I claim, first, the bar hinged to one of the doors, and capable of being removed therewith from the opening in combination with the caps, by which it is retained immediately over the ends of the two doors, effectually resisting the pressure from within, and keeping them closed during the operation of pressing.

Second, providing the caps with flanges on the interior sides, by means of which the bar is enabled to aid in supporting and binding together the two sides of the press during the greatest strain upon them.

HARVESTER RAKES.—Cyrus Roberts, of Bellville, Ill.: I claim the fingers, arranged as described, and operated by means of a rod, eccentric, rod, and lever, in combination with the fork, as shown, viz., with a curved slot through it, in which the pin or arm fits, and operated by the crank, for the purpose of removing the cut grain from the platform, as described.

POTATO DIGGERS.—C. H. Dana, of West Lebanon, N. H.: I claim the revolving separator, as described, for the purpose of breaking up the raised furrow slice, and separating the potato therefrom.

Ox YOKES.—I. W. Little, of Newbury, Mass.: I claim making the yoke in two parts, scarfed, bolted, and confined together, as set forth, and combining with them the sustaining chains, the chain holder, and the stirrup screw and nut, as specified.

Ox YOKES.—H. B. Hammond, of Bristolville, Ohio: I do not claim the ferrule and washers separate, for they are used for different purposes. But I claim the combination of the ferrule or its equivalent and the washers, for fastening ox bows, as set forth.

HANGING GATES, ETC.—N. W. Cilley, of Nottingham, N. Y.: I am aware that a system of connecting levers or links, have been used, called the parallel motion, for connecting the end of the working beam with the piston rod in steam engines, and that the same arrangement has also been applied to other machines to impart a rectilinear motion from a vibrating circular motion, and therefore I do not wish to be understood as making claim to any such device.

I claim the method of suspending gates or other structure; to bracing levers jointed to each other and to the gate or other structure, and to fixed work, as specified, for the purpose specified.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

CAYUGA COUNTY (N. Y.) HORTICULTURAL SHOW.—We learn by a circular received, that extensive preparations are making for holding this show at Auburn, between the 15th and 30th of June—the precise day is not named. We see that the committee of arrangements consist of sixteen Ladies, and two Gentlemen—for chairman and secretary we suppose. Dr. ADAM CLARK estimated that in any good enterprise, one woman was worth seven and a half men. The Auburn Show then must be successful. Our best compliments to the committee of arrangements. We will be present at that show if we can.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE PIE PLANT.

YOUR remarks in regard to the cultivation and value of this plant are entirely correct; but the leaf stalks when gathered for use should not be cut, but *pulled* off from the socket, by which means they are gathered with great facility without injury to the plant.

New-Rochelle, May 18, 1854.

In our article on the above subject, we used the word "cut," because this is the general manner of speaking among gardeners; but we invariably *pull* ours as recommended by our correspondent. We are glad, however, that he has called attention to the subject, as others not so well acquainted with the cultivation of this delicious vegetable, might, in consequence of our not using the proper word, have *cut* instead of *pulled* their leaf stalks.

For the American Agriculturist.

A NEW IDEA.

At a late meeting of the Farmer's Club of the town of Bradford, it was

Resolved, That owing to the awakened interest on the subject of horticulture, and the want of all correct practical knowledge pertaining thereto, a committee of three be appointed to engage one or more practical gardeners and horticulturists, to whom employment should be guaranteed by the Club for the whole season, to locate in the neighborhood so that their services and instructions may be available by any of the members on certain specified and reasonable terms.

The idea strikes me as being a good one, if the Club has spirit enough to thoroughly carry it out for a few years. The influence of an experienced and thoroughly competent horticulturist thus employed, could not fail to confer a great benefit in improving the tastes of the neighborhood, as well as the general appearance of our farm residences. It is not the means nor

the desire that is so much wanting, as correct plans to start with, and instructions in carrying them out. I feel quite sure that a competent horticulturist could find and propose many plans of improvements adapted to the various wants, situations, and circumstances of the different members of the Club, that if followed out, either in part or entirely, would greatly enhance the value of their estates.

O. GREEN.

We commend the spirit shown by the Bedford Farmer's Club, and we hope their plan will be successful, and serve as an example to others.

THE GRAPE—THE VINEYARD.

THE following article is taken from the *Horticultural Review and Botanical Magazine*, published monthly at Cincinnati, Ohio.

The natural region of the grape-vine of our country, in its several species and varieties, is very extended; we find the wild vines growing as far north as lat. 45°, and extending into Texas on the south. The Hill grapes and Chicken grapes, *vitis asti. valis*, abound upon the gravelly ridges of the Middle States; while the Fox grape is found in flat lands and near water-courses, in many parts of the same geographical range, and extending into New-England, which has latterly become almost as famous for the *Charter grape*, which is of this class, as one of the cities of Connecticut is for the Charter oak, whose cavity, now secured with padlock and iron door, was once the depository of invaluable documents. The varieties of the Fox grape, *Vitis labrusca*, prevail over a wide extent of territory, covering the central portion of the Union, from the lakes on the north, to the Tennessee river on the south.

In this same region, wherever the river bottoms and adjacent hills are composed of a rich soil, we find, very generally distributed, a luxuriant vine, sometimes of enormous size, on our western streams, where may be seen stems one foot in diameter, swinging, suspended from the tops of forest trees one hundred feet high. This is the variety known as the River grape or Forest grape, *Vitis riparia*; the fruit is very small and too tart and austere for the table, but its presence has, by most authors, been assumed a good indication of a favorable location for a Vineyard—this assumption, however, although supported by the authority of Michaux, himself, has not always proved to be a safe guide.

The elements for the production of an immense growth of wood are certainly present in these soils; but, as their appropriations to the culture of superior varieties of the vine have not always been attended with success, it may be inferred that the conditions requisite for the productions of choice fruit have not existed. Still it must be confessed that the natural growth of wild grapes may be taken as an index of considerable value, due reference being had to the exposure and elevation of the spot selected.

In a range south of the region just alluded to, beside the varieties of the species already mentioned, we find a new class of vines presenting themselves. In North Carolina, the source of the celebrated Catawba, and where perhaps several of the better sorts of the Fox grape, or those nearly allied to it grow, the Scuppernongs and Muscadines, also make their appearance, and constitute the chief representatives of this genus in that range of latitude, and extend to the Gulf of Mexico. In Arkansas, which is very fruitful in climbers, the grapes abound in almost all situations—the Muscadine varieties being most common on the sandy soils, and the better kinds on the rolling swells south and east of the range of Masserne Mountains; among the latter, several have been discovered which bear a strong resemblance to the Catawba. In Texas new varieties are discovered, some of which may have great merit, but nothing very superior has yet been brought into notice.

Looking abroad, we find that the soils of the

Grape countries of the world are equally various. In these, however, one striking feature may be observed, quite different from the natural conditions of our land; there the original production of grapes was limited, and embraced a very few sorts, while the distinct species and varieties in this country, as described by some botanists, are exceedingly enormous. The great number of varieties cultivated in Europe are either those that have been introduced from other lands, or produced from seed—new individuals, but not true natives. In Spain, the soils are described as being flinty, and frequently volcanic or granitic. In France we find an equal diversity in the character of the land planted with grapes; but generally speaking, that which is rich and level, is not valued so highly for producing wines of high character, although the quantity is sometimes enormous. There we find gravelly, chalky, clayey, rocky and sandy soils, levels, and ridges, and steep terraced hill-sides, all in turn appropriated to the culture of the luscious grape and flowing wine. In Italy, the limestone of the Sub-Apenines as well as the Scoria hills, and the lava rocks of ancient volcanos, and the gravelly detritus of the Alpine streams, all yield their surface to the culture of this crop. In the islands of Madeira, the clefts of the volcanic mountains filled with the decayed materials which in centuries have smouldered from their craggy sides, furnish a refuge which has hitherto been congenial to the roots of some of the most delicate varieties of grapes, now suffering under the *maladie*, after they have obtained a wide celebrity in their products. In the northern parts of France, and in Germany, the banks of the Rhine and the adjacent regions, with their Muschelkalk rocks, have been quarried out and built up in terraces to support the fruitful vine, which here approaches its northern limit; but which submits to severer rigors and a stiffer soil in the damp climate of Hungary, where the snow often interferes with the vintage.

The reader must not hence infer that any soil, and any situation will answer for the culture of the grape, although it appears, from this hasty glance, that the cultivation is extended over many kinds of rocks, with their peculiar soil. One axiom may be advanced—the mineral constituents of every plant, must pre-exist in the earth that has produced it; hence, the soils which contain a good share of the elements of any plant, and in a proper state of disintegration, will, *ceteris paribus*, be found to be the best adapted to the production of that plant; now the analysis of the Grape-vine and of its fruit, demonstrates the existence of a large proportion of *potash*—granitic and volcanic soils furnish this material, and may be assumed as the most favorable for the vine—this assumption is supported by observation. But in the preparation of the surface of the earth, immense attrition, denudation and transport of the different rocks have occurred, resulting in a happy variety of several ingredients, more or less thoroughly mixed in most soils. In this portion of our own country, we do not find a very large proportion of this very valuable and important ingredient; hence, the *à priori* conclusion respecting the culture of the grape, would have been adverse to its introduction; but we find a sufficiency of the necessary potassa to furnish luxuriant growth and well-ripened fruit, and we have intelligence enough to add successive supplies, as a special manure, when we shall find a deficiency indicated by failing crops—this application has already been made to some vineyards with happy results, as will be shown in a future number.

SOIL AND POSITION.—Some diversity of opinion exists among those who plant the vine, as to the most favorable exposure—each has his peculiar notions, often founded upon preconceived views brought from a distant country, not similarly situated and with a different climatic constitution from our own, or drawn from the dogmas and experiences of writers and planters in other lands. From these various

views, preconceived and practical, I shall endeavor to deduce some data, which are the results of a very extended series of observations made in hundreds of localities, with every variety of exposure.

Low Lands, river bottoms and valleys, should generally be avoided, as unsuited, on many accounts, for the grape culture; chiefly for the following reasons: they are very subject to late vernal frosts, which are often disastrous to the tender young shoots of the vine; they are also obnoxious to early frosts in the autumn, unless where protected by fogs; they do not enjoy so free a circulation of air as is desirable for the vine; the soil is apt to be too rich in vegetable matter, and, if not underlain by gravel, the sub-jacent moisture will be injurious. The early vine-planters at Vevay, Indiana, committed this mistake, and were soon driven to the hill sides, or discouraged, and relinquished the culture to such an extent that the products of that whole region is now quite insignificant.

Hill sides are generally preferred, and the majority select those with a southern exposure—those sloping eastwardly to meet the early sunshine, and those with a western declivity, to receive the health-giving zephyrs, are also much preferred by some close observers, who claim for either circumstances, quite as much value as for the full meridian rays of our summer sun, while others consider a northern slope still more advantageous, because of the greater immunity from the spring frosts, where the buds are not forced so early as in more sunny situations. These hill sides are generally so precipitous as to render benching or terracing necessary, and where the horizontal layers of limestone are freely mixed with the soil, these stones are used for the construction of walls, to support the earth of the terraces; when absent, the benches are constructed of the turf or soils, and they are preserved by the growth of the grass. The presence of small loose stones is much valued by some vignerons.

Hill tops, on account of their elevation and free exposure to sun, and especially to the stirring breeze, are, in my opinion, decidedly the best position for the site of the vineyard. Here we have much less liability to vernal frosts—perfect exposure to the sun and air, for the dissipation of too abundant moisture, and an almost complete immunity from fogs which may be very valuable to protect the deeper valleys from late frosts, but which are exceedingly injurious to the swelling grape, in the heats of June, the most critical period with this fruit. Upon these hill tops we often find an abundant natural drainage, and a soil of peculiar excellence and adaptation to the vine—a deep, rich, sandy or friable loam, with clay enough in its composition to give it a proper tenacity, but not enough to render it heavy,—and indicating a richly varied list of constituents—in such a soil, found especially upon the ridges of our river hills, there is a smaller proportion of lime, and a large amount of organic matter; in this the grape is found to flourish remarkably.

I shall, therefore, conclude this number by recommending an elevated position, well exposed to both sun and wind, and a rich friable soil, of varied ingredients, rather than the stiff limestone clays of the hillsides.

A COSTLY PLANT.—A camelia plant, the largest in the country, was bought in New-York recently, by Charles Copeland, Esq., of Boston, for *five hundred dollars*! It is said to be large enough to fill a moderate-sized green-house, and will yield about three thousand blossoms. It is thought to be a good speculation, as double white camelia flowers are cheap at 25 cents each, and the demand for bridal, parties and bouquets is large and increasing.

A MAN of sense will never swear. The least pardonable of all vices to which the folly or cupidity of man is addicted, is profanity.

A VISIT TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE AND VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

How I thought of home at the Cape, that paradise of flowers! Though the first bloom was over on my arrival, yet enough was left to show what had been, nor without seeing can you imagine the profusion. There are actually no weeds. Our favorite little blue Lobelia is the chickweed of the place; the ditches and all damp places are filled with Cape Lilies, Heaths of all colors, the Erica, I believe coccinea, growing very high, Diosmas, Crassulas, &c., &c. I saw a great deal of the Cape; we were above a fortnight there, and traveled about a hundred and eighty miles into the interior. With the general appearance of the country I was disappointed; there are no trees. The silver tree, a Protea, is the highest indigenous plant that I saw. There are oaks in and about Cape Town, Constantia, Wynberg, &c., and, indeed, wherever a house is built, a few trees are planted for shade; but the country, for miles, has nothing higher than heath, and for the greater part of the year is sterile-looking. But in the season the whole face is covered with flowers; and such a face! Fancy acres of heaths, of all colors, interspersed with Gladioles, Ixias, Watsonias, Babianas, Lachenalias, &c., without end, all growing and flourishing in their native luxuriance. Some bunches of Mesembryanthemums, near Sir Lowry Cole's pass, were actually too bright to look at. I lived in one constant whirl of delight, that ecstasy in which we behold perfection. I could not see fast enough. Most of the Ixias were out of bloom, but their remains were like patches of a hay-field in seed, only the stems closer together. Myrtle hedges were eight and ten feet high; the one I saw at Sir John Herschell's must have been more, and as close and substantial as our best holly hedges. We visited Villette's and Baron Ludwig's garden, but where the whole country is a garden, these were of less interest. The Melia Azedarach, with its sweet lilac blossoms, is a beautiful and ornamental tree, which I did not see wild. We visited the Constantias; Great Constantia is beautiful, the soil is white, and looks like lime and sand intimately mixed. I thought of our gardeners' recommendation of lime rubbish for vines.

To the Cape, Van Diemen's Land is a direct contrast. This is a country of hills, fringed to the very top, and perhaps about the thickest vegetation in the world. All is evergreen, and one dense mass of gloom. At first sight it is sombre enough, but, like a dark beauty, it has its charms; the wood is chiefly "gum" (Eucalyptus,) growing to an immense height, and throwing its long white arms about in a wild Salvator style. The young "gums" are beautiful, and their new shoots of reddish brown lightening into a paler hue, and deepening into myrtle green, with the light new shoots of the "wattle" (Acacia,) give a rich beauty of coloring, delightful to the eye of a painter. Nature here must be painted to the life; there is nothing to soften.

There is a harshness and dryness in the texture of vegetation here that is very peculiar; even their kangaroo grass (Anthistria Australis,) which is considered so nourishing, is hard and hairy, or rather wiry. The flowering shrubs are extremely pretty, but the flowers are very small. The Epacris impressa is in great quantities every where, but Heaths have not as yet been successfully cultivated here, and there are none native. The soil is very dry. But cultivation of any kind is only creeping in. A Horticultural Society has been formed at Launceston, and it is to be hoped knowledge and emulation may thus be excited. With Science and judgment every thing and any thing may be done here; wherever English trees are planted there they flourish, but they are few and far between. The Sweetbriar is now seen in the woods, and grows to an immense size. The quantity of flowers and fruit, such as they are, is beyond belief, but there are known of the best kinds. Think of grafts here bearing the

first year, an earnest of what might be. I succeeded in bringing here alive, but in bad health, the Lilies of the Valley; four leaves are green, the only morsel in the southern hemisphere.—*J. B., in London Florist.*

A PERSIAN GARDEN.

On my first entering this bower of fairy-land, (indeed I may call it,) the very garden of Beauty, I was struck with the appearance of two rose-trees, full fourteen feet high, laden with thousands of flowers, in every degree of expansion, and of a bloom and delicacy of scent that imbued the whole atmosphere with the most exquisite perfume. Indeed, I believe that in no country of the world does the rose grow in such perfection as in Persia; in no country is it so cultivated and prized by the natives. Their gardens and courts are crowded with its plants, their rooms ornamented with vases filled with its gathered bunches, and every bath strewn with the full-blown flowers, plucked from the ever-replenished stems. Even the humblest individual, who pays a piece of copper money for a few whiffs of kalioun, feels a double enjoyment when he finds it stuck with a bud from his dear native tree! But in this delicious garden of *Negauristan* the eye and the smell were not the only senses regaled by the presence of the rose. The ear was enchanted by the wild and beautiful notes of multitudes of nightingales, whose warblings seem to increase in melody and softness with the unfolding of their favorite flowers; verifying the song of their poet, who says, "When the roses fade, when the charms of the bower are passed away, the fond tale of the nightingale no longer animates the scene."—*Sir Robert Porter, in 1820.*

RARE.—Years ago a blunt Vermont farmer, not altogether versed in the public literature of fashionable cookery, having by hard knocks acquired considerable property, took it into his head to visit Boston, and started accordingly with his best one-horse gig. Stopping near noon, at one of the "smart" villages on the route, he put up for a time and ordered dinner. When asked what he preferred, he mentioned beef steak, whereupon the landlord inquired whether he would have it rare or well done. This was a stumper for our friend, but thinking there might be something "glorious" in the "uncertainty," he assumed the air of one "who knew the bricks," and ordered it rare. All things in readiness, our hero took a seat at the table and commenced a vigorous onslaught on the smoking viands placed before him. At the first cut of the steak, blood very generously followed the knife, at which he started back in astonishment and rang the bell furiously. Directly a waiter answered the summons and inquired what he wished.

"I want this beef cooked," said the guest.

"But you ordered it rare," replied the waiter.

"I know it," said the guest, assuming to understand the matter fully, "but it is not quite right; you may take it out and *rare it over again!*"—*Our Drawer.*

AN INGENIOUS RIDDLE.—It was done when it was begun, it was done when it was half done, and yet it wasn't done when it was finished. Now what was it? Of course you can't guess. Will this do?

Timothy Johnson courted Susannah Dunn. It was Dunn when it was begun, it was Dunn when it was half done, and wasn't Dunn when it was done—for it was Johnson.

HONEST.—A very honest chap in Boston, who wishes to sell his horse, advertises it as follows:

"For sale, a brown horse, with a Roman nose in condition, and very fond of traveling—having run away four times within a week."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, May 31, 1854.

SUBSCRIPTIONS EXPIRING.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

PRACTICAL HINTS ABOUT KEEPING MILK FROM SOURING.

MILK is a compound substance, made up of a mixture of oil, (butter,) sugar, caseine (curd) and water. If allowed to stand still, the oily matter will rise to the top in the form of cream. There is a little free alkali (soda) in the water of all sweet milk, and without this soda the water will not have the power to keep the caseine or curd dissolved. The sugar of milk is also dissolved in the water. If the sugar can get access to air it is constantly inclined to change to an acid, (lactic acid,) just as sweetened water changes to vinegar when exposed to air, and we can see just why milk curdles, and how it may be kept sweet.

We all know that acids destroy or neutralize the effects of alkalies, (such as soda, potash, lime, &c.) As before stated, when the milk is new, there is some free soda in it, but when some acid is formed from the milk sugar, this acid neutralizes the soda, and the water without the soda cannot dissolve the caseine, but it separates into a mass of curd. More sugar turns to more acid, and in time the whole becomes quite sour. Now there are two ways of preventing this souring. The first is,

Keep the air away from the milk as much as possible. We cannot very well keep the milk covered air-tight, but the oil or cream which rises to the top forms a very good cover *if it is kept unbroken.* If, then, it is desired to keep the milk some length of time, great care should be taken to keep it still, and preserve the cream undisturbed. Those who get milk but once a day should divide it into several portions, each portion to be kept undisturbed till it is wanted for use. The second method is,

Put into new milk a little extra soda to neutralize the acid as fast as it is formed. A bit of soda, say the bulk of a marrowfat pea to a quart of milk, will not injure its taste or quality, while it will often keep it sweet for a day or more longer than without it. We have often taken milk already beginning to sour and curdle, and by stirring in well a little soda, and boiling it, have re-dissolved the curd, and rendered the milk as sweet and good as when first drawn from the cow. We know that sweetened water will turn more rapidly to vinegar, (acetic acid,) if it is kept warm. Just so the sugar of milk turns to acid (lactic) sooner if kept warm, and on this account the cooler milk is kept, the longer it will remain sweet.

It is well known that a heavy thunder-storm will often render milk speedily sour. This may

be effected in two ways: the agitation of a thunder clap may introduce more air into the milk, and the great amount of electricity passing through the milk may hasten the change of the sugar to acid. We have heard it suggested, with how much truth we cannot say, though there is some plausibility in the statement, that milk is less likely to be affected by thunder if it is kept in glazed earthenware instead of metal vessels like tin pans; and also that it will, at such time, keep better if the vessels are placed upon dry wooden benches or shelves away from the walls, than if set upon the bottom of the cellar or milk-room. The reason assigned is, that the dry benches or shelves act as non-conductors, and prevent electricity from going through the milk in its passage from the clouds to the earth.

The most important thing in the care of milk, however, is to leave it undisturbed—not even moving the vessel, or agitating the surface from the time the milk is strained, till it is all required for use.

The shallower milk vessels are made, the greater will be the yield of cream, as it will the more readily rise to the top.

HINTS ABOUT AVOIDING FIRES.

VERY many large fires, as well as many severe burns, may be avoided by understanding that air is necessary to produce combustion, and that the exclusion of air is as effectual as an application of water. Indeed, in extinguishing fire, water chiefly acts by shutting out air, and any other means of shutting out the air is just as effectual. We have shown this frequently in lectures on heat, by pouring upon the table a quantity of spirits of turpentine, alcohol, or ether, and when set on fire so as to produce a large flame, we have instantly extinguished it, by quickly spreading over it a silk handkerchief or piece of paper, which for the instant shut out the air.

A week or two since, a young lady in Danbury, Ct., upset a camphene lamp, the contents of which spread over her dress and enveloped her in flames, but she seized a blanket from a bed, and immediately wrapped it closely around her, and thus smothered the fire, (shut out the air,) and escaped without injury. Five years since, we were transferring from one vessel to another, two gallons of mixed sulphuric ether and chloroform—both very inflammable substances, which burn with a great flame—when a person in the room, carelessly brought a lighted lamp near, and set the whole on fire. We instantly snatched a table-spread from a table near by, and with this entirely covered the flame and extinguished it. We sacrificed the dishes and food upon the table, but saved the house, perhaps the block of buildings, and perhaps our lives, as a moment's delay would have enveloped the whole room in flames.

Two years since a servant girl, contrary to oft-repeated and positive directions, undertook to fill a fluid lamp while burning, and, as was certain to be the case, the can of liquid took fire, (not “exploded,”) and was dropped upon the floor, setting her under garments on fire. She ran for the door, but another domestic happened to catch hold of her outer clothes in such a way as to draw them closely around her, and thus unwittingly smothered the flame, while a

member of the family extinguished the burning lamp, can, and fluid upon the floor by spreading an ironing cloth over it.

Some dozen years since, one of the boys on our farm, was at work in the horse and carriage barn before light, one winter morning. When called to breakfast he left the lantern where it was knocked down by one of the horses, and a large mass of straw for bedding was set on fire. When discovered, the whole mass—four or five feet in diameter—was in a flame that nearly reached to the hay hanging down from a mow above, containing several tons. In this case, a horse blanket was at once thrown upon the center of the flame, and others quickly added, and the fire extinguished without damage, although large volumes of smoke poured forth from the doors and other openings, and almost prevented any one from entering.

We have known of instances of rooms being found on fire, where by closing them up, the fire has been confined, and kept in a smothered state until sufficient help with abundance of water could be procured to at once extinguish the flames. In a great number of instances, extensive conflagrations could have been avoided, had the fire been kept where it originated till efficient aid arrived. This could have been done by simply closing up doors and windows, instead of throwing them all wide open, as is usually the case.

We have thus given a few instances, and we might add many others, where serious injury has been averted by applying a simple preventive, that of shutting out the free access of air, which is necessary to feed the flame. Let every person fix it in their minds, and in the minds of every member of their families, old and young, that other means than water may be used to smother fire. Do not teach this by precept only, for in the excitement of a fire mere precepts will be forgotten, but let a few experiments be made before the family to illustrate the principle.

For example, pour upon the hearth—or better upon a flat stone or board out of doors—a quantity of alcohol, turpentine, burning fluid, oil, ether, or other inflammable substance, set it on fire, and then extinguish it by spreading a cloth quickly over it. Re-light it and extinguish it with a newspaper, and repeat the experiment with a handkerchief, an apron, a dress, a cloak, a table-cloth, bed-quilt, &c. It would also be well to make the experiment with burning shavings, straw, &c. The experiment may be varied by smearing an upright block, barrel, or post with oil, alcohol, or otherwise, and when on fire, extinguish it with a cloth or old garment.

Some simple experiments like these are always interesting; they develop thought, and prepare one for acting coolly and effectually in an emergency. They are drilling and manœuvring soldiers previous to a battle.

A GOOD RECIPE.

RICE BALLS.—A few days since we sat at the table of a Connecticut lady, who has fortunately been rightly *educated* to look upon the care of her own household affairs and the proper instruction of her own children, as a higher and nobler occupation than nursing poodles and lap-dogs, or pursuing the gay baubles of fashionable

life. We need not say that her house was in order, and that under her superintendence food was prepared and the table arranged to please both eye and taste. But we did not commence this to write about household arrangements in general—for, although we have an eye upon such matters wherever we go, we leave the subject to our fair correspondents who have promised us aid in this line—we now only wish to give what we call *the* best method of cooking rice to our taste. At our request, the lady above referred to, furnished us the following recipe, which is simple and *good* we know.

Boil rice until it is soft, and while warm make it into cakes or flat balls. Dip these balls into a beaten egg, and then roll them into Indian meal till thoroughly coated. This done, fry them in lard, which is better than butter for this purpose. Serve them with sauce, or with butter or cream and sugar.

Try them ladies, and in return for this recipe, send us one of your best.

SUFFOLK PIGS.—Mr. JOHN R. PAGE writes us that in the account of feeding Suffolk Pigs, which we published with a cut in No. 8 of this volume, (May 3d,) he omitted to state that all the pigs there described, particularly those fed by Mr. CROSSMAN, were from *coarse, common sows*, and were the get of the Suffolk Boar Prince.

EARLY PRODUCE IN NEW-YORK MARKETS.

WHENCE DERIVED.

BUT a few years since, Long Island furnished New-York city with nearly all early garden produce, and no complaint of a scarcity was heard; soon Connecticut, Massachusetts, and the vicinity north and west of the city, were called into requisition, and now, the Southern States and Bermuda Isles added to the list of producers, do not glut the market. The Southern States and Bermuda supply our market in the spring, before our colder climate can grow what is needed. One dealer (J. J. KIPP) has already this spring brought from Norfolk, Savannah, and Charleston to this market, about 3000 bushels of green peas, 1400 head of cabbages, 3000 baskets and 1500 boxes of strawberries. He has also brought cherries for a month past, few of course at first, but now from 30 to 40 bushels per trip.

The peas are worth from \$3 50 to \$5 per bushel; cabbages 12½ cents per head, and those very small; strawberries 50 to 75 cents per quart or box. The cherries bring \$6 per bushel. We saw to-day (Friday, May 26) a lot of strawberries said to be the first from Shrewsbury, N. J. They looked well though not quite as large as those from the South. New potatoes have been in the market for some time from Bermuda, and are worth \$7 per bbl., but they are just beginning to come from Charleston and Savannah, some 100 to 150 bbls. per steamer, twice a week. They expect to bring as many as 300 bbls. a trip in a week or two. The price must soon be lower.

For several items of information given above, we are indebted to Messrs. SHERMAN, BAKER & Co., of Fulton market.

ANOTHER ADVANCE IN THE PRICE OF GUANO.—The Peruvian Government have notified their agents in this country to advance the price of

Guano *five dollars per ton*. This with the four dollars advance in February last, makes nine dollars per ton, about 20 per cent. since the commencement of this year.

MYRTLE WREATH; or, STRAY LEAVES RECALLED.
CHARLES SCRIBNER, 145 Nassau st., N. Y.

The excellent articles which have occasionally appeared in this journal for the past few months, from the pen of the fair authoress of the above work, have given our readers a foretaste of her ready perception, enlarged and just observation, good sense, and lively graphic manner; but they foreshadow little of her touching pathos, sly humor, and delightful imaginings. For all these and more, we must refer them to the *Myrtle Wreath* itself, which, if we do not misjudge it, will prove one of the most popular books of the day. MINNIE MYRTLE writes just as she talks and acts, and that is like a clear-headed, good-hearted, unsophisticated woman, fresh from the country; who looks upon most things as they are, and speaks of others as she would wish them to be. Prose and poetry are mingled throughout her volume, and the stories have one great merit, which is not common now-a-days—they are short. Examples of these we shall hereafter give in our pages; in the meanwhile we advise our readers to anticipate us by purchasing the book. It is a beautiful volume of near 400 pages, and may well adorn the center-table of any parlor.

For the American Agriculturist.

DOMESTIC LABOR HONORABLE.

HOUSE-KEEPING is too often considered a mere drudgery, and domestic labor a kind of service to be performed only by the uneducated and uncultivated. A greater mistake could not be made, nor one more disastrous to true happiness and family comfort. Puddings and pies, bread, butter and cheese, and all the *et ceteras* of dinner-pot, oven, and roaster, have much more to do with the enjoyment of those who gather around the same table, beneath the same protecting roof, than is generally believed.

Any young lady who ventures to assume the duties of wife and house-keeper, without knowing how to make good bread, or attend to the various preparations for the table which are necessary in every family, is taking a leap in the dark. She is periling her own happiness, and the happiness of him whom she has promised to love and honor. No one who has lived in a well-ordered home, can be happy in exchanging it for one where sour, or heavy bread is the order of the day, where biscuits are yellow with saleratus, or heavy for the want of it, where the beef-steak is "fried to a chip" in boiling fat, instead of being nicely broiled on a gridiron, where every thing which a husband provides is ruined in the cooking, and rendered as unhealthy, and disagreeable as it can well be made. Love, under such circumstances, will almost surely become fretful, if no worse calamity befalls; and his torch instead of burning clearer and brighter, as it always should do, will gradually grow pale and sickly, and flicker like a dying candle in its socket.

The domestic education of our young ladies is too much neglected. They are taught French, music and drawing, and after a few years at boarding-school, return home, too often with

the idea that they are highly educated and accomplished, and have nothing more to learn. The work, which they deem finished, is scarcely begun. Such attainments are by no means to be undervalued. I would not have them know less of these branches of knowledge. French and German are so much spoken in our country by multitudes, who have emigrated to our shores, that it is desirable to be able to converse in these languages even if we never travel in Europe, or read the great authors of those nations in their mother tongue. Music and drawing refine the mind, and both may be made of practical benefit in the management of a family of little folks. I have heard of a mother, who, when her children were restless and uneasy, on the very verge of disobedience, and contention, would soothe and quiet them, and like David charm away the evil spirit by music. She would sing in a low and pleasant measure, some story which would have an interest in itself, and an additional interest from the peculiar manner of reciting it. Children are always amused by drawing, and a mother who can instruct and assist them need not consider the time wasted, which she has spent in acquiring the skill to do so.

But French, music, and drawing, nor any mere book education, cannot take the place of a practical acquaintance with the daily duties of the household. Any thing worth doing at all, it is often said, is worth doing well. There is a right way, and a wrong way in washing dishes, and in sweeping floors and carpets, as well as in the fitting of a dress, or the conjugating of a verb, and it is just as important your dishes should be properly washed, as that your dress should fit neatly and smoothly.

It is the spirit with which any labor is performed, that makes it degrading or elevating. I always look with feelings of the truest respect upon one who arranges her household cares with ability, who presides calmly, decisively, and lovingly over those who may be under her direction, and who brings order out of confusion, and keeps it in the ascendent. She may be ignorant of books, she may know nothing of style or fashion, but she is a noble woman, and she has a character far superior to many whose advantages have greatly exceeded hers.

"Act well your part" in whatever sphere of life you are placed, "there all the honor lies." do not look upon any thing which you can do to add to the comfort of your family as beneath or unworthy your attention. Remember that hands were made to use, not to be looked at, or for mere pegs for the suspension of jewelry.

Let your heart be in your work, and do it cheerfully, not grudgingly, and every one whose respect is worth having, will regard you as you deserve. Domestic labor is no disgrace to the wealthiest and fairest lady that ever walked on our beautiful earth.

ANNE HOPE.

DEMAND FOR CATTLE.—The *St. Louis Intelligencer* of the 19th inst., says that "dealers from New-York are scouring Illinois and Indiana to buy up stock to meet the high prices current at the metropolis. High prices have been paid for good beef cattle—\$7 50 to \$8 50 per 100 lbs. net; \$4 and \$4 25 live weight are the current rates at Chicago, and but few to be had at that."

Scrap-Book.

SNOBBERY IN NEW-YORK.

THE New-Yorkers beat the world, even Paris, on extravagance. In a pungent article on the subject, a correspondent has the following:

"Countless instances of the reckless extravagance of 'our best society' might readily be adduced. We will take the single article of dress. We are given to understand, by those familiar with the subject, that a lady's dress—lace and jewelry included—such as are worn at our balls, is thought quite common unless it cost a thousand dollars! That is to say, the fair wearer, whose total stock in life in the way of intellectual and physical acquirements would hardly secure her a living, or enable her to educate a son, spends as much in one evening's folly—for the dress cannot possibly be worn twice—as the gray-haired book-keeper, or an ingenious mechanic, or a skillful foreman printer can make in one year. Her night's gadding costs society as much as would support a family for twelve months.

"And who are the people that wear these \$1000 dresses? Are they sensible, intellectual, honorable, amiable? Have they even the poor recommendation of high blood, or hereditary respectability? Alas! Snooks' father was a joiner, and his own hands have been hardened by the use of the plane. Jenkins grew his own potatoes, and supplied fashionable families with the vegetables when fashionable people lived in Dey street. Slubberlops painted doors and windows in his early youth, and Mrs. S. mixed the paint. Worse than this, Snooks is a stupid, dog-headed clown; Jenkins is mean and narrow-minded; Slubberlops believes that Dickens wrote Shakespeare, and that the 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' is the work of Mr. Barry, of Broadway. Respectable, though ignorant, in the humble station in which they began life, they are now snobbish, contemptible and extravagant.—*Lima Weekly Visitor*.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.

A FRENCHMAN, newly arrived in London, impatient to see the town, but fearful of not finding his way back to the hotel, carefully copied upon a card the name painted upon the wall at the corner of the street in which it was situated. This done, he felt himself safe, and set out for a ramble, much upon the principle vulgarly known as "following one's nose." The whole day long he strolled and stared to his heart's content; wearied at last he jumped into a cab, and with the easy, confident air of a man who felt at home, he read from the card he had prudently preserved, the name of the street he dwelt in. The cabman grinned horribly. "This English pronunciation is sadly difficult," said the Frenchman to himself, "he does not understand me," and he placed the card before the man's eye. Cabby grinned more than ever, gazed in his fare's astonished face, and ended by sticking his hands in his pockets, and roaring with laughter.

Indignation on the part of the foreigner; he appealed to the passers-by, who gravely listened to him at first, but upon beholding his card, joined one and all in chorus with the coachman. The Frenchman now got furious, swore, stamped, gesticulated like a candidate for bedlam. He went so far as to threaten the laughers; a crowd assembled; every body sympathized with him till they learned the circumstances of the case, when they joined in the infectious hilarity. Up came the police, those guardian angels of bewildered foreigners in London's labyrinth. The aggrieved Gaul felt sure of sympathy, succor, and revenge. He was never more mistaken.

The gentleman in blue roared like the rest. They evidently could not help it. Compunction mingled with mirth, but they nevertheless guffawed exceedingly.

To what extremities the desperate Frenchman might have proceeded it is impossible to say, had not a gentleman acquainted with his language appeared upon the scene. He too laughed violently on beholding the card, and when he had spoken a few words to the Frenchman, the Frenchman laughed likewise, which was a signal for a commencement of the general hilarity. The address, so carefully copied by the foreigner at the corner of his street, was the following—"Commit no nuisance."—*Blackwood*.

HIBERNIAN SIMPLICITY.

AN amusing instance is afforded by the following little story, told us by a friend, in whose words we give it:

"Molly, our housemaid, is a model one, who handles the broomstick like a sceptre, and who has an abhorrence for dirt and a sympathy for soapuds, that amounts to a passion. She is a bustling, busy, rosy-cheeked, bright-eyed, blundering Hibernian, who hovers about our bookshelves, makes war upon our papers, and goes about thirsting for new worlds to conquer, in the shape of undusted and unrighted corners.

"One day she entered our library in a confused and uncertain manner, quite different from her usual bustling way. She stood at the door with a letter between her thumb and fingers, which she held at arm's length as if she had a gunpowder plot in her grasp. In answer to our inquiries as to her business, she answered:

"An' plase yer honor, I'm a poor girl, and han't much larnin', and ye sees, plase yer honor, Paddy O'Reilly, and the betther than him doesn't brathe in ould Ireland, has been writin' of me a letther—a love letther, plase yer honor; an'—an'—"

"We guessed at her embarrassment, and offered to relieve it, by reading the letter. Still she hesitated, while she twisted a bit of raw cotton in her fingers.

"Shure," she resumed, "an' that's jist what I want, but it isn't a gentleman like yerself that would be likin' to know ov the sacrets between us, and so (here she twisted the cotton quite nervously) if it 'ill only plase yer honor, while yer radeing it, so that ye may not hear it yerself, if y'll jist put this bit of cotton in yer ears an' stop up yer hearin', an' thin the sacrets 'ill be unbeknown to yer?"

"We hadn't the heart to refuse her, and with the gravest face possible, complied with her request; but often since, we have laughed heartily as we have related the incident."—*N. Y. Journal*.

A REASONING FOX.

A CERTAIN Jagare, who was one morning keeping watch in the forest, observed a fox cautiously making his approach towards the stump of an old tree. When sufficiently near, he took a high and determined jump on to the top of it; and after looking around awhile, hopped to the ground again. After Reynard had repeated this knightly exercise several times, he went his way; but presently he returned to the spot, bearing a pretty large and heavy piece of dry oak in his mouth; and thus burdened, as it would seem for the purpose of testing his vaulting powers, he renewed his leaps on to the stump. After a time, however, and when he found that, weighted as he was, he could make the ascent with facility, he desisted from further efforts, dropped the piece of wood, and coiling himself upon the top of the stump remained motionless as if dead. At the approach of evening, an old sow and her progeny, five or six in number, issued from a neighboring thicket, and pursuing their usual track, passed near to the stump in question. Two of her sucklings followed somewhat behind the rest, and just as they neared his ambush, Michel, with the rapidity of thought, darted down from his perch upon one of them, and in a twinkling of an eye bore it in triumph on to the fastness he had so

providentially prepared beforehand. Confounded at the shrieks of her offspring, the old sow returned in fury to the spot, and until late in the night, made repeated desperate attempts to storm the murderer's stronghold; but the fox took the matter very coolly, and devoured the pig under the very nose of its mother; which at length, with the greatest reluctance, and without being able to revenge herself on her crafty adversary, was forced to beat a retreat.—*Lloyd's Scandinavian Adventures*.

THE OLD BLACK BULL.

A HAPPY BLUNDER.—The following story we heard when a boy, but it will bear repeating.

The Rev. Mr. Bulkley, of Colchester, Ct., was famous in his day as a casuist and sage counsellor. A church in his neighborhood had fallen into divisions and contentions which they were unable to adjust among themselves. They deputed one of their members to visit the venerable Bulkley for his advice, with the request that he would send it to them in writing. It so happened that Mr. Bulkley had a farm in the extreme part of the town, upon which he entrusted a tenant, and to whom he must have been transmitting a letter at the same time. In superscribing the two letters, the one for the church was directed to the tenant, and the one for the tenant to the church. The church being convened to hear the advice which was to settle all their difficulties, the moderator read as follows:

"You will see to the repairs of the fences, that they may be built strong and high; and you will take especial care of the old black bull."

The mystical advice puzzled the church at first. But an interpreter among the most knowing ones was found who said:

"Brethren, this is the very advice we most need. The direction to repair the fences is to admonish us to take good heed as to the admission and government of our members. We must guard the church by our Master's laws, and keep out strange cattle from the fold. And we must in a particular manner set a watchful guard over the devil, the old black bull, that has done so much harm of late."

All perceived the wisdom and fitness of Mr. Bulkley's advice, and resolved to be governed by it. The consequence was, all the animosities subsided, and harmony was restored to the long afflicted church.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.—The following analysis of Gray's Elegy in a Country Churchyard, a composition which has been more extensively read, within a short period, than any other in our language, will exhibit the structure of our vernacular:

Anglo Saxon.....	777 words.
French.....	168 "
Latin.....	17 "
Dutch.....	12 "
German.....	6 "
Greek.....	4 "
Celtic.....	2 "
Scandinavian.....	2 "

988 words.

About four-fifths of the words in the English language are monosyllabic. The doxology, "From all that dwell below the skies," contains fifty words, all but ten of which are monosyllabic. The twenty-third psalm contains one hundred and seventeen words, all but twenty-two of which are monosyllabic.

TURKEY SEIZED FOR RENT.—A gentleman was considerably surprised to see a plump turkey served up for his dinner, and inquired of his servant how it was got. "Why, sar," replied Cuff, "dat ar turkey hab been roostin' on our fence dese tree nights; so dis mornin' I thought I would seize him for de rent ob de fence."

WHAT THE FARMER MOST NEEDS.

It is not a college endowed by the state, says a contemporary; it is a primary school, to prepare farmers sons and daughters for the higher walks in science as applied to agriculture. They need organization. They want farmers' clubs and neighborhood libraries of agricultural books. They need discussion. They need more intercourse, not only in their own town and county, but throughout the State and country, to see and learn what other farmers are doing, and adopt. This is the greatest need of farmers. They need to become satisfied with their avocation; to get rid of the prevailing notion that farming is, necessarily an unmental employment. The farmer is accustomed to think that he has no occasion for education, and never can become wealthy, or what the world calls respectable, while engaged in the culture of the earth, and therefore he seeks the first opportunity to escape from an avocation, placed under ban, not only by all others, but by his own class also. The great need of the farmer is that he shall declare himself independent of all classes; at least more so than they are of him, and is entitled to engage in any other calling whatever, and if he is a man of toil, that is no reason why he should not be a man of intellect. The great need of a farmer is organization, and this must be accomplished by a few self-sacrificing men, who will undertake the labor of establishing and maintaining farmers' clubs in every neighborhood. Farmers need not drop politics to take up agriculture. They must talk, read and think.—*Vermont Statesman*.

THE PROCESS OF COINING GOLD.—A United States mint has been completed in San Francisco, and is probably ere this time in active operation, coining down daily vast treasures of golden ore. It was intended that it should be prepared to coin thirty million dollars yearly. The following description of the system which is about to be established there, will afford a good general idea of the ordinary process of coining gold:

The metal, after being received in the deposit room, is carefully weighed and a receipt given. Each deposit is then melted separately in the melting room, and moulded into bars. These bars next pass through the hands of the assayer, who, with a chisel, chips a small fragment from each one. Each chip is then rolled into a thin ribbon, and filed down until it weighs exactly ten grains. It is then melted in a little cup made of calcined bone ashes, and all the base metals, copper, tin, &c., are absorbed by the porous material of the cup, or carried off by oxydation. The gold is then boiled in nitric acid, which dissolves the silver which it contains, and leaves the gold pure. It is then weighed, and the amount which it has lost, gives the exact proportion of impurity in the original bar, and a certificate of the amount of coin due the depositor is made out accordingly.

After being assayed, the bars are melted with a certain proportion of silver, and being put into a dilution of nitric acid and water, assume a granulated form. In this state the gold is thoroughly boiled in nitric acid, and rendered perfectly free from silver or any other baser metals which may happen to cling to it. It is next melted with one-ninth its weight of copper, and thus alloyed is run into bars, and delivered to the coiner for coinage. The bars are rolled out in a rolling mill until nearly as thin as the coin which is to be made from them. By a process of annealing they are rendered sufficiently ductile to be drawn through a longitudinal orifice in a piece of steel, thus reducing the whole to a regular width and thickness. A cutting machine next punches small round pieces from the bar about the size of the coin. These pieces are weighed separately by the "adjusters," and if too heavy are filed down—if too light they are re-melted. The pieces which have been adjusted are run through a milling machine, which compresses them to

their proper diameter and raises the edge. Two hundred and fifty are milled in a minute by the machine. They are then again softened by the process of annealing, and after a thorough cleaning are placed in a tube connecting with the stamping instrument, and are taken thence one at a time by the machinery, and stamped between the dies. They are now finished, and being thrown into a box are delivered to the Treasurer for circulation.

The machinery, of course, for all these processes, must be of the nicest kind. The weighing scales alone, in the deposit room of the California Mint, cost \$1000.—*Boston Weekly Journal*.

HORSES IN CINCINNATI.—We have endeavored to ascertain the extent of trade, the number of horses sold in this market per annum, and are certain that the result will astonish those who are not acquainted with the market. There are in Cincinnati three horse auction establishments and four principal drovers' and sale stables. The auctions are on Fifth, between Main and Sycamore; on Fifth, Sixth, and Vine, are proprietors of drovers' and Boarding stables, where horses are sold at private sale every day in the year.

During the last year the number of horses sold at auction stables named, was nine thousand three hundred and sixty. It is estimated by men familiar with the market, that an equal number are annually sold at the drovers' stables and at private sales elsewhere in the city. This would give us an aggregate of nearly nineteen thousand annually sold in this market.—*Commercial*.

SELFISHNESS.—Live for some purpose in the world. Act your part well. Fill up the measure of duty to others. Conduct yourselves so that you shall be missed with sorrow when you are gone. Multitudes of our species are living in such a selfish manner that they are not likely to be remembered after their disappearance. They leave behind them scarcely any traces of their existence, but are forgotten almost as though they had never been. They are, while they live, like one pebble lying unobserved amongst a million on the shore; and when they die, they are like that same pebble thrown into the sea, which just ruffles the surface, sinks, and is forgotten, without being missed from the beach. They are neither regretted by the rich, wanted by the poor, nor celebrated by the learned. Who has been the better for their life? Who has been the worse for their death? Whose tears have they dried up?—whose wants supplied?—whose miseries have they healed? Who would unbar the gate of life, to readmit them to existence?—or what face would greet them back again to our world with a smile? Wretched, unproductive mode of existence! Selfishness is its own curse; it is a starving vice. The man who does no good gets none. He is like the heath in the desert, neither yielding fruit nor seeing when good cometh—a stunted, dwarfish, miserable shrub.

BABY SHOW IN CANADA.—A correspondent of the *Burlington Free Press* gives an amusing account of a baby show in Bytown, Canada, on the 2d inst. The prizes were \$60 each to the three largest, fattest, and handsomest babies in the town of March. There were but two babies presented, one 16 and the other 17 months old, each of whom received a prize. After some appropriate speeches by the judges, one of the lucky mothers made the announcement that "she would have another baby to show at the same time and place next year, if there was a premium to be given," which caused rounds of applause.

A WASHINGTON clergyman, whilst stating a deficiency in the collections, remarked that since the issue of three cent pieces, the revenue of his church had decreased nearly one half.

THE OX THAT WOULDN'T STAY KILLED.—A farmer drove a very fat ox to market, expecting the animal when killed would yield some twelve or thirteen hundred of beef. He sold the ox; the buyer drove him off, and at night came back, representing that the animal had been slaughtered and offered to settle for him, but showing an account of his weight that fell short of the expectations of the farmer, who insisted on seeing the beef, and after weighing it with the tallow, he was forced to go home, though not half satisfied, with the money in his pocket. During the night after his return, the dead ox came back to his yard alive and well, having broken out of the butcher's enclosure; and the next day the farmer drove the same ox back to town, and offered to sell him to the same butcher, who having missed the animal, eyed the new comer rather suspiciously, and concluding that he it was who had been sold, bought the ox at a lumping price, and paid for him this time.

VELOCITY OF THE WIND.—Professor Stoddard, in a lecture recently delivered on the hurricane, in Knox county, Ohio, stated that in one town a grove of oak trees was almost entirely blown down. The trunk of one of these trees was about three feet in diameter. Assuming, however, its diameter to be but two and a half feet, a force of 147,000 pounds would be required to break it. The surface of the tree exposed to the action of the wind was about 1000 feet, which would give a pressure by the wind of 147 pounds per square foot, or a velocity of not less than 171 miles per hour, which is nearly one-fourth the initial velocity of a cannon ball. Allowing the height of the hurricane, or whirlwind, to have been sixty feet, the whole force exerted at one time along its track was five thousand million pounds, or working power equal to more than half the steam power of the globe.

A KENTUCKY HUNTER.—Wat Eckman has followed hunting for a livelihood since the year 1831. Since that period, he says, he has killed thirty-eight bears, nine hundred and eighty-four wolves, three thousand eight hundred and forty-seven coons, nine hundred and ninety foxes, nine hundred and sixty one wild geese, two thousand and forty pheasants, forty-four ground hogs, eighty wildcats, fourteen polecats, two hundred mink, besides squirrel, quail and other small game beyond his power to calculate.—The sum he has realized from his game, skins, &c., falls but little short of twelve thousand dollars.—*Evansville Journal*.

A LAMA TURN OUT.—A late Paris paper informs us, that a singular "turn out" was seen in the Bois de Boulogne recently. It was in the "Allee du Prado," where a young American girl was sporting about, drawn by two fine *lamas*, as large as donkeys, and harnessed up like horses. The gait of these animals, though not so fast as that of the French half-breeds, appeared to be good enough, and was remarkably regular. They carried their heads capitably. As this was the first appearance of an establishment of the kind in Paris, it created quite a sensation, and the riding and driving gentry in the Bois crowded about it to enjoy the spectacle more closely.

CATTLE FOR CALIFORNIA.—Over 3000 head of cattle have been driven from the counties of Crawford, Sebastian and Scott, in Arkansas, this season, for California; as also large droves from other frontier counties and the Cherokee Nation. Captain Deincle, at Port Gibson, is to leave in a few days with 1800 head.

AMBITIOUS.—One of our exchanges tells us of a lazy genius up his way, who being asked, as he lay sunning himself on the grass, what was the height of his ambition, replied: "To marry a rich widow that's got a cough."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there

is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

APPEARANCE OF CROPS.

THE CROPS.—The following from the *Palmyra* (Wayne Co.) *Democrat*, is a fair sample of the expressions of the press in the State in regard to the prospect of the coming crop:

"The prospect for a good crop is very fair in our county. Wheat looks remarkably well, and bids fair to fill well, and an early harvest may be expected. And such appears to be the condition throughout Western New-York. We are also in receipt of favorable accounts as to the crops in Western States, and there is no doubt a prospect of very abundant harvest generally."

We understand that the prospect for a good wheat crop in Wabash Valley is very poor—many fields where wheat had been sowed, have been plowed up for corn. On the line of the Michigan Central R. R., and on the line of the Southern R. R. in Michigan, the wheat fields give bad promise for a good crop.—*Ind. Sentinel*.

We indulged in a drive into the country some days ago, and assure the timid we never saw the wheat crop more promising at this season of the year. There will be plenty of grain raised in Ohio this season to supply the inhabitants of four such States; so there is no danger of starvation.—*Columbus (O.) Journal*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—The wheat crop in this section of country, looks fine, and bids fair to produce an abundant yield. In riding through New Castle county, on Saturday last, we saw that the prospect of a good harvest in that county was also very flattering.—*Smyrna (Delaware) Herald*.

THE WHEAT CROP.—In every part of the Greenbrier (Pa.) Country, so far as we can learn, the wheat crop promises excellently. Since the incoming of this month, the weather has been worthy of May in any climate—continuous sunshine, with the exception of one or two showers. A day's rain would not now be amiss.—*Greenbrier Era*.

THE JOINT WORM IN THE WHEAT.—We regret to learn, says the *Fredericksburgh News* of the 22d inst., that the Joint Worm is playing sad havoc in Carolina and Spottsylvania counties. An intelligent farmer told us on Saturday, that until ten days before, the promise of an unusually large crop had never been better.

THE CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.—The *Hamilton (C. W.) Journal* of the 19th inst., says that it has, from almost every part of the adjoining country, very favorable accounts of the state of the wheat crop. It is described as seldom having presented a better appearance at this season of the year.

VEGETATION AT THE WEST.—A letter from Richmond, Ind., says the season is very forward there; apples as large as hickory nuts on the trees; and the prospect excellent for a large yield of all kinds of fruit.

NEW WHEAT.—The *Chicago Journal* of the 19th inst., speaks thus encouragingly of the wheat crop in that State:

"Notwithstanding the backwardness of the season, we learn that the wheat crop is in greater forwardness in the State, than has been before known. We are advised that in many of the counties South, and in the interior, a considerable quantity of wheat will be cut as early as the tenth of June."

The Palmer Worm, a deadly foe to fruit trees, is making its reappearance in Western Massachusetts, and fruit growers are obliged to destroy all infected trees, to prevent worms from reaching others.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, May 8.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

We have now arrived at a period of the year when the weather exercises more influence on the tone of the grain trade than any other circumstance. The rise which took place in the temperature in the early part of the week, and the supply of moisture so much needed, have not failed therefore to have the effect of somewhat depressing prices. The downward movement has been further assisted by the extent of the foreign arrivals. In addition to considerable receipts from the Black Sea and Mediterranean off the coast, a fair quantity of Wheat has again come to hand from the Baltic; besides which, we have had good arrivals of Flour, partly direct from America and partly re-shipments of American Flour from France. The latter have been directed to London, and the former principally to Liverpool. At the same time the deliveries from our own growers have somewhat increased; this is shown by the return of the sales made at the towns furnishing the averages for the kingdom. The quantities sold stand thus for the week ending,

	Qrs.		Qrs.
April 8, 1854..	36,628.	Corresponding week, 1853..	88,343
" 15, "	41,926.	" "	75,972
" 22, "	54,353.	" "	68,439
" 29, "	70,581.	" "	74,904

The confidence of holders in regard to very high prices appears to have been considerably shaken by the facility with which our wants have hitherto been provided for, notwithstanding the war with Russia, and the shortness of the yield of the last Wheat crop in many of the principal Wheat-growing countries on the continent. We are, however, inclined to think that extraordinary exertions have been made to profit by the high rates which have been current in the British markets, and that it will not be easy to collect any very large quantity of Wheat in the Baltic during the summer months. There is also reason to believe that the supplies which have lately reached us from France would not have been received if money-matters had been easier there; and we should certainly not be surprised to find France compelled to purchase here before harvest. We are therefore of opinion that the fall from present rates will not be great; and any decline which may take place would be very likely to be recovered, if the opinion in regard to the exhausted state of the stocks on the continent should prove to be correct. The reports from the agricultural districts are, on the whole, of a satisfactory nature. Wheat has improved in appearance within the last week or two; and though the plant is unquestionably thin in many parts of the country, with propitious weather the produce might, and probably would, be large. The Lent-sown Corn and Pulse crops already exhibit the benefit of the recent warm showers; and the growth of grass has also been promoted. The dull reports from Mark Lane, of Monday last, produced less effect on the trade at Liverpool on Tuesday than usual; indeed, Wheat partly recovered the depression of the previous market-day, bringing rates nearly equal to those current on that day se'nnight. This was owing to a large country demand, the attendance of buyers from different quarters being described as one of the most

numerous that had taken place during the year. Flour was also in good request, and with an arrival of 74,000 bbls. from America, the fall in prices was only 1s. to 1s. 6d. per bbl.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced since our last from 25 to 37½ cents per bbl. Corn 3 to 4 cts. per bushel. Pork a little lower. Beef higher. Wool continues very dull.

Cotton an advance of ½ ct. per lb. Rice and Sugar more active. Tobacco no change.

Money market, nothing new.

The Weather continues rather wet, and much Corn, Potatoes, and other roots still to plant; and Barley and Oats to be sown. Wheat and Rye look well; Grass is extremely thick set, and a good crop of Hay is almost certain. Fruit promises fairly. We hope an unusual quantity of Corn and Potatoes will be planted this year. They are certain to pay well.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, May 27, 1854.

POTATOES are still plenty, and prices about the same as last quoted. New ones are now in the market in large quantities from Bermuda. We must wait for another crop, before any thing more is said about apples. There are only a few dozen barrels to be seen in the whole market. Carrots, Parsnips, Turnips, and Onions are nearly gone. The few left are consequently high in price, though poor in quality. The stands dealing in the products now so scarce, look desolate enough.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes are worth \$4 per bbl.; Western Reds, \$2 75; Junes, \$2 75; Common, \$2 50; Russet Apples, \$5; Onions, \$3 50; Carrots, Parsnips, and Turnips, \$3; Spinach, \$3; Radishes, \$1 per hundred; Green Onions, \$6; Lettuce, \$2; Leeks, \$10; Asparagus, \$6; Parsley, \$2 50; Cheroots, \$6; Butter, 18¢@22¢, per lb; Cheese, 8¢@11¢; Eggs are scarce and worth 14¢@14½¢ per dozen.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, May 29, 1854.

THERE is about the average number of cattle in market to-day. Still, prices are high, too high. The weather was no draw-back, and yet sales were slow. Butchers offered 12½ cents per pound openly, which was refused. At these times of high prices, there is much sticking between buyers and sellers in regard to the true weight of cattle which is obtained by estimate. The quality was not quite so good as last week. We noticed no extras, and saw quite a number of inferior cattle.

Swine are somewhat higher, and not so many in market. Sheep and Lambs are plenty, but bring good prices.

Beeves sell from 10¢@13 cts. per pound.

Cows " \$20@35

Cows & calves \$30@50

Swine sell from 4¢@5 cts. per pound.

Calves " \$4@6 50

Sheep " \$2 50@10, according to quality

and whether woolled or sheered.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,499	2,230
Cows, 21	
Calves, 912	
Sheep, 274	
Swine, 755	

The Hudson River R. R., brought 1000 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 250; Erie R. R., 300 and 755 swine; the Harlem Railroad 66 Beeves, 912 Calves, and 274 sheep; Beeves from New-York State number 363; Ohio, 897, of which 204 came on foot; Kentucky, 72; Illinois, 221; Pennsylvania, 323; Virginia, 77.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 50	
Veals, 160	
Cows and Calves, 175	
Cows, 25	
Sheep, woolled, 2,000	
Sheep, sheared, 1,400	
Lambs, 600	

BROWNINO'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	223
Sheep,	1874
Cows and Calves,	85
Veals,	30

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	70
Cows,	120

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	per 100 lbs. 5 87½¢ @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	6 62½¢ @ —

Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	per lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ — 45

Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	per chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	per 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	Upland, Florida, Mobile, N.O. & Texas.
Middling.....	8 8 8 8
Middling Fair,.....	9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Fair.....	10½ 10½ 10½ 11
	11 11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	per yard, — 12½¢ @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.	
Java, White.....	per lb. — 14 @ — 14½
Mocha.....	— 13½¢ @ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10½¢ @ — 12
Maracaibo.....	— 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo.....	(cas.) — 9½¢ @ — 10½

Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	per lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 20

Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	per gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 16

Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	per lb. — 47 @ — 49

Flax.	
Jersey.....	per lb. — 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	per bbl. 7 50 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2.....	7 50 @ 7 87
State, common brands.....	8 25 @ 7 62½
State, Straight brand.....	8 62½ @ 7 75
State, favorite brands.....	8 50 @ 8 —
Western, mixed do.....	8 31½ @ 8 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 37 @ 8 31½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	8 37 @ 8 12½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 75 @ 8 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	9 — @ 9 62½
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 87½ @ 9 75
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 10 —
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 25 @ 11 38
Canada, (in bond).....	7 75 @ 7 81½
Brandywine.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Georgetown.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Petersburgh City.....	8 75 @ 8 81½
Richmond Country.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Alexandria.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 72½ @ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	4 68½ @ 4 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 62½ @ 3 75
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	per punch. 18 25 @ —

Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	per bush. 2 23 @ 2 37½
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	2 — @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 — @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 — @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 10 @ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80 @ 1 95
Rye, Northern.....	1 12½ @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— 82 @ — 83
Corn, Round White.....	— 82 @ — 84
Corn, Southern White.....	— 82 @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— 85 @ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— 80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— 86 @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	49 @ — 52
Oats, New-Jersey.....	46 @ — 49
Oats, Western.....	53 @ — 54
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ — 49
Oats, Southern.....	42 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	per 2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	per lb. — 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 21 @ — 23

Hay, for shipping:	
North River, in bales.....	per 100 lbs. — 87½¢ @ — 90

Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	per ton. 285 — @ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	per lb. — 15½¢ @ —
Sisal.....	— 10 @ — 14½
Sunn.....	— 5½¢ @ —
Italian.....	per ton, 240 — @ —
Jute.....	— 120 @ — 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	— 220 @ — 235
American, do., Dressed.....	— 250 @ — 290
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.	
1853.....	per lb. — 40 @ — 44
1852.....	— 38 @ — 40

Molasses.	
New-Orleans.....	per gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	— 23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	— 25 @ — 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	— 25 @ — 27
Cardenas, &c.....	— 23½¢ @ — 24

Nails.	
Cut, 4d@60d.....	per lb. — 4½¢ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County, per 280 lb. — @ 5 75	
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	per bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	per 280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	per gall. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City.....	per ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33 —

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	per bbl. 9 50 @ 12 25
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	— @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	per tce. 15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	per bbl. 14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	— @ 16 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	per lb. — 10½¢ @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	— 8½¢ @ — 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ 8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	— 6½¢ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	per bbl. 13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	per lb. — 9 @ — 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	— 26 @ — 28
Butter, Ohio.....	— 12 @ — 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	— 20 @ — 25
Butter, Canada.....	— 12 @ — 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	— 10 @ — 12

Saltpetre.	
Refined.....	per — 6½¢ @ — 8
Crude, East India.....	— 7 @ — 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	— 5 @ — 5½

Seeds.	
Clover.....	per lb. — 7 @ — 9
Timothy, Mowed.....	per tce. 14 — @ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped.....	— 17 @ — 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	per bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —

Wool.	
American, Saxony Fleeced.....	per lb. — 50 @ — 55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	— 46 @ — 48
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	— 42 @ — 45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	— 36 @ — 38
Extra, Pulled.....	— 42 @ — 48
Superfine, Pulled.....	— 39 @ — 41
No. 1, Pulled.....	— 33 @ — 37

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS.—(invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

SALE OF STOCK.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF DURHAM AND Dairy Stock, in Westchester County, N.Y., by JAMES M. MILLER, on the farm of JAMES BARNHART, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York City; by the Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly, will take place on Thursday, June 22d, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.

Having been solicited by numerous Cattle-breeders, as before, in my native County of Westchester, to get up a sale in which all may participate to any desired extent, whether wishing to sell one or more animals, and my old friend JAMES BARNHART, having again kindly consented to give the use of his capacious premises upon which to make the sale, I have made the above announcement, and now invite all persons having high-bred and grade Cattle for sale, either in this or adjoining States, to participate in the advantages offered.

The name and full description of Animals intended for sale, with the owner's name and residence, must be sent to my Office, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next, to be inserted in the Catalogue, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th June; and the Cattle must be on the ground before 10 o'clock on the day of sale, or earlier, if possible, which will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, rain or shine.

The charge for selling, including all charge for Advertising, Catalogue, Commission, &c., will be Five Dollars per head, except when special bargains are made for calves or low-priced animals.
None but cattle of well-known breeds, of established character, will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without reserve.
JAMES M. MILLER,
No. 81 Maiden Lane.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK CITY WILL FIND a pleasant stopping place at **SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL**, 14 Beekman street, (near the park). Neat rooms with clean beds, at 35 to 50 cents per day. Meals furnished in the Dining-Saloon or in rooms, and a reasonable charge only made for dishes ordered. 37-47

THE NEW HYDROPATHIC FAMILY PHYSICIAN.—A Medical Adviser and Ready Prescriber, with references to the Nature, Causes, Prevention and Treatment of Diseases, Accidents and Casualties of every kind; with a Glossary, Table of Contents, and Index; the whole illustrated with nearly Three Hundred Engravings and colored Frontispieces. By **JOEL SHEW M. D.** One large Volume of 820 pages, substantially bound in Library style. Published by **FOWLENS AND WELLS**, 308 Broadway, New-York. This great work contains,

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The New Hydropathic Family Physician is the most elaborate and complete popular work on the subject. Every family should have a copy.

Price, delivered free, or with postage prepaid by mail, only \$2.50. The amount may be enclosed in a letter, and directed to

FOWLENS & WELLS, 308 Broadway, N.Y. 37-39

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-49.

KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of Gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action. The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting in each and every nut, all of them being on upper side of the frame; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

We take this occasion to caution farmers against buying cheap mowers, if they do (as was the case with many last year) they incur loss, vexation and disappointment.

In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us the NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE.

(WARRANTY.) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers.

All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburgh Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y.

HOWARD & CO. Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For Sale by **R. L. ALLEN**, 189 Water street, N. Y.

The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky. 31-39

MACHINE WORKS.

M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBANON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, boat-stage, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns. 37-47

AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 37-47.

MONEY FOUND.—A SUM OF MONEY FOUND IN THE seed store, No. 187 Water street, which will be paid to any claimant who can prove the property and date of its loss. R. L. ALLEN.

WILD TURKEYS.—TWO FIRST-RATE TURKEY COCKS of this breed. [35-36] Apply at 191 Water street.

WILD MEXICAN POTATOES.—These are raised from seed brought from Mexico three years ago. They boil dry and mealy, and are highly lauded for the table by those who have used them. They are as early as the Kidney, and the root has not yet appeared among them. R. L. ALLEN, 35-37 189 and 191 Water st.

POUDRETTE.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 74 Cortlandt st., New-York. 22-35

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by **R. L. ALLEN**, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

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V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 7, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 39.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES;

OR GLEANINGS AMONG PRACTICAL MEN.

ON Thursday and Friday of last week, we visited Bound Brook, New-Jersey, and vicinity. This village is on a line between Somerset and Middlesex counties, and lies upon the Raritan River, partly in the three towns of Bridgewater, Franklin, and Piscataway. Of the general character of the soil in this section, we will defer our remarks till we have gone over it more thoroughly in connection with the neighboring towns. We visited several gentlemen in the vicinity, and gathered some notes from which we condense the following:

Mr. RICHARD S. CONOVER, who resides about a mile south of Bound Brook, spoke very strongly of the advantages of a Reaper and Mower. He joined with a neighbor and purchased a combined reaper and mower, and he thought the machine fully paid for itself in a single season. It had cut 17 acres of grass in ten hours—more than a one-horse rake could gather. It greatly facilitated getting in hay and grain at the proper season, and neighbors gladly paid \$10 a day to have it used on their farms. Mr. CONOVER has tried liming, and like others, finds that it soon destroys the organic matter in light sandy soils, and renders them less productive. On his clay lands lime is much more beneficial. We learned that much lime is used in this vicinity, as it is readily procured on the Raritan Canal at six to seven cents a bushel. Those who have light soils find them "lime-sick," from the reason stated above. We think a more moderate use of lime, with more organic manures, such as muck, and especially plowing in clover, would be better economy than the present free use of lime.

Mr. WM. GASTON has a pleasantly-located farm, two miles south-east of Bound Brook. Mr. G. is trying to carry out the principles of scientific, or "Book-farming" as it is called. He has commenced a system of thorough tile draining, and intends to drain his entire farm, even such parts as would usually be esteemed dry. Some ground which formerly produced nothing, last year produced fifty bushels of oats per acre, without manure after under-draining it. We saw it now covered with a prodigious growth of timothy and clover, where, before draining, nothing but a useless wild grass grew. Mr. G. has used large quantities of super-phosphate of lime, both home-made and purchased. He prefers his own make as better and cheaper. He says he is positively certain that his own pre-

paration of artificial manure has been and can be used *profitably*.

He purchased from New-York a large quantity of bone earth at \$3 to \$7 per ton. This has been treated in several ways. Some of it he mixed with one quarter its weight of sulphuric acid, diluting the acid first with three times its bulk of water. This was shoveled over well together and allowed to lay several days, and then mixed with four or five times its bulk of unleached ashes. This mixture has produced prodigious cabbages, and also given a very large yield of corn, and of potatoes to which he applies it mixed with muck and charcoal. He has not suffered at all with potato rot since using this mixture, though those around him have suffered much. This is an important fact, as in fields side by side with the above, the potato crop has been almost entirely lost.

Mr. G. now uses guano and salt quite freely with his mixture of bone black and acid, the acid being one-half the weight of the bones. The preparation thus made is afterwards mixed with large quantities of charcoal, (cinders from the locomotive.)

The mode of applying these mixtures to corn is especially worthy of attention. When the corn has got well above ground, he runs a small plow on each side of the row, turning the furrows into a ridge between the rows. The fertilizer, of whatever kind, is then scattered along in this shallow furrow on each side of the rows, and the dirt again thrown back with the plow. There are several practical advantages in this method. The earth is loosened and admits air and warmth. The fertilizer is placed in reach of the roots of the plant, but not in contact. It is a rapid method of applying the fertilizer effectually, since a man can sow it very fast when guided thus by a furrow. Mr. G. uses lime freely upon clay land, fifty to sixty bushels per acre. He prefers, and uses shell lime.

Mr. GASTON has several very fine cows, of improved and native breeds. Five of these are now *each giving over twenty-four quarts per day*. As we saw these five noble animals together in a yard, we really coveted them.

It gives us great pleasure to speak of Mr. G.'s experiments in agriculture. Such experiments or trials made by one who can afford a failure, are of great advantage to a community, and we heard numbers of Mr. G.'s neighbors speak appreciatingly of what he is doing.

Mr. R. G. VANDUYN has a very pretty farm west of the village. We inquired his experience with guano, in answer to which he stated that in an experiment upon one field, guano produced no visible effect on wheat, while in another trial on late sowed wheat, the guano

brought it forward so fast that it escaped the rust which nearly destroyed the wheat in other parts of the same field. He has wheat now growing, upon which super-phosphate was applied last fall broadcast and plowed in. This wheat looks better than that not so treated, but he doubts whether it will pay.

We were sorry to have but little time to examine the farm of Mr. JOHN S. RANDOLPH, two and a half miles southwest of the village. Mr. R. is draining considerable, and like many others in this vicinity, is carrying on intelligent experiments. One of these, which especially interested us, is a trial on wheat of guano and super-phosphate of lime, alone, and combined. In the same field, one large plot was treated with 300 lbs. of guano per acre, another with 300 lbs. of super-phosphate; a third with a mixture of 300 lbs. of guano and 250 lbs. of super-phosphate; and a fourth plot was left without any fertilizer. The guano and super-phosphate were both sown at the time of putting in the crop last fall. We went over this field, and found that the poorest in appearance is that without any fertilizer; the super-phosphate portion is a little better than this, but that having guano alone is far superior in color and growth, and apparently is fully equal to that part having super-phosphate with the guano. From present appearances, the money paid for the super-phosphate, was so much thrown away; but the ultimate yield may be different, and we hope Mr. RANDOLPH will give us the result at harvest.

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"The Short-horn breed is a cross between a Galloway heifer and a Teeswater bull; the progeny of these being at first bred in and in, till the character was established. CHARLES COLLINS [COLLING—*Eds. Ag.*] was the originator, and from his herd all full-blood Durhams are descended. * * * * In Great Britain there has scarcely ever been a breeder equally successful as a breeder of males and a breeder of females; and few breeders long maintain their position; there being some causes, not well understood, against a high state of excellence being perpetuated; while the introduction of new blood into a herd has a marked influence on the conformation of the produce."

Now, here are several distinct assertions, in one short paragraph, all given without further

qualification or explanation, and laid down as postulates—not one of which is true. Were we to find such a course of remark in some publications not professing to be agricultural, it would cause no surprise, nor should we think it worth while to refute it, as it is the custom of their conductors to give opinions founded in prejudice and ignorance, and then stick to them all the closer the more conclusively they are combated. But we find this tissue of error in one of our best publications, edited by men of science and attainments, and itself part of an editorial article! We are certainly surprised that so much error on an important subject should proceed from a pen so usually intelligent; and finding it where we do, we shall endeavor to put the matter right; but fearing in this, as in the adage, that truth must chase falsehood around the world before it will overtake it, so repeatedly has something of this sort, equally absurd, been published.

In the first place, the Short-horn breed of cattle is not a cross between a Teeswater bull and a Galloway heifer. No authentic history ever said so. On the contrary, the Short-horns are an ancient and well-established breed, existing in the north-eastern part of England as long as any breed of cattle can be traced. Thus all the subsequent "in and in" breeding by which "the character was established," goes for nothing. At all events, let the Short-horns have originated from what they may, no accurate, accredited testimony has ever claimed that a "Galloway" cross established the breed, or even confirmed it.

Secondly, "CHARLES COLLINS" was not the "originator," nor from "his herd are all full-blood Durhams descended." We will endeavor, for about the fortieth time, to put this matter right. CHARLES COLLING, not COLLINS, was a celebrated Short-horn breeder, on, or near the River Tees, in Durham, in the very heart of the Short-horn region, where those cattle, in the latter part of the last century, for a long time before, and during the years in which he bred them, usually went by the name of "Teeswater." When CHARLES COLLING commenced breeding Short-horns, or Teeswaters, there were many farmers in that neighborhood, who (and their fathers before them had been,) were celebrated for the high breeding and excellence of their animals. From them, CHARLES COLLING, and his brother, ROBERT COLLING, obtained their stock; and being shrewd, enterprising men, and good breeders withal, in the course of their practice, they brought the Short-horns into a notice and reputation over a considerable part of England that they had never before attained. These two men, also, from the notoriety they acquired, sold large numbers of cattle at high prices. They obtained the best animals they could find from which to breed, and became celebrated beyond any and all other breeders. But they neither invented, originated, nor established any thing new relative to the Short-horn breed.

It is true, that in the year 1796, CHARLES COLLING bred a cow calf, called *Lady*, which was one-eighth Galloway blood, being got by a three-quarter Short-horn and one-quarter Galloway bull. From this cow, *Lady*, he bred several calves, got by his best pure-bred Short-horn bulls, but he never again used the quarter-bred Galloway bull, called *Grandson of Bolingbroke*,

which got *Lady*. Of course *Lady's* calves were only one-sixteenth Galloway blood, and they constituted but a small part of Mr. COLLING's herd; consequently this small portion of foreign blood became less and less at every subsequent cross with the pure Short-horns, (for Mr. COLLING did not use *Lady's* bulls in his breeding,) and Mr. COLLING never claimed any advantage or merit for it over the thorough-bred animals; nor would the circumstance ever probably have been again heard of, had not a certain Mr. BERRY, who wrote the pretended history of the Short-horns for Youatt's celebrated book on cattle, for certain individual purposes, having cattle of his own connected with this Galloway cross, given great prominence and merit to this farcical "improvement" by COLLING, in the remote relationship of some of his own cattle with the Galloway blood. And it is from this account, only, that almost every writer since, who wishes to disparage purity of blood in the Short-horns, quotes this miserable twaddle of BERRY, in the inference that they are a made up breed, produced by a "Teeswater bull and a Galloway cow!" A greater absurdity cannot exist, than such a theory. No such "cross" has since been repeated, to public knowledge, and nothing at this day would sooner discredit the reputation of a Short-horn herd, than to introduce into it a Galloway bull, no matter how perfect of his kind the animal may be, nor however celebrated may be the breeder who should try the experiment. So, if the Galloway blood, as introduced by COLLING in the first place, being only one-sixteenth in grade, amounted to any thing as altering or benefitting the Short-horn, the continued breeding up into thorough Short-horn blood thereafter, must have soon obliterated every trace of it, excepting, perhaps, a "cropping out" in remote instances in an individual animal, which, probably, no breeder of any judgment or taste, would ever make a point of, as excelling in Short-horn merit.

Thirdly. Quite as erroneous is the assertion, that "scarcely has there ever been a Short-horn breeder equally successful as a breeder of males and a breeder of females. The two COLLINGS, during their whole course as breeders, produced males and females, equally good, alike. Mr. BATES, for many years the most distinguished of their successors, with cattle drawn directly from the best among the COLLINGS' herds, bred both bulls and cows, celebrated for their high excellence all over England. Mr. STEPHENSON, another noted breeder, of whom Mr. BATES purchased to engraft fresh blood into his herd, has been equally successful in breeding both sexes, to say nothing of Mr. MASON, the late Earl SPENCER, Mr. MAYNARD, and several others. This idea is all a fallacy, for which a single physiological reason cannot be given.

Fourthly. The next idea that we have quoted, that "few breeders long maintain their position, there being some causes, not well understood, against a high state of excellence being long perpetuated," is certainly a most extraordinary position for any man of the slightest scientific knowledge to assume. We presume that the person who penned that remark has heard at least of the science of physiology; and knows that the tendency of animated nature is to produce its own like in the perpetuation of its own race. Wherefore, then, should not high excellence, carefully bred, be preserved in

its own posterity? Or, would he, to produce new excellence, resort to baser material with which to keep up his standard? It is poorly worth while to argue with such absurdity, for not a shadow of proof can be given in its support.

And lastly, "the introduction of new blood into a herd has a marked influence on the conformation of the produce." To be sure it has—a truism "as old as the hills"—but taken in its connection with its context, the remark would mean that "new blood" always benefits the old to which it is introduced. This, of course, depends altogether upon what this new blood is. If of a better, and a purer quality, showing itself in greater excellence than that upon which it is designed to engraft it, it will benefit, or improve the progeny springing from it; if not, it will degrade it. That is all there is about this doctrine of new blood, or crossing. On no subject whatever is there more absurdity and nonsense, written and talked, than on this of crossing bloods. Most people think that it is a fatal error to breed from animals of the same blood and affinities, and that a cross directly out of the blood, if even into another and a baser breed, must be made, or all will go wrong. The theory, as generally taken, is full of error, and to give it proper explanation would require more pages than we now have the time or disposition to write. We can only say that it is the bane of all good and thorough breeding.

But enough for the time. It is far better to write nothing at all, than to propagate error, which must always, when adopted, result in manifest injury, and throw discredit on the cause which said efforts are intended to promote.

CHANGING SEED.

MUCH stress has by some been laid upon the necessity of changing seed. It is true that new varieties are continually being introduced, of which many will doubtless be found more productive, and better adapted to the climate than the old, yet we deem it a matter of more importance to get good seed than that which is new. We stated in a former number that we had cultivated the same variety of potatoes for 20 years on the same soil, and that instead of deteriorating, the produce had constantly improved in quantity and quality. This end was attained by selecting good sized, sound potatoes to plant. We have found success to follow the same course with other crops. We find in the *Worcester Spy* a paragraph which confirms our own experience, and that of many others. The editor of that paper says:

In a conversation last evening, with Mr. Jonathan Nelson, of this city, well known here as a substantial farmer and a reliable man, he informed me that he helped reap a field of rye, the past summer, of a little less than one acre and a half, yielding thirty-eight and a half bushels of excellent quality; that he has helped reap fifty-five successive harvests of rye on the same farm, owned by his father, (the late Deacon Nelson,) and himself, that in all that time the seed had never been changed; that the first of those fifty-five harvests was from seed raised on the same farm by the former owner, and that he knew not how long the process of independent husbandry had been carried on by his predecessor.

Facts and theories often disagree, but nature is constant and true to herself.

THE DORKING FOWL.

WE are glad to meet with the following common sense article in an English publication, the *Derby and Chesterfield Reporter*, on the Dorking and Game Fowls. It will be seen that it almost exactly coincides with our views as expressed on the same subject, page 104—column third—of the current volume of the *Agriculturist*. When we first met with the Dorking Fowl in England, we made up our minds that it was the best and most *scientific* bred bird we had ever seen—its fifth toe only excepted, which is an *excrecence* that ought to be got rid of in future breeding. A little knowledge in keeping them, justified us in pronouncing them entitled to the same rank among barn-door fowls, that Short-horns have taken among cattle; and years of experience in breeding them, have confirmed us in this opinion. The only trouble we have ever met with them is, in too close breeding, which it is essential to obviate. We, however, greatly esteem the cross with the Game Fowl as detailed in our article above alluded to, and yet we desire to see both the Dorking and Game perpetuated, and kept up pure and distinct by themselves.

The time will come when people will get sick enough of those great, coarse, ill-shaped Asiatic Fowls. We have expressed our opinion very plainly of these fowls ever since we met with the first importation. A more *unscientific* bred domestic bird we do not know. For the food consumed, it is utterly impossible for such a *modeled machine* to give the same amount of good flesh and eggs, that the finer and juster bred fowls will, such as the Dorking, the Game, the Spanish, the Poland, the Dominique, and many other varieties we could mention. But to the article alluded to.

The common sense of the public has brought back the Dorking Fowl to its wonted pre-eminence. At the sale after the Metropolitan Show, and also at the Birmingham Exhibition of this year, the Dorking Fowl met with readier disposal at large prices than any other bird. The public voice has recognized it as the bird for the English farm-yard; it is altogether the pet of John Bull, as possessing great and good qualities, without ostentation, and clamor. The history of our county town records no less than three poultry sales by public auction, and at each of those the Dorking Fowl obtained the highest bidding—good hens selling for as much as thirty shillings each; and further, the most successful breeder of Dorking Fowls is at this moment selling their eggs readily at three guineas per dozen. These and the Game Fowl, are the true British poultry. They are racy of the soil, and come down to us, like many other good things, from a remote antiquity. If it were possible to engraft the hardihood and quality of the latter upon the size and early maturity of the former, *perfection* would be obtained. The veriest gourmand could ask no more, for there would be quantity and quality enough to satisfy the most capacious and capricious of appetites. Tenderness and plumpness would go hand in hand with a juiciness fitted to enrapture an alderman who had passed the chair, or even a Metropolitan bishop. These are great and critical authorities in matters of taste. Bland, unctuous, and rosy as they appear, they are nevertheless excessively fastidious, the terror of cooks, and the final appeal in all matters appertaining to gustativeness and alimentary delight; but even such an ordeal could be borne by the fowl that combined in itself the respective excellencies of the Dorking and Game breed. The delicate taste of an Ariel, who could sit only where the bee sipped, and the greediness of an

Esquimaux, might be contemporaneously gratified under such a combination, and short only of this, the Dorking Fowl stands *pre-eminent* as the fowl for the table. Those persons, and those only, who saw and studied pen 160 at the Birmingham Poultry Show of 1853, can form an accurate idea of the size, quality, and beauty of a first-rate Dorking Fowl. They were the birds of the exhibition, and before them the whole tribe of Spanish and Cochins, black, white, brown, and buff, "paled their ineffectual fires;" thirty-five pounds weight of the most delicate meat under heaven were there enshrined in beautiful forms, and robed with a plumage in which richness and grace struggled for ascendancy.

Although this fowl was described by Pliny, by Columella, and by Aldrovandus, "a thousand years ago;" although it has been long known to naturalists as the "*Gallus Pentadactylus*," or five-toed hen, and recognized through this quality by every good housewife, who sought a good fowl in Leadenhall Market, yet, strange to say, it has been little patronized by the farmers in general, or even by persons of greater pretensions. Mr. Trotter, who has recently received a prize from the Royal Agricultural Society for the best essay on Poultry, devotes eighteen lines only to the Dorking Fowl, and in this quarter page commits several errors respecting them. He says, "This breed degenerates when removed from its native place." Now it is a fact, that birds bred in Lancashire have hitherto beaten all competitors. The Rev. Mr. Boys, of Biddenden, in Kent, took the chief prizes at Reigate, in Surrey, (the very home of the Dorkings;) but his birds, which he valued at £200, were beaten utterly at Birmingham by fowls from Lancashire, Derbyshire, and Shropshire. If I were to write that the Dorkings of Derbyshire may challenge the world, it would appear like a big, burly, blustering sentiment, "full of sound and fury signifying nothing;" but it is nevertheless not very far from truth. Take not one county away, or one division, or one town, but remove the birds of *one individual* from the competition, and then it is the modest opinion of a Derbyshire yeoman, that the Dorking Fowl, within a ten-mile radius of his county town, may safely vie with all England, and therefore with all the world. To the proof; in judging of public questions, we can be guided only by public results. If asked, where are the best Leicestershire sheep in England, the reply at once is, at Mr. Sandy's, Holme Pierrepont, Nottingham—and why? because, in a royal competition open to the United Kingdom he carries off the prize. People may hug themselves with self-complacency, and flatter themselves that *they have better at home*; but let them compete, and perhaps they will discover that there is something in a home atmosphere which leads to optical illusions, and thereby to defective judgment. A little solitary hill in a wide plain looks wonderfully large, for want of others with which to compare it; and both cattle and poultry have been known to look much larger by themselves than by the side of their rivals. But to return to the Derbyshire Dorkings; it was something that, in our county show, open to general competition, the first and second prizes in the adult classes, and the first prize in the chicken class, should be borne away by the native birds of the district, more especially when it is known that they evoked the admiration of so experienced and able a judge as Mr. Bond, of Leeds, and that not simply in comparison with the birds with which they were *then* in competition, but as fine specimens of their class. The *Cottage Gardener* (a great authority) moreover stated, that the prize chickens "were admitted by all to be the finest pen of young Dorking Fowls ever exhibited." In the show of world-wide reputation, and almost world-wide competition at Birmingham, the fowls from this neighborhood were only second to those of which exception has been made, and indeed the *first* prize for the best cock and pullet was carried off by Mr. Drewry, of Fewton

Mount, near Burton. These facts are related to show, that the Royal Agricultural Society's prize essay was incorrect in speaking of the degeneracy of the Dorking Fowl when removed from Surrey, and justify the opinion of a Derbyshire yeoman, that (with the exception of the Knowsley breed) there are three poultry yards within eight miles of each other, and all within ten of our county town, that might safely challenge any other three yards in the United Kingdom for the display of Dorking Fowls.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE REPORT, 1852.

CHEESE MAKING.

WE have received a copy of the Annual Report of the American Institute for 1852, which is just issued. Almost all such Reports are far too slow in making their appearance. The matters of which they are composed lose much of their interest, when, as in the present instance, a whole year's transactions have intervened. Some delay is, generally, unavoidable, but we earnestly look for and counsel improvement in this respect. This Report gives, in the compass of 512 pages, a general view of the transactions of the Institute during the year—more than half of the volume is devoted to reports of the meetings of the Farmer's Club. The more important portions of this part were published in our own and other journals at the time of these meetings.

The only criticism we would now make upon this report is, that in looking through its pages we find some little grounds for a feeling that prevails to some extent out of the immediate vicinity of New-York, viz., "that the benefits of the Institute, or especially of the Farmer's Club, are chiefly confined to a special few, who constitute a kind of 'mutual admiration society.'" Some parts of this report published at the expense and with the sanction of a great public association, savor too strongly of private puffing of goods and wares.

As appropriate to the season, we copy:

Process of Making Cheese, by John O. Dale, Western, Oneida Co., N. Y., to whom the first premium of the American Institute was awarded, October, 1852.

I milk 30 cows, averaging one year with another, 3 lbs. of cheese per day to a cow. Last year the season being very dry, the average was less, say 2½ lbs per cow. My cheese-making season is about six months, commencing about the 1st of May. Put the rennet into the milk when it is as warm as it comes from the cow; if the weather is cold, the milk will require heating to about the temperature named above, before putting in the rennet. My mode is to take five rennets and put them into a stone jar, holding about three gallons, and fill the jar with strong brine; and this I frequently fill up the second time, as the strength will not be exhausted by using the fluid the first time out; but this, of course, depends upon the strength of the rennet. The rennet from a calf four days old is much better, purer, and stronger than one from a calf four weeks old; and in saving the rennet from a young calf, part of all the contents of the stomach should be saved, mixing with the contents of the stomach half as much pure salt as the stomach contained of curd; but if the rennet is taken from a calf fit for veal, no portion of the contents of the stomach should be saved. The quantity of rennet used should be such as would coagulate the milk in about thirty minutes, say about a pint and a half to the milk of the above number of cows. If this does not effect the object, increase the quantity a trifle. There will be a difference in the strength of the rennet at different times.

Cut the curd carefully with a wood knife,

into squares of about an inch, let it stand until the whey rises above the curd, breaking it up from the bottom of the vat or tub; then let it stand until the accumulation of whey is sufficient to scald the curd the first, then draw or dip off the whey, strain and heat it to 90°, then turn on your whey, turning and breaking up the curd while doing so; as soon as it begins to cool, you strain off the whey again, and heat it to 104° or 105°, then pour on your heated whey again, all the while working and breaking up the curd with your hands, until it is entirely fine, letting it remain until it is cooked to that degree that by working the curd in your hands the particles will not be larger than kernels of wheat; then draw off the whey, and salt at the rate of an ordinary sized tea-cup full to 15 lbs. curd. After salting, continue to work the curd to the degree of fineness last named; the curd cannot be too fine; then put it into the press, and let it stand six hours; then turn, bandage, and press 18 hours more; then place the cheese on the counter and bandage it, then color cheese and bandage together, after the coloring matter strikes in, grease well with whey butter, and never grease any more, but turn and rub the cheese well every day for four months; after that time turn and rub well about three times a week.

The above is a good general rule, but not invariable. In a very wet time, when the milk contains a larger quantity of water than it does at others, the curd might require a little more salt, and perhaps a little more scalding, and so other variations to which the general rule is applicable.

AMERICAN CAMEL COMPANY.

A COMPANY is being formed to import Camels into this country. The project has received the sanction of the War Department at Washington—and the Legislature of New-York has granted them a most liberal charter. A gentleman interested in the matter, has handed the New-York Times the following memoranda, which give some information on the subject:

"There are vast regions of our country, especially among our newly-acquired possessions, where the peculiarities of the Camel give it the advantage over all other animals. Patient, docile, and strong—its great strength enabling it to carry burdens varying from five to fifteen hundred pounds, at the rate of from 25 to 40 miles a day, and for many successive days—it finds food and sustenance in the stunted vegetation from which the horse, the mule, and the ox turn with repugnance. It has the power of abstaining from water from five, six, and seven days at a time, and this quality alone, in the sandy stretches of the Southwest, where frequently nothing but the salines or salt-pools are to be met with over distances of from 60 to 90 miles, and which no animal but the Camel will drink, seems to mark it as the animal destined by nature for just such regions. It braves all weathers, and is equally serviceable in all climes. It is long lived, not easily susceptible to disease, and expends its last breath in the service of its master. Some varieties are so fleet that they will perform journeys of from 100 to 200 miles a day, and by the use of these, the outrages of our border Indians would speedily and effectually be stopped. The reports of the different exploring parties throughout the regions lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific Ocean, demonstrate the need of some other means of transportation than those now in use, and the peculiar fitness of the Camel for that object. Mr. Bartlett, the late Commissioner for running the boundary line between Texas and New-Mexico, and the adjoining States of the Mexican Territory, strongly urges the introduction of the Camel. The results of the British armies in India, and of the French in Algiers, establish its value for military purposes, while the experience of all past ages, from the Patriarchal era down, reveals the important part performed by this most useful of animals in the extension of

commerce throughout vast portions of the older continent. The route across Texas, from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific, corresponds precisely in climate and soil with portions of Africa, where the Camel is the universal beast of burden and travel.

"In view of these advantages, and of others, which might easily be added, it seems altogether desirable, therefore, that the project of introducing them into this country may meet with favor, and we can hardly doubt that if liberally and intelligently undertaken, the enterprise will confer both fame and fortune upon its projectors and friends."

For the American Agriculturist.

FARMING IN THE MOHAWK VALLEY, MONT. CO., N. Y.

FARMERS along the Mohawk Valley are principally engaged in cheese making. A great portion of their land is occupied of course as pasture and meadow. From thirty to eighty cows are generally kept on these dairy farms. When they are turned out in the spring, care is taken to have their food as nearly the same from day to day as may be, so that the cheeses may be of uniform size, which is thought by many of them to be necessary in order to know the quantity of ingredients to use. Farms on the Valley flats, as they are called, generally run back over the hills, and it is on these that the cows range the season through, as the flats are used for meadow and plow-land. The hills are never plowed, and during the heat of summer the grass is short, tough, and of inferior quality. The farmers raise such crops as they need for their own use on the flats, and depend on the dairy for "making" money.

But could they not make more if they were to plow their pasture lands every few years, raising an occasional crop of grain on them, besides getting good and tender grass. When the pasture is short in dry weather, the dairymen cut up their sown corn (of which every one has some) as it is needed, and give to their cows to keep up the flow of milk.

There are, however, some farmers here that do not keep a dairy, but devote their attention to the cultivation of grain. The flats are better adapted to the growth of corn than any other crop, though their fertility renders the farmers able to raise any crop they choose. Broom corn is extensively raised by some, but the price of the brush is so variable that in some years they get an extra reward, while in others it hardly pays for the labor. It averages good pay, however. I have been told that some fields have been planted twenty years in succession, and the last season produced a good crop. Wheat was formerly grown on the upland with success, but lately it has not been so good on account of the fly, and its cultivation has been abandoned. The cultivation of hops is now receiving considerable attention in this and adjoining counties. It is calculated that more hops will be raised this season in this section than has been for several years before. A great many yards were planted last year, and many more are intended for this year. The hop-growers seem to think that there will be a permanent demand, and they are not the only ones interested in their culture. A few miles north, the poles are obtained, and the owners make it a good business by furnishing them at \$8 per hundred, having bought the land for a few dollars an acre. It is estimated that 500,000 poles passed through the village of Fort Plain last winter, and nearly as many more through St. Johnsville, south, into Otsego Co.

The cultivation of fruit is very much neglected. No kinds are raised to any extent, and the few there are, are of poor quality. All the fruits, except peaches, might be raised to great advantage, but it takes too long to realize the benefits to suit many of our inhabitants. More interest seems to be taken in shade trees, of which there are many fine specimens here. It is thought that the deep, rich soil along the

river is adapted to the culture of tobacco, and some are intending to make extensive experiments this summer. T. S. U.

FALSE COLORING OF CHEESE AND CIDER.

I HAVE not observed that this subject has ever been noticed in the *Agricultural Gazette*, and yet it is well worth the consideration of the agricultural mind, and not less so of the gastronomic intelligence. Can any of your dairy correspondents prove that coloring matter is beneficial to cheese; that this improvement in quality is equal to the expense and trouble? Does it either hasten or retard the ripening process of cheese? Does it allow cheese to be kept longer? From the few inquiries I have made in a dairy country, I have found that those most agate in cheese-making give an exactly contrary opinion. They say that giving this color occasions considerable expense and trouble; they excuse themselves by saying that the factors would not buy their cheese without it; and I suppose that the factors would say that the retail dealers would not look at it; and these latter, that their customers would not eat it. I am inclined to think that the consumer and retail dealer are the most answerable for the falsehood; for a lie it is, if beneficial or not, as long as the purchaser is allowed to believe that color is a sign of richness. It only amounts to culpable ignorance in the consumer, while the dealer shores up this ignorance by lies; and the cheesemaker cannot entirely escape a charge of countenancing, through self-interest, a cowardly device. On the part of consumers, I affirm my own positive opinion that uncolored cheese is by far preferable; pale cheese ripens better, and is of a better flavor than colored. In these days of reform, when all falsities are scouted, why should this one linger, as an active lie, in the land of truth? Let the motto, "trust not to false appearances," descend to every day life and practice, and be engraved on uncolored cheese, and may the color of shame be permanently fixed in the faces of those who use such uncolorable artifices. Are cheeses to be looked at or eaten? If I am told that I am to have the pleasure of eating a rich cheese, I would rather judge of it by my palate than my eyes. This reasoning, perhaps, may not seem quite so conclusive as regards cider, for Apples certainly have often a considerable color, but their juice has not the same, or if so, not enough to give a deep tint to the cider. I have never seen the best natural cider of a dark color, certain it is, that coloring is very extensively used; and what is used would be very difficult of discovery, for it is a less delicate operation with cider than with cheese; the digestion of the former is of a more comprehensive nature; after a short intertinal disturbance it settles, and is corked submissively down till used, and we will not trace its consequences further. In coloring cheese a kind of vegetable paste, said to be imported from Spain, is, I believe, universally used; but in cider, though the color may be often a vegetable dye and harmless, yet I should much doubt whether it be not often too mineral and unwholesome. Let the *Lancet* decide. Are we just then in blaming the Chinese, whom we are prepared to suspect of coloring their teas, while our own honest tradesmen do the same in a home production? I should be glad to see a confutation of these allegations in the *Agricultural Gazette*. I should be glad to be resolved (for it may be an erroneous idea) that all consumers of rich (looking) cheese, and strong bodied cider, are not, so far forth, fools; and the sellers of the same, to the same extent, knaves.—J. C. Leyhart, *Lupton, in Agricultural Gazette*.

MCCORMICK'S REAPER—Important Legal Decision.—We understand that in the case of Cyrus H. McCormick, vs. William H. Seymour and Dayton S. Morgan, (the Reaping Machine case,) which was tried in the Circuit Court of the United States for the Northern District of

New-York, at this city, in October, 1851, and in which the plaintiff obtained a verdict of over \$17,000, the Supreme Court of the United States has, on a writ of error, reversed the judgment, by a vote of 3 to 4, and decided, 1st: That where a patent is for a part of a machine, the rest of the machine being public property, the patentee is entitled to recover damages only for the value of that part, and not for the value of the entire machine embracing that part; and 2d: That where a defendant infringes a patent by making and selling the pretended thing, the patentee is entitled to recover as damages, not the profits of manufacturing the patented thing, but only the patent fee for it.—*Albany Journal*.

THE FRENCH EXHIBITION FOR 1855.

We find the following in the *Moniteur*.

The war in the East will neither prevent nor delay the pacific manifestation to which the Emperor has invited all the nations of the world. The progress of intelligence no longer permits one state, whatever it may be, to stop the others in the accomplishment of their destinies. All civilized nations understand this. France, therefore, notwithstanding the preoccupations of this war, has not for a moment ceased to prepare herself for the universal competition of 1855 any more than she has interrupted her national works. At the same time that she completes her railways, her canals and her ports—while she improves and renders more healthy her capital and her large cities, and constructs dwellings for her working classes—she is making every arrangement to give a proper welcome to the nations who will next year visit her from every part of the globe.

These nations have not only responded to her call, but their declarations and their preparations announce that, with one exception, they will all be faithful to the appointment. The Imperial decree instituting the Universal Exhibition is dated the 8th March, 1853. On the 26th March the Minister of Foreign Affairs notified it to all the governments, and on the 31st of the same month the Ministers of War and Marine made it known to French Africa, and our colonies. On the 8th of April a circular of the Minister of Commerce requested the prefects to invite the efficacious coöperation of all the chambers of commerce, and in the latter end of May the *Moniteur* published the replies and the adhesions of the departments and of foreign governments. In order to complete the idea of the Emperor, a fresh decree of the 22d of June connected the Universal Exhibition of the Fine Arts with that of agricultural and manufactured productions, and the decree of the 24th of December instituted a commission, composed of the most competent men, and charged, under the presidency of Prince Napoleon, to regulate the *ensemble* and the details of the universal exhibition.

The experience of previous national exhibitions, and the documents relating to the universal exhibitions of London, Dublin, and New-York, have furnished to the Imperial Commission some valuable information, of which it has known how to take advantage. Penetrated with the importance of his mission, and with the responsibility which it imposed on him, the Prince formed a sub-commission, with which he could prepare all the measures necessary to secure the success of the great enterprise. Organization of the central administration, internal and general regulations, constitution of native and foreign committees, general and special instructions for France, for the colonies, and for other nations, appropriation of the space which is to be filled by the different productions of agriculture, industry and the arts—all these preparatory labors the Prince was desirous to bring to a termination before he started for the East, to share in the dangers and in the glory of our soldiers.

The decrees, regulations, and instructions relative to the universal exhibition are now circulated in all parts of France and of the world;

and already committees have been organized, or are on the point of being so, in the greater number of our departments. The first marks of sympathy which the announcement of this measure obtained abroad are every day confirmed by fresh acts of adhesion. Among these acts there are none more significant than the local exhibitions, which are, as it were, so many preparations for the universal one. The Grand Duke of Tuscany has anticipated by one year, the exhibition of industry which was to have taken place in his states in 1855, in order that it might not clash with that of France. Spain has done the same for her quinquennial exhibition. The King Regent of Portugal has just organized commissions of industry and of the fine arts, as well as auxiliary committees, in the provinces, islands and colonies of his kingdom; he has made the most pressing appeal to manufacturers and to artists, and has ordered that an exhibition shall take place at Lisbon, preparatory to that in Paris.

All Germany has sent her productions to the semi-universal exhibition which is to open at Munich on the 1st of May. From 4,000 to 5,000 exhibitors are reckoned on; the most liberal measures have been adopted by the German government for the success of this exhibition, the most remarkable articles of which will doubtless figure in the Great French Exhibition. It is known that Belgium is also preparing an exhibition of the fine arts for the same object. The coöperation of Holland, as well as that of the United States, is assured to us. Lastly, England is preparing to return with *éclat* our visit of 1851. Two delegates of the English government have just arrived in Paris, to come to an understanding with the Imperial Commission on all points connected with the productions which Great Britain is to send to the Universal Exhibition. In this immense competition of all nations, the government relies with confidence on the zeal and skill of our manufacturers and of our artists to support worthy their reputation and the glory of the country.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 23, 1854.

CLOVER HARVESTER.—T. S. Steadman, of Murray, N. Y.: I claim, first, the arrangement of the cutters in combination with the comb operating in the manner and for the purposes described.

Second, the rake, in combination with the cutter, as described.

PROCESS FOR TREATING HEMP.—L. C. Suggett, of Lexington, Ky.: I claim, first, the application of salt or other saline substance to the steep water, in order to enable the removal and separation of the gum at the most advantageous condition of the lint or harl in regard to toughness and pliancy, and before the induration of the gum about the fibers, without endangering the strength of the latter by decay.

Second, the saturation of the fiber and expulsion of its moisture by immersion in boiling tar, pitch, or oil, for the purpose of more thorough and intimate application of the preserving substance to the fibers, preliminary to their conversion into twine or cordage.

HYDRAULIC RAM.—J. C. Strode, of West Chester, Pa.: I claim, first, the arrangement of the tube, in combination with the upper part of the puppet valve chamber and with the air chamber, as described.

Second, the arrangement of four tubes in combination with the top of the puppet valve chamber, as described.

CHEESE HOOPS.—John Beach, of De Ruyter, N. Y.: I claim the method described, of fastening and unfastening the hoop by means of the roller and hinged hasp—constructed, arranged, and operating together, and in combination with the hinged halves of the hoop, for the purpose set forth, and whereby great facility and expedition is insured in the operation of the clasp, the tightening action of the clasp

made effective and durable, and the hoop retained from springing or flying open when pressure is applied to the interior thereof, as specified.

PUMP VALVE.—Lewis A. Miles, of Hopkinton, Ohio: I claim the valve united by a double hinge to the chamber, in combination with the tongue, which projecting from the pivot, bears against the top of the valve in rising, and insures its even action upon the seat in falling; as explained, in combination or otherwise with the closing spring, as described.

EXCAVATOR FOR FENCE POSTS.—R. P. Adams, of Clinton, Ill.: I claim the arrangement of the drill gearing and clutch upon and within a frame, pivoted to, and adjustable upon, the sliding and adjustable platform, as set forth.

I also claim making said sliding platform adjustable upon and pivoted to a fixed frame upon a traveling carriage in the manner set forth.

Re-issue.

HARVESTERS.—William H. Seymour and Dayton S. Morgan, of Rockport, N. Y., (Assignees of Nelson Platt, formerly of Ottawa, Ill.): Patent dated originally June 15, 1854. What is claimed as the invention of the said Nelson Platt, is, first, The combination of a series of removable cutters with the links of an endless revolving chain which carries them successively into contact with the grain or grass to be cut, substantially as described, whether the cutters be contiguous or placed at intervals on the chain.

Second, making one end of each cutter sharp, in order that by pressing against the adjacent end of the next cutter, straw, grass, or other intervening obstructions may be cut in two, and allowed to pass out, the cutters thus freeing themselves from obstructions which otherwise might either choke or break them.

Third, making the cutters narrower at one end than the other, so that as they are carried forward by the chain in a straight line, they may present a series of inclined cutting edges, against which the stalks of grain or grass are pressed by the reel, or the progress of the machine until served, by which arrangement of the cutting edges, their efficiency is greatly increased.

Fourth, I claim the employment of a sweep or turning rake for the purpose of sweeping the grain off the platform in such manner as to deposit it upon the ground with its stalks at right angles, or thereabouts, to the path of the machine.

Fifth, the method of vibrating a sweep rake, and turning its teeth as herein set forth, so as to pass over the grain and to seize and sweep it off the platform, whether the devices employed to effect these movements be such as described, or others equivalent thereto.

Sixth, the method of holding a sweep rake firmly with its teeth at the proper distance above the platform, by a latch, or the equivalent thereof, which operating with greater certainty than a weight, spring, or other fastening, not rigid, more effectually prevents the rake teeth from rising, so as to over-ride the grain, and at the same time avoids the necessity of moving a heavy weight, or overcoming the tension of a strong spring in elevating the rake preparatory to its retrograde stroke.

Seventh, the construction and arrangement of a sweep rake and the mechanism for operating it, in such a manner that it is carried back and forth and raised and lowered without support at the outer end, thereby rendering it less liable to become entangled with the grain and clogged or broken.

Eighth, the method of changing the frequency of the alternations of the rake or other device for discharging the grain by means of the wheels and pinions, or other equivalent devices, for producing a different movement, for the purpose of varying the size of the sheaves as may be required, as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

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The great race between the night-mare and the clothes-horse came off a short time since.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE RHODE ISLAND HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE above exhibition will take place at Central Hall, in Providence, on Tuesday, the 20th inst., commencing at 2 o'clock P. M., and continuing open through the day and evening of Wednesday. The show will embrace Fruits, Flowers, Early Vegetables, and New Butter in lumps. We learn that extensive preparations are being made, and that an unusual display is expected, especially of Roses and Strawberries, as the time of holding the show was particularly selected in reference to these. The convenient daily access from this city by steamboat, will make it a pleasant trip for our amateurs to visit Providence at that time. Persons can leave here Tuesday P. M., after business hours, have a pleasant summer evening sail on the Sound, visit the show during the day, Wednesday, and at night return here in time for business on Thursday morning. If not too much occupied otherwise, we shall endeavor to visit and report this show.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.

ALTHOUGH late in the season, it is not too late to repair the early neglect of your beds for service another year. Passing a garden the other day with which we had been a dozen years familiar, and knowing it to have a fine productive Asparagus bed when occupied by its former proprietor, we saw the good house-keeper of the place threading her way carefully over the bed, striving to glean up a mess for the coming dinner. Our curiosity was somewhat excited to look at it, for we had known it when in full production of the largest and finest plants. We did so, but what a contrast. It was almost as hard as the road itself. The soil, a stiff loam, but naturally rich, and overrun with compact grass roots, the shoots from which had been hoed off for the spring, but not packed up, and a few scurvy, little, penny-royal looking sprouts, hardly as large as goose quills, scattered here and there over it.

"Dear me, my good woman, why don't you clean up, fork up, and dress heavily with old-rotten-barn-yard-manure, cover over with beach sand, and then throw half a barrel of salt, dirty or clean, as you can get it, on to this poor neglected bed of Asparagus? Then, in a fortnight, you can cut shoots as large as your fore finger, and next year as large as your thumb!"

"Well, I want to know! I spoke to Squire

DOELESS about it the other day, and told him the Sparry-grass bed was all runnin' out, and that sumthin' ought to be done about it. But he said, 'never mind, it isn't the right sort. I'm goin' to get some of Bizzy's, the market gardener's kind—the *giant* sort.' He has promised to put down a bed for me in the fall, and says it shan't cost me more than twenty dollars for enough to keep my family through the Sparry-grass season. Why, railly, do you spose this bed can be made to grow as good shoots every day, with the dressin' you talk on?"

"Certainly I do. Go up to my garden, and look at my bed. I set it out fifteen years ago, with a parcel of little stray roots that I picked up in the neighborhood. All the preparation I gave the ground was, to make it as good as if I was going to sow parsneps on it. Since that, I have cut off the tops every fall, and laid them over the bed to keep it warm. As soon as the frost is out in the spring, I spread a good coat of old stable manure, together with old lime and ashes, if I can conveniently get them, and fork them in as deeply as a common garden or manure fork will do it; and if the ground is very weedy, I occasionally sow salt over it, so that it looks as if a light snow storm had come upon it. And don't we have Asparagus at our house! Send up to-morrow morning, and you shall have a mess that will make your mouth water. Shoots as large as your thumb, and crisp as an icicle! Every other morning I cut enough from that bed, not over twenty-four feet square, besides my family use, to bring me a dollar at the hotel, up street. That Asparagus bed is the best piece of property I own, for the money it cost."

"Why, *why*, *why*! Then I'll give Squire DOELESS no peace till he gets this bed of ours fixed up; for if he'd spend one quarter the time this very week in doing it, as you say, instead of talkin' his foolish politics with these street idlers, we could have all we want, and pay for the children's summer schoolin' besides."

And so we left the good woman. But we fear the bed is not yet forked, and that the fine mess we sent the "Squire" was the last he will know of the "giant" asparagus, till he meets it again from some other garden than his own.

SOUTHERN NEW-YORK.

WE left Elmira on the very bright morning of the 1st of June inst., at an early hour, by the New-York and Erie Railroad en route for New-York, and we have rarely enjoyed any trip so much.

The whole country was completely clothed in her robe of the freshest green—new, unsoiled, and spring-like. Even the wild mountain scenery through which we passed, was enlivened by the greatest profusion of wild flowers, among which the gay wild honey-suckle, and pure white but showy blossom of the Dogwood, predominated.

We are more than ever convinced that the southern tier of counties in this State through which the Erie railroad passes, is capable of very great agricultural advancement. It is evidently making marked progress. Very much of the arable land is finely located, and of the most genial temperament. We saw many a fair acre, just such as we would select to raise the Christiana and Hunter *Melon*, the Burr's New

Pine and McAvoy's Superior *Strawberry*, the Holly Crown and Norton's *Melon Apple*, the the Bartlett and Virgalieu *Pear*, and George the Fourth and Crawford's *Melocoton Peach*. And yet these delicious and profitable products are very generally neglected. Now and then a man and a place is the exception. Very much of this land, particularly their side hills, are admirably adapted to the production of fruit, which will yield a treble profit on their soil, to the present productions.

The whole country is worthy of far more attention and far better cultivation than it has yet received. They need to plow decidedly deeper, and in many places sub-soil.

The crops generally look well. Wheat and grass promise abundance, while many fine fields of corn are fairly up and struggling through the near approach to frost. The farmers, however, anticipate a good corn crop. One old man said, one of his largest and best matured corn crops was planted one year on the 20th of June.

The earliest gardens we have any where seen this spring were, at Narrowsburgh. The ladies have taken hold of this department at that place, for we counted in passing, eight women hard at work in five very handsomely-laid-out little gardens.

We could but notice the numerous attractive situations for country-seats at almost every turn of the road. If persons in selecting such a residence wish fine society, churches, and schools we would refer them to Middletown, Delaware, Binghamton, Elmira and Owego. The latter place is the one that has so charmed the Rev. Dr. Cox, late of Brooklyn. Binghamton, however, we think cannot be second in attractions to any other. If persons wish more retirement, let them look at Oatsville, Narrowsburgh, Mast Hope, &c. Mast Hope is in a delightfully secluded spot, on the south bank of the Delaware, in Pennsylvania, four hours' ride from New-York on the R. R., and fifteen miles from Honesdale, Pa. A very large and fine-looking hotel or public boarding-house, has recently been opened here, just off from the R. R. depot, while in front of it, the banks of the Delaware are lined with a belt of very handsome pines, Trout abound in all the brooks in the vicinity. and in the fall deer are abundant.

We wondered very much in passing, that so large arrangements are now making among the fashionables of New-York city to trip away to the White Mountains this summer, when scenery as varied, wild and romantic, if not as grand, is within four or six hours' pleasant ride of the city, and which they can at any time enjoy without the fatigue and dust of traveling longer journeys.

On leaving Jersey City eight miles distant, at Boiling Spring, fine lands and beautiful situations can be had for two hundred dollars per acre. A little farther on, it is half that price, and before you are aware of it—an hour or two later—you will find the best of land, with large crops, on the newly-tilled virgin soil, for thirty to fifty dollars per acre—land, which, with intelligent cultivation, can readily be made to pay a fair income on \$200 or more per acre.

Justice compels us to add one word to what we said in a former number respecting this road. It is pleasant to travel on a road, where on the part of all the officers and employees, from the

highest to the lowest, a cheerfully obliging disposition is every where manifested. We could name some railroads pointing towards New-York, where the reverse of this is just as apparent. A man can scarcely enter the office to get his ticket, or check his baggage, or show his ticket on the cars, without meeting that grudging ungracious reception, which characterizes altogether a different class of *gentlemen* than those which direct the New-York and Erie.

WELLINGTON'S TREE.

THE last few years have witnessed the introduction, from various parts of the world, of trees superior as objects of beauty, as well as for their timber, to those indigenous in Britain, and to the few earlier exotics. David Douglas, the zealous botanical collector, was one of the first botanists who made the timber trees a principal object of attention, and he was instrumental in introducing into Britain many species that now form attractive ornaments to our arboreta and pleasure grounds.* His researches were chiefly carried on in the primeval forests of North America; while other collectors have borne home the treasures of the Himalayas and of the southern hemisphere. But, numerous and valuable as were Douglas's American discoveries, it was not in the power of a solitary wanderer to exhaust the rich harvest of so extensive a region. Ever since his time, therefore, the hopeful eye of the arboriculturist has been directed to the west; and the efforts of many enthusiastic and danger-defying travelers have ministered, from time to time, to the conifer mania that now, happily for our country, excites the landed proprietors over the length and breadth of Britain, as did the less profitable tulip-mania of a former time the merchant princes of Holland.

Besides introducing many important plants to Britain, Douglas indicated the existence of others hidden in the primeval forests that were worthy of the attention, and that eventually aroused the curiosity of European travelers. One of these is a tree, a native of California, which, in its magnificent aspect, and its almost incredible proportions, seems to outstrip every other kind in the great forests of the far west. Particulars of its re-discovery have just come to hand, and have been published in the *Gardeners' Chronicle* by Professor Lindley, who sees in it one of the most valuable additions ever made to our arboreta. Believing that no one would differ from him as to the appropriateness of the name proposed for the most gigantic tree revealed to us by modern discovery, he has conferred upon it the title of *Wellingtonia gigantea*. "Wellington," said he, "stands as high above his contemporaries as the Californian tree above all the surrounding foresters. . . . Emperors, and kings, and princes have their plants, and we must not forget to place in the highest rank among them our own great warrior."

The tree in question, or rather its seeds, and a young sapling, have been brought home to Mr. Veitch by his collector, Mr. Lobb, along with many other novelties of interest and importance to the horticultural world. Mr. Lobb gives the following account of it: This magnificent evergreen tree, from its extraordinary height and large dimensions may be termed the monarch of the Californian forest. It inhabits a solitary district on the elevated slopes of the Sierra Nevada, near the head-waters of the Stanislaus and San Antonio rivers, in latitude 38 north, longitude 120° 10' west, at an elevation of 5000 feet from the level of the sea. From eighty to ninety trees exist, all within the circuit of a mile, and these varying from 250 to 320 feet in height, and from 10 to 20 feet in diameter. The man-

ner of their growth is much like *Sequoia* (*Taxodium sempervirens*; some are solitary, some are in pairs, while some not unfrequently stand three and four together. A tree recently felled measured about 300 feet in length, with a diameter, including bark, 29 feet 2 inches, at 5 feet from the ground; at 18 feet from the ground, it was 14 feet 6 inches through; at 100 feet from the ground, 14 feet; and at 200 feet from the ground, 5 feet 5 inches. The bark is of a pale cinnamon brown, and from 12 to 15 inches in thickness. The branchlets are round, somewhat pendent, and resembling the cypress or juniper. The leaves are pale grass green; those of the young trees are spreading, with a sharp acuminate point. The cones are about 2½ inches long, and 2 inches across at the thickest part. The trunk of the tree in question was perfectly solid from the sap-wood to the center; and judging from the number of concentric rings, its age has been estimated at 3000 years. The wood is light, soft, and of a reddish color, like redwood or *Taxodium sempervirens*. Of this vegetable monster, 21 feet of the bark from the lower part of the trunk have been put in the natural form in San Francisco for exhibition; it there forms a spacious carpeted room, and contains a piano, with seats for forty persons. On one occasion, 140 children were admitted without inconvenience.

In commenting upon this account of the most wonderful of California's natural productions, Professor Lindley offers a few apt reflections: "What a tree is this—of what portentous aspect and almost fabulous antiquity! They say that the specimen felled at the junction of the Stanislaus and San Antonio was above 3000 years old; that is to say, it must have been a little plant when Sampson was slaying the Philistines, or Paris running away with Helen, or Æneas carrying off good *pater Anchises* upon his filial shoulders!"

With regard to the age of the tree, we need hardly remind our readers that all such calculations, founded upon the number of concentric circles of wood, are more or less fallacious. A tree may produce one circle of wood in one season, and no more; but as interruptions of growth often occur—resulting from severe changes in the temperature—it is by no means uncommon for several layers to be produced during one variable summer. Calculations founded upon the thickness of the stem, probably lead nearer to the truth, although increase in absolute size is likewise subject to variation, not only in different seasons, but especially at different periods of the tree's age; in youth, it grows rapidly; but as old age comes on, it often forms very thin additions to woody matter. That the *Wellingtonia* is of immense age, there can be no doubt, although even at 3000 years it does not surpass the calculations that have been made of the ages of other trees. De Candolle reported some authentic cases as follows: Elm, 335 years; cypress, 350; ivy, 450; larch, 576; orange, 630; olive, 700; the Oriental plane, 720; the cedar, 800; the lime, 1150; oak, 1500; yew, 2820; *taxodium*, 4000; and the baobab of Africa, 5000 years!

While by some individuals the supposed age of the Californian *Wellingtonia* is doubted, there are others who likewise enter their protest against its reported dimensions. To one heretical reader of the *Gardeners' Chronicle*, Dr. Lindley retorts: "That the tree was over 30 feet in diameter is pretty clear from the number of persons who can be seated in it. We understand that a mounted horseman rode into the interior of a hollow tree that had been blown over, and after proceeding some distance in the interior, turned the horse and rode out again."

Additional testimony is afforded by a recent number of *Hovey's Magazine of Horticulture*, (American), in which there is published a letter from a correspondent at San Jose, mentioning amongst other things: "If you were to see the big *arbor vite* now on exhibition at San Francisco, 30 feet in diameter, you would be perfectly amazed. When I went to see it, there

were twenty people dancing in the hollow part, with chairs and sofas all round."

We have followed Dr. Lindley in treating his tree as an original discovery of Douglas, now introduced to Britain for the first time by Mr. Lobb; it remains for us, therefore, before closing this brief notice, to point out the foundation upon which the opinion rests.

During Douglas's last visit to California, the ill-fated naturalist thus wrote to Sir William Hooker concerning a coniferous tree inhabiting that country, of which no further information, nor seeds, nor specimens ever reached Europe: "But the great beauty of Californian vegetation is a species of *Taxodium*, which gives the mountains a most peculiar, I was almost going to say awful appearance—something which plainly tells we are not in Europe. I have repeatedly measured specimens of this tree 270 feet long and 32 feet round, at 3 feet above ground. Some few I saw upwards of 300 feet high, but none in which the thickness was greater than those I have instanced." Should the tree here alluded to by Douglas not be of the same species as that now introduced by Lobb, then there still remains in California an arboreal wonder to reward the diligence of some other traveler. The discovery of new plants, in most cases, only extends the boundaries of systematic botany, but the discoverer of a useful timber tree offers a substantial contribution to our national wealth.—*Chambers's Journal*.

IMPROVING FRUIT, ETC.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Gardeners' Gazette* says: "I have, from observation, and a series of trials, ascertained that all sorts of fruits can be raised about one-third larger than they usually are, and their qualities much improved, simply by supporting the fruit in the following manner: As soon as it is fully developed, it should not be allowed to hang its weight upon its stalk, as the increasing weight strains the stalk, and in that way lessens the quantity of nutritious fluid flowing to the fruit. This may be obviated in some cases by laying the pear, apple, or whatever it may be, upon a branch, and fixing it with a piece of matter, to prevent its being moved by the wind; or by putting it into a small net, made for the purpose, at the same time keeping the stalk in a horizontal position, when it can be done without twisting or bending it—as the bending, either accidentally or by the weight of the fruit, is, in my opinion, most injurious to its growth; for the pores of the woody stalk are strained on the one side of the bend and compressed on the other; hence the vessels through which the requisite nourishment flows, being thus partially shut up, the growth of fruit is retarded in proportion to the straining and compressing of the stalk. The fixing of the fruit also prevents the risk of its falling off and getting damaged before it reaches maturity. I have grown dahlias upon the same principle, and with similar success, and I have no doubt that the most of flower blooms, especially those which are weighty and inclining, can be grown much larger by the system referred to, and, in short, all sorts of vegetables, trees, etc."

MAKING THE MOST OF ENJOYMENTS.—Southey says, in one of his letters—"I have told you of the Spaniard who always put on his spectacles when he was about to eat cherries, that they might look bigger and more tempting. In like manner I make the most of my enjoyments; and though I do not cast my cares away, I pack them in as little compass as I can, and carry them as conveniently as I can for myself, and never let them annoy others."

VERMONT—Famous for the production of four great staples, namely, *men, women, maple sugar and horses*.

The first are strong; the last are fleet;
The second and third are exceedingly sweet;
And all are uncommonly "hard to beat."

* He has a living monument in *Pinus Douglasi*, a tree of great beauty, forming extensive forests of a vivid green throughout the western parts of North America, and well known in all our ornamental plantations in Britain; in many of which it is already of sufficient size to bear cones.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, June 7, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

FIRST ANNUAL SHOW OF THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF CONNECTICUT.

We have received the list of Premiums to be awarded at this forthcoming show, which is to be held at New-Haven, on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th days of October next. The premiums are quite liberal for a first exhibition; and aside from the inducement held out by these, we think there is public spirit enough among the farmers of that State to lead them to make all necessary exertions to get up a show that will do themselves honor. They are late in the field, but they have the experience and example of their brethren elsewhere, to guide and stimulate them; and judging from the observations made during a former residence of eight years in that State, we shall be very much disappointed if their exhibition is not one of the best during the coming autumn.

A word, however, to the farmers in that State. It should be kept in mind that societies of this kind are entirely made up of individuals, and that the general success depends wholly upon the exertions made by each individual. It depends upon you personally, in some measure, whether your Society accomplishes its full measure of success. It is not a day too early to begin your preparation. Your name should be upon the books of the Society. Your produce and stock should be preparing for the show. For several years past the animals of Connecticut have figured largely at the shows of adjoining States, and the compliment will no doubt be returned next October. The nearness to New-Haven of some of the best stock regions of New-York, as well as of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, will call out large numbers of fine cattle, horses, and sheep, and the Connecticut farmers must see to it in time, or they may be beaten upon their own ground.

New-Haven will be a kind of middle, neutral ground, upon which the stock men of New-York and Massachusetts can meet without prejudice or special advantage to either. The New-York State Show, which is to be of somewhat a metropolitan character this year, will be held in New-York city the week previous to the show at New-Haven, and if suitable arrangements are made—as we have no doubt there will be—many animals, and other productions, will be taken from the former to the latter.

KEEPING EGGS.—A friend who has made several voyages to the coast of Africa and other tropical regions, says that he has kept eggs in the best condition, by placing two or three dozen

in a cullender, and pouring over them as many quarts of boiling water, then pack away in straw, or bran, or saw-dust. Newly-laid eggs must be used for this purpose, and they will be found as good for boiling after a year, as if perfectly fresh, when treated as above.

FOR BREACHY CATTLE.—A friend requests us to procure for him an apparatus to be attached to the horns and nose of a breachy ox, which will render his nose very uncomfortable when he attempts to throw down a fence. Will some of our readers describe the article, and say where they can be had, and the price?

SALERATUS.—TO THE LADIES.

SOME SCIENCE, AND SOME PRACTICAL HINTS WORTHY OF ATTENTION.

We wish every school girl could be taught a few of the simple principles of chemistry, especially those which are practically applicable in culinary operations. We are quite sure such knowledge would render their labors not only more interesting but more effectual. We have many hints to throw out from time to time, in which we hope to make chemistry useful in the kitchen and wash-room. We will now speak of saleratus.

Saleratus is originally obtained from wood ashes. The potash in the ashes is washed out in the form of ley; the ley is boiled down to evaporate off the water; the crude potash remains in the bottom of the kettle, and is then purified or whitened by re-dissolving, &c. After being purified, it is placed in a room kept filled with carbonic acid—heavy air, the same as produced by burning charcoal. In this room, every little atom of the potash takes two atoms of the invisible carbonic acid, and there is thus formed saleratus, which, it will be seen, is a triple substance, being composed of potash, carbonic acid, carbonic acid. Its chemical name is *Bi-carbonate of Potash*, that is, twice carbonated potash.

The soda used for cooking is a similar compound, only it contains soda instead of potash. It is not in reality soda, but *Bi-carbonate of soda*, or twice carbonated soda. Soda is obtained from sea salt instead of ashes.

Saleratus is used in cooking for two purposes, first to make food sweet which has become sour, as pan cakes, yeasted bread, &c., and second, to make cakes, bread, &c., "light."

In the first case—to destroy sourness—only the potash acts to neutralize or destroy the sourness (acids) produced by fermentation; the carbonic acid, being itself slightly sour, is of no advantage, but rather the contrary. It, however, when released from the potash element, changes back to its gas (air-like) state and escapes.

In the second case, when saleratus is used for raising, the action is different. To illustrate this, put some vinegar (acetic acid) in a tumbler of water, and drop in a bit of saleratus. There is at once a swelling of the fluid, and large quantities of gas bubbles rise up and escape. The reason of this is, that the vinegar (acetic acid) unites with the potash of the saleratus, and forms acetate of potash. Every atom of potash that is thus taken away by the vinegar, leaves two atoms of the carbonic acid gas, which immediately spring back into an air-like form,

just as they were in the room where the saleratus was made from potash.

Now suppose that instead of putting the vinegar into the tumbler, it had been put into the water with which dough or batter is made, and the saleratus had then been kneaded in. The same change would have taken place, but the gas, instead of escaping, would have been retained by the dough, and by swelling out in little bubbles all through the loaf of bread or cake, it would make it *light*, that is, full of holes. This is exactly what is done, only that some dry acid, like tartaric acid, is used instead of vinegar, or sour milk—which contains lactic acid—is mixed with the flour. Sometimes a vegetable acid is formed by the fermentation of the dough or batter, as for example, when buckwheat batter is left to ferment, an acid is formed which unites with the potash of the saleratus added. This acid takes away the potash, and lets the carbonic acid escape to lighten the cakes.—We explained, when describing bread making, (page 22, vol. xi,) that some of this gas was also formed by fermentation alone, so that when saleratus is added there is a larger quantity, as it is derived from two sources.

Practical remarks. We have thus seen that for cooking purposes, we want for saleratus a substance containing an alkali and carbonic acid. We have also explained that the common soda (which is bi-carbonate of soda) also contains an alkali (the soda) and carbonic acid. What we wish to say now is, that for all purposes for which we use saleratus, soda is equally good, and we think better, and we advise housekeepers to *entirely discard the use of saleratus, and in all cases use soda (bi-carbonate of soda) instead.* We could give several reasons for this. We will name a few.

Potash and soda act in proportion to the number of their atoms, and the atoms of soda are smaller than the atoms of potash, and a smaller weight of soda will produce the same effect as a larger quantity of saleratus.

Soda (bi-carbonate) is cheaper, and always will be cheaper. The chief source of potash for saleratus is from wood ashes, but the supply of these is constantly diminishing; while soda, being derived from salt, will always be obtained in abundance, and new methods of manufacturing are constantly making it cheaper. It is true that grocers charge more for soda than for saleratus, but there is no reason for this, except that the demand for soda has been small. By the wholesale, pure soda is from one to three cents per pound cheaper than pure saleratus. Indeed, there is much deception now practised. Much of the saleratus sold is nothing but soda. We have seen a grocer sell from a cask behind the counter, a half pound of saleratus for six cents, and in five minutes after we saw him sell from the same cask a quarter of a pound of soda to another person for six cents.

Soda is healthier than saleratus, because the common saleratus, from its source and the method of manufacturing, usually contains considerable quantities of lime, magnesia, &c. While at work in the laboratory, a few years since, we examined a sample of "pure saleratus," so labeled, and put up in small packages, at considerable expense. On analysis, it proved to be a mixture of soda, salt and lime. By purchasing soda in bulk, we avoid deceptions of this kind.

Soda (the bi-carbonate,) while having all the good qualities of even pure saleratus (bi-carbonate of potash,) is superior, in that a slight excess is not so apt to turn cakes yellow or to produce a disagreeable taste.

In our own family we have for five years past used no saleratus, but soda only, and speak above from experience as well as from the teachings of chemistry, which first suggested the change. We are aware, that a change from saleratus to soda, where pure saleratus has been used, will require a little readjusting of habits, but the change is really worth making.

MUSKEET GRASS.

THIS valuable grass is particularly adapted to the South. We do not know whether it will grow North, but are of opinion that it will not endure our severe frosty weather. Mr. RICHARD PETERS, of Atlanta, Georgia, in a letter recently received from him, thus describes it:

The muskeet grass is a perennial. It does best when sown in August, one peck of seed to an acre. It makes fine pastures for late fall and early spring grazing; and does best on moist or low ground. On very rich meadow land it would grow tall enough to cut for hay.

For further information on this interesting subject, we would refer to Mr. PETERS himself. A good southern grass has been a great desideratum there; and if the muskeet will grow well in that region during the heat and drouth of summer, it will prove one of the most valuable acquisitions to the South. Such a grass, and one easily manageable, would make that section of the country one of the best and most productive live stock regions of the globe.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE.

A FEW days since we fell in with a volume bearing the above title, which we supposed to relate to fences in general, and in particular to some "new invention" of an aspiring Yankee genius. Upon the cover was exhibited a dozen lengths of the most approved Virginia fence, with "stakes and riders" complete. This cover picture is almost worth the price of a moderate-sized volume, and the book referred to is such an one, having not quite 300 pages. So reader, just buy this book for its ornamental cover, and if you do not like the inside, paste up the leaves. But our story is not half told.

On opening the book, instead of a tedious history of fences from the earliest dawn of civilization to the present time, we found that the "new invention," the "Uncle Sam's Farm Fence" treated of, is nothing more nor less than a great legal fence to be built all around and between the fields of Uncle Sam's farm, to keep out such wild beasts as rum, gin, brandy, and all others of the untameable alcohol tribe.

The book contains a very readable narrative of veritable transactions in the town where the "SPREAD EAGLE" sign-board swayed to and fro in front of the village Inn. The narrative has its counterpart in almost every village in the country, and few will commence reading it without going on to the end. It is from the pen of MILNE, which is all that need be said of its style and interest. The last 30 pages of the book are from the gifted pen of T. S. ARTHUR, and are entitled "The Why and the Wherefore." This part contains some capital hints to

men *desiring* to commence business, and we would advise such persons especially to read it. The book is published by Messrs. C. SHEPARD & Co., 152 Fulton street, New-York.

HOW WE GOT RID OF MOTHS.

A YEAR since we had occasion to store a lot of furniture, with a considerable amount of woolen garments, carpets, bed clothing, &c. As the house necessarily used for storing was infested with moths and cock-roaches, we had some fears on their account, but we procured a *pound and a half* of gum camphor, and packed all woolen materials in a single close room, with large lumps of the camphor in several places. The room was then closed up tightly, and left till a few days since. On opening it we found it still filled with a strong odor of camphor. The lumps of gum, which were about the size of a hen's egg when put in, had now lost about half their bulk, and not a single thread of any cloth in the room had been injured by moth or other insect.

One thing surprised us not a little, the ceiling of the room was literally covered with thousands of moths, though none were found elsewhere. The dollar expended in getting a *large amount* of camphor, probably saved us from many dollars loss, since a bit of stair carpet and an old fur muff, which were left in another room with some furniture, were entirely destroyed.

BENTON COUNTY (Minnesota) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THROUGH the politeness of Col. O. H. KELLY, Corresponding Secretary, we have received, and perused with much pleasure, a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of the above Society, held at Sauk Rapids, on the 12th and 13th of December last. Those who have not lately visited the far west, can hardly credit the statement, that in a region so recently a wilderness, there already exists a fully-organized and flourishing society of men, deeply interested in the growth and success of agricultural industry. But such is the fact; and we find in the report before us, a reference to a "former annual meeting," and we are not now advised how many *annual* meetings have already been held.

We hail with much pleasure these indications of progress in the newer portions of our country. They tell us plainly that the Western farmers will not follow the suicidal policy, so long pursued in the older States, of exhausting their virgin lands. While the latter, with a degenerated soil, have much to do to regain what has been lost, the former, starting with a fund of accumulated experience, will hold their own, and rise to a higher degree of prosperity.

QUANTITY OF POTATOES THAT CAN BE RAISED TO AN ACRE.

WE give below the reply of the *Evening Post*, to our article two weeks since, page 268 of the *Agriculturist*. We copy this verbatim, as should always be done when practicable, in discussions of this kind, as it is better to allow each party to speak for himself. Nine-tenths of all controversies are worse than useless to every reader who does not happen to take both papers in which they appear, for in that case, as he

only sees one side, he cannot have a fair understanding of the matter in discussion.

The *Post* slides over the main point in issue between us, which was simply this. In an article trying to communicate some useful hints on potato cultivation, we incidentally remarked, that "intelligently cultivated they would yield from 75 to 200 barrels per acre"—187½ to 500 bushels. The *Post* seized upon the latter number—our *very highest* limit—and pronounced it an "exaggeration"—a "fiction." Did we not in reply then to this charge, clearly prove that 500 bushels per acre was *no exaggeration* and *no fiction*; but on the other hand, within the mark, and in some instances *not half* the product that had been raised per acre?

And now we would respectfully ask, is it not the *Post* that "exaggerates" in this discussion? Why did it not take our smaller number, 187½ bushels, or what would have been perfectly fair, the mean of the two numbers for its remarks, which would have been only 343¾ bushels per acre? We are not discussing this matter for the sake of obtaining the victory in an argument—we aim at no such paltry consideration. We have, we trust, a nobler object in view, and that is, to show farmers what may reasonably be expected, and generally accomplished, when they set themselves to work in the best and most intelligent manner.

The *Post* says, "considering the industry with which our contemporary has evidently searched the record we wonder at the paucity of the result." That is to say, we suppose, it wonders that we did not find more examples.

Why, dear Mr. *Post*, our industry was only of a few minutes duration; and it went no farther than taking down some half dozen volumes which first came to hand, in a very small and poorly-selected agricultural library; so that lightning, swift as it is, must have been unusually expeditious in striking down as many of poor humanity in this brief period, as we gave examples of large potato crops. Those we gave for your consideration, were but a mole hill to a mountain, of what we could raise up with a little more industry in research. We only aimed to establish the truth of what we had asserted as possible to accomplish; and we supposed that a few examples would be just as efficient to do this, and just as convincing, as if we had given many hundreds. But if the *Post* will advance us any thing worth while, we will undertake to present him the names of many persons in the United States, who within the past ten years have each produced their 500 bushels or more of potatoes from an acre. Our contemporary shall have two now in point, by way of commencement.

Mr. CHARLES D. COXE, of Sidney, Hunterdon County, N. J., recently raised 664 bushels of potatoes on one acre. They were the large red variety. He top-dressed the land well with barn-yard manure, then plowed and planted in hills about three feet apart each way, and cultivated them in the usual manner. The soil was naturally good, and the season favorable.

Mr. BUCK, of Lebanon, N. H., just informs us, that 500 bushels per acre of potatoes are frequently raised by the farmers in his neighborhood. Their soil is excellent for them. The last of May or fore part of June they take sod land, plow and furrow one way, turning the

sod flat over on the sod by the side of it, wheel short round, and turn another furrow in the same way, thus laying the outer edges of each turned furrow parallel and close together. Then drop the seed between the two. Once or twice hosing is all the subsequent cultivation the potatoes receive. The sod decomposes rapidly, and forms an excellent pabulum for the growing crop. Manure is scarcely ever used in this method. The variety of potato thus raised is called the Peach Blow. We had the pleasure of eating some of these at his own table, in December last, and he recently sent us some for distribution among our friends. We shall be happy to present the *Post* some of them for its own planting and experiments.

To conclude, we are much obliged to the *Post* for its courteous manner of conducting this discussion; and all we have to ask now is, that it should take back its charge of "exaggeration" as applied to this paper. We think it wholly unmerited. The editors of the *Agriculturist* are all *practical*—not *theoretical* men; and they make no assertions which they cannot prove capable of being performed, under favorable circumstances, by every intelligent farmer of the country.

From the Evening Post.

TWO HUNDRED BARRELS OF POTATOES TO THE ACRE.

We copy from the *American Agriculturist* the reply of that respectable journal to our comments, made several weeks since, upon its statement, that potatoes, "intelligently cultivated, yield from seventy-five to two hundred barrels per acre."

Our neighbor has gratified our curiosity to see how large an army could be mustered under a summons to those who have raised two hundred barrels of potatoes per acre.

Going over a period of fifteen years, mustering recruits wherever they can be found, in this country and in Europe, including one whose area of cultivation covered only one rod of ground, and calculating the possible product per acre from that, the august array, all told, numbers just nine! Nine from amongst millions!

Considering the industry with which our contemporary has evidently searched the record, we wonder at the paucity of the result. We should have expected him to find twice as many. The circumstance strongly confirms the correctness of our views.

We had supposed that in several instances, a number of years ago, when potatoes generally did much better than they do now, eight or nine hundred bushels to the acre had been produced. In one instance in half a million, 200 barrels may be raised now. But as the darkey said about waking up some morning and finding himself dead, "such a thing might be—but very rare."

As we said before, the chance of being struck by lightning is nearly the same; nay more, we think it is better.

For during the very time occupied by our neighbor in looking up these nine cases—looking over the whole known world for a period of fifteen years to find them—we think a larger number of persons have been struck by lightning within a few hundred miles of this city. And we should not have to go back a great way to find the record of twice as many cases of hydrophobia.

We insist that the statement of seventy-five to two hundred barrels of potatoes to the acre, as the yield, with intelligent cultivation, is an exaggeration; that it would be entirely unsafe, as a rule, to calculate on any such product.

At the same time, it is no less an act of pleasure than of justice to say, that the *Agriculturist* is not a journal which, with malice pre-

pense, misleads its readers, or intentionally publishes fiction for fact. The fault of exaggeration in estimating crops has been almost universal with writers on agriculture.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

WHAT I SEE HERE AND THERE.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

Oh, is it not pleasant to leave behind the "city with its busy hum," the rattle and clang, and clatter and dust, and find yourself among green fields and sparkling waters, to look far off upon the mountain, and near by through the valley, to listen to the songs of birds, and the hum of insects, to see the flowers springing up at your feet, and the vine clambering above your head, to be soothed by a thousand rural sounds, and feel at rest?

To one whose *home* is the country, the city can never become a pleasant abiding-place. Its giddy whirl amuses for a while, but it is like medicine to the sick, endured for a time, for its special advantages—for the good we expect to derive from it, but on no account to be suffered for a year, or a life-time.

These are certainly my feelings, as I bid it farewell; but I suppose my readers would think the place to which I have come in no way deserving the name of country, and the yard and garden by which I am surrounded, a very contemptible substitute for a "fifty acre lot," and its many appendages.

I am not out of sight of the city, but I am far away from its heated walls and hurrying throng, where the morning breeze comes laden with the rich fragrance of spring blossoms, and all around on the sloping hills are the fields and gardens, with the dark mold contrasting with the green sod, giving such pleasant tokens of good things to come in the summer-time.

What a blessing and a comfort is just a little patch of land, if it will produce nothing more than the beets, and onions, and peas, and beans, and celery, for the daily wants of a little family. And then the garden, with its circles and semi-circles—its tasseled mounds and tufted borders—what pleasure so sweet as covering the little seedlings in the brown earth, and watching them peep up their heads, and spread forth leaves, and buds, and blossoms, to crown the parterre with beauty.

"Oh dear," exclaims a lady, "what a relief it is to be where one may go out in morning dress and sun-bonnet—may move with freedom, and breathe with no fear of contamination." How many thousand times I have thought, "Why is it that the same people meeting each other every day in the crowded street or the saloons of fashion, must be dressed in silks, and satins, and furbelows, and the same people meeting in a country village—in rural lanes and garden walks, think not the less of each other if clad in the sober garb of comfort and economy. Why must the city necessarily minister to luxury, extravagance, and vice? If they build a church, it must be magnificent, and shut out all who cannot dress magnificently. If they build houses, it must be in a way to banish all comfort—the eating and drinking must be done after the same fashion; and all for what? Nobody knows. They go where they are permitted to lay aside state, and parade, and pomp, and say,

"Oh, how delightful," and then voluntarily return to chains and galling servitude again.

And are there none who have independence enough to abjure folly because they are in the midst of it, and live in freedom because those around them prefer slavery? Yes, there are a few untrammelled by fashion's rules, however imperious may be her sway. I have seen a few who lived as cozily, and comfortably, and unostentatiously in the city as in the country—who did not stop to ask, "is it genteel?" or "what will people think?" but studied their real comfort, and the true welfare of their children.

But I meant to forget the city people a little while now that I had left them, and enjoy this quiet country place.

The first sight that meets my eye in the morning, is the pretty garden, and a gentleman in his broad-brimmed hat and working frock, hoeing, or spading, or pruning, and by his side a little boy, scarce four years old, in his working dress too, at least one that neither dirt nor work will spoil, trotting around or digging in the sand with his hands, and looking as rosy as the roses themselves. Dancing on the green sward and among the flowers is a little girl, acquiring hardihood by the same means, and neither of them in danger of acquiring anything worse from evil companions, for they seem quite content with their miniature plows and harrows, and very earnest in their miniature toil.

How fresh and bright they come down to the breakfast-table, and here I wish I could transfer this very breakfast-table to every home, on every hill, and in every valley. There is never a great talk about eating and drinking, and never a *fuss* about cooking or cleaning, but there is such a perfect system in the management of the whole household, that every thing is cleaned and every thing cooked to perfection.

The table has been set with the same dishes, knives, and forks, and spoons for ten years, and nobody would think of guessing they had been used a week. No important article has been broken in all that time, or visibly defaced. Some house-keepers, who are obliged to get new tea-cups almost every year, and some new dish almost every month, will call this a *great story*, but it is true nevertheless, and also true that *Irish help* has washed the dishes and done the cleaning. "Oh dear," exclaimed a dozen ladies, "how is it possible to teach an Irish girl to be careful, neat, or expert?" It has never become my duty to undertake the task, so I cannot so well explain the process, and I have never kept house, and am not at all sure that I could to my satisfaction or the satisfaction of others, but I know very well when I see good house-keeping, and good help.

The food is the simplest and the plainest that can be cooked, and yet it has the relish which nothing but skill in cookery can give; a nice, wholesome taste, which the most costly viands can never have even when well compounded. I often wonder how it is that the same things can be made to taste so differently, and have almost come to the conclusion that cooking is a gift, as truly as speaking with tongues, and surely it is almost as rare.

The *setting a table* and *washing the dishes* seem very simple performances, and usually devolve upon the younger portion of the family, or upon the ignorant, but there is nothing which

so plainly indicates the character of the house-keeping as the manner in which these things are performed. And these are things which it is possible to have always done well. The meat may always be placed in the same spot, and the vegetables and gravies have a place of their own, from which they never depart. There is never any necessity that the plates should be all *hiltskillet*, or the knives and forks all *askew*, and simple food will relish a thousand times better for being neatly and tastefully arranged.

I have seen many drawings made to teach this art, but most of them are too elaborate for the every-day table of a farmer's house, and I have thought it would not be amiss to give a simple one, upon which are only those articles which are used at every meal.

At first thought, many will exclaim, "how foolish! as if every lady did not know how to set a table," yet it is lamentably true that not one in a hundred is arranged even neatly, to say nothing of taste.

I sometimes stay where there are two very pretty girls, who are well educated as far as books are concerned, who are very intelligent and amiable, and who, with their mother, have always done the work of the family, and are therefore supposed to be well acquainted with all household affairs, yet they have not the least idea of the *proper* way of doing any thing about a house. The dishes are *thrown* upon the table, and the eatables are dropped down here and there without any reference to order, or even convenience. The daily food would be good if it were only well prepared, but if ever so well prepared would lose its relish by such a disorderly arrangement. Any young man would expect them to make good wives, because they have always worked, but I should rather have a tow-string.

But I have talked so long, I have left no room for my drawing. I shall have to leave it till another time.

THE TALL GENTLEMAN'S APOLOGY.

THE wit and grace of the following lines, by Mr. Robert Bell, would extinguish even Dr. Johnson's hostility to puns.—*Evening Post*.

Upbraid me not, I never swore eternal love to thee,
For thou art only five feet high, and I am six feet three;
I wonder, dear, how you supposed that I could look so low;
There's many a one can tie a knot who cannot fix a beau.

Besides, you must confess, my love, the bargain's scarcely fair.

For never could we make a MATCH, although we made a pair:
Marriage, I know, makes one of two; but here's the horrid bore.

My friends declare if you are ONE that I at least am FOUR.

'Tis true, the moralists have said, that Love has got no eyes,
But why should all my sighs be heaved for one who has no size?

And on our wedding-day I'm sure I'd leave you in the lurch,
For you never saw a steeple, dear, in the inside of a church.

'Tis usual for a wife to take her husband by the arm,
But pray excuse me should I hint a sort of fond alarm,
That when I offered you my arm, that happiness to beg,
Your highest efforts, dear, would be to take me by the leg.

I do admit I wear a glass, because my sight's not good;
But were I always quizzing you, it might be counted rude;
And though I use a concave lens, by all the gods I hope,
My wife will ne'er look up to me through a Herschel's telescope.

Then fare thee well, my gentle one, I ask no parting kiss;
I must not break my back to gain so exquisite a bliss;
Nor will I weep lest I should hurt so delicate a flower;
The tears that fall from such a height would be a thunder shower.

Farewell! and pray don't throw yourself in a basin or a tub,
For that would be a sore disgrace to all the Six Feet Club.
But if you ever love again, love on a smaller plan,
For why extend to six feet three the life that's but a span?

Boys' Corner.

ANOTHER BOY'S LETTER.

WE are glad to receive another boy's letter, and hope for many such. We shall not think the space uselessly occupied, if these letters stimulate other boys to think and write. Our present boys of 10 and 12 years, will soon be our active business men, and we are glad to find any of them preparing themselves to observe what is going on around them, and to communicate their observations to others. We trust the day is not distant, when farmers are to be the most intelligent and most influential class in the country. Boys, which of you are aiming to be first-class intelligent farmers?

The following letter contained some errors, most of which we have corrected. There were two or three errors in spelling, such as raspberry and scholarship, and in use of capital letters, such as english, philadelphia, but the letter is on the whole, quite well written. Let all boys remember to use as few words as possible in expressing their ideas; to write only on one side of a sheet, leaving the lines far enough apart for the editor to write in his corrections; and also let them keep an exact copy of their letters, so as to see what corrections are made, for this will often teach them very much. Well here is this letter. Who will write the next?

For the American Agriculturist.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—As you have had no communication in the boy's corner of your paper for a week or two, I take the liberty of addressing you, though I fear I am not capable of writing any thing that will prove interesting to your numerous readers, and like the boy from "Down East," I have never attempted any thing of the kind before. By your kindness in allowing other boys to write for your columns, I, with many others may improve, but I assure you that I will not complain as much as the "Down East" boy about my studies, for I hope I will like school better than him when I get an opportunity to go, which will not be till next winter.

He does not like the idea of going to college, and thinks it but another name for boarding-schools. This may be true, but it is a well-known fact that he or any one else, may learn fully as much at one as the other if he is diligent in application; that is the difficulty with most boys, particularly at our ages. I am a little surprised at the Down East boy's complaints, for the Yankee boys are distinguished for industry and intelligence. As for myself, I am but little older than he is, but I think there is quite a contrast between us. I have been to school but two winters for three or four years past, and have not had as good a chance of learning as the "Down East" boy. Last winter I attended the "New Castle Institute," which is on the same plan of the "Philadelphia High School," which is well known throughout the country. Reports were sent, once a month, to show the attendance, conduct, and scholarship of the pupils. I was number one in my class about two months, and once received an average of 99 3-10—one hundred being the highest average attainable. Without flattering myself, I must tell you that I studied pretty hard when compared with the rest of the school, though we only recited lessons, such as geography, grammar, &c., two or three times a week, and I frequently complained of not having enough to do, for I am satisfied I could have studied much more had the lessons been longer. But I will not give you an account of all my school days, for it would occupy too much space in your paper.

I am now at home, attending to the duties of the farm, but the late rains have prevented us from doing much work. The corn is now planted, though it was much later than usual, but if the weather keeps favorable, there will be good crops. This season will no doubt prove profitable to the farmer, for the prospect of higher prices for grain were never better, though the prices are very high now, particularly of wheat and oats. The farmer's life is a happy one, though the work be hard. When night comes how sweet is sleep, and to rise early in the morning and partake of a good breakfast, affords much pleasure.

I have had a little experience in the culture of the raspberry which may be of some importance to your readers. Two years ago last spring, I dug up some wild raspberry vines and set them out in our garden. The first year they bore very few, but the second year the vines were very full, and were of a different sort from the common. They were similar to the English, and were fully as good, if not better. It is very probable that the English kinds were once found in a wild state, and were transplanted and increased in size and quality.

You will probably find as many mistakes in this as the boy's letter from "Down East," but I hope you will make allowances for one so young and inexperienced as I feel I am. I cannot close this without saying something of the merits of your paper, though you say you seldom publish letters concerning yourself. But my intention is not to flatter you, for truth is not flattery, and I will simply say that I would not like to be without your paper for three or four times the price of subscription. I have always taken much interest in reading the newspapers, which are pretty plentiful in our family. We take five weeklies, (including the *American Agriculturist*,) two semi-weeklies, one daily, and one monthly. Some folks say we take too many, but editors must live as well as farmers and others. Now, Messrs. Editors, I have written my first letter, full of imperfections, I fear, but I have tried my best.

A DELAWARE FARMER'S SON.

M—, Del., May 27, 1854.

MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN.—A paper, containing the results of various observations made in the coast survey by A. D. Bache, was read before the Scientific Association at Washington. Among other interesting passages, was one relating to the shape of the floor or bottom of the ocean, showing that some extraordinary depressions exist along our own coast.

For instance, on the seaward line abreast of Charleston, from the shore to sixty miles out, the depth increases pretty gradually, till at that distance it has acquired the depth of one hundred fathoms. But it soon deepens with great rapidity, as if on the side of a mountain, until, at about eighty miles out, the ocean bottom is more than six hundred and fifty fathoms from the surface. This continues forward less than ten miles, when the depth as suddenly decreases to not more than three hundred and fifty fathoms, which so goes on only a few miles, when it again deepens to about five hundred fathoms, with subsequent fluctuations. There is, therefore, a submerged mountain peak or ridge between these points, of a truly remarkable character. The differences in the temperature of the water vary almost precisely according to the change of contour of the bottom, showing that the temperature at great depths is much modified by the propinquity of the ocean's bed.

TRUE ACCOUNT OF ACCOUNTS.—Printer's accounts are said to be like faith, "the substance of things hoped for, and the evidence of things not seen."

"CONSTITUTIONALLY tired," is now the polite way of expressing the fact that a man is naturally lazy. We live in wonderfully refined times.

AMERICAN WOOL.

THE British Commissioners of the Exhibition of 1851, have determined to form, in London, a grand universal trade museum. Mr. Solby, their agent, has applied to Mr. A. P. Browne, of Philadelphia, to ascertain how they will be able to procure for it all the leading varieties of the best American fleece; and Mr. Browne has recommended this direct appeal to the sheep breeders and wool growers of the United States of America. Any one disposed to countenance this laudable design, will be pleased, with as little delay as possible, to forward samples to Mr. Browne, post-paid.

Each sample ought to be accompanied with the name and address of the donor, and also of the breeder, where he is not the donor, the name of the species, variety, or both parents or ancestors of the animal from which the specimen is taken; the age, sex, weight, and amount of last clip, and the number of the flock to which he belongs, &c. All specimens should, when practicable, be *drawn* out, (not cut,) and be taken from the back, six inches from the neck.

Editors of agricultural periodicals and of newspapers, are respectfully requested to insert this notice.

KENTUCKY STOCK SALES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Louisville *Courier*, reports the stock sales on last court day, May 1st, at Paris, Bourbon county, as follows:

"The present has been rather more than an average county court in the number of stock and persons present. The live stock in attendance was valued at from \$150,000 to \$175,000, including about 2000 mules. Many of these were from Missouri and other distant parts. There were also horses from Ohio and Indiana; hogs from Massachusetts, and cattle from the barrens of Green river, driven here to be grazed upon the beautiful blue grass pastures that now carpet our woodland pastures and cleared slopes.

"Prices, as at the last court, were not so well sustained, nor sales so brisk; and consequently some lots were bid in. Mules, two years old, went at \$138, \$110, and \$80; yearlings \$100, \$79; sucklings, privately, at \$80, \$60, and \$40; cattle at \$36, \$25, and \$15. A large lot of Suffolk hogs and pigs, direct from Massachusetts, were sold at auction by the head at \$150, \$140, \$120, \$100, &c. This was the finest sale of hogs ever known."

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two *complete* volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest *want of care* on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, May 15.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THOUGH the temperature has continued low for the advanced period of the year, the weather has in other respects been very favorable for the growing crops. In the early part of the week copious showers fell, and since then we have had one or two bright sunny days; the Lent-sown corn and grass lands have improved surprisingly in appearance, and the reports in regard to the Wheat plant are, almost without exception, of a satisfactory character. This being the case, rather a sanguine view is taken of the probable results of the next harvest—a circumstance which naturally tends to check all disposition to speculate, and has its influence on the minds of those who purchase for consumption, inasmuch as it leads millers and dealers to

object to holding large stocks. The increasing value of money (the Bank directors having on Thursday put up the rate of interest to 5½ per cent.) must also be regarded as unfavorable to an active business; and it may therefore be safely concluded that any rise which may take place in the grain trade can only be the result of an absolute deficiency in the supply to meet the regular consumptive demand. That this deficiency is actually felt in many of the markets in the interior, dependent on the growers for supplies, cannot be doubted; and we attribute the advance which has taken place in the Liverpool market during the week entirely to the extent of the country demand.

At Liverpool the demand has already fairly commenced, and it is more than probable that London will soon be called upon to furnish supplies to a large district of country. We are consequently inclined to think that, in the face of fine weather and the somewhat stringent state of the money market, prices of breadstuffs will rise rather than recede, more especially as there is reason to conclude that the supplies from the Black Sea are now nearly to hand, and that those from the Baltic and from America will be on a comparatively small scale, at least for some time to come. The present position of affairs in France is also likely to exercise considerable influence on our markets. The extreme pressure which has prevailed there during the last two or three months was caused mainly by the want of money; this want appears now to be felt no longer; and whilst the rate of interest here has risen ½ per cent., it has actually declined 1 per cent. on the other side of the Channel. The immediate effect of this has been to impart activity to mercantile operations in France, in which the corn trade has participated, and prices of Wheat and Flour have already advanced there to a point which is likely to put a stop to further consignments to England.

The prospects for the next harvest are as favorable in France as in Great Britain, but the shortness of the last harvest was not, we are inclined to think, exaggerated in either country; and if this opinion be correct, the deficiency will yet make itself felt before autumn, notwithstanding the enormous supplies which the prevalence of high prices have drawn to the two largest Wheat-countries in Europe.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROPS.

DR. L. HUBBELL, of Minerva, Mason County, Ky., writes, May 30th, "We have recently been visited with a superabundant supply of rain. The spring has been backward for us. Grain, wheat, rye, and barley never looked better than now, and the prospect of summer crops is very fine. The fruit prospect is also good."

Mr. S. E. TODD, of Tompkins County, N. Y., writes us May 29, that "Wheat with a few exceptions, is not promising. It endured the freezing of winter externally well, but the frosts of spring have ruined many crops almost entirely. Hundreds of acres, which were intended for oats and barley, will not be plowed this spring. Apple trees blossomed thinly."

The Cincinnati Price Current of Tuesday last, states that in many places, the wheat crop is above an average; in others, it is the reverse; but the prospect, is that in the Western States, the yield will be from twenty to twenty-five per cent. greater than last year.

The Charleston Standard of Tuesday, says of the South, that take the crops through, they never appeared better. The cotton crop promises poorly.

From Virginia the news is discouraging. In a number of counties wheat, which only a short time since looked very well, is now ravaged by

the fly and joint-worm. Some fields have been plowed for other crops.

Wheat looks well in Delaware.

In New-England crops of all kinds are promising.

In the West fruit promises an abundance.

The *Journal of Commerce* learns that the growing crops in Texas were never in a more flourishing condition at this season of the year.

Throughout the most of New-York State, crops are reported to look well, especially fall grain; but in some localities wheat has been injured by the spring frosts and rains. All spring crops have been retarded by the unfavorable weather.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is from 87½ cts. to \$1 dearer than per our last. Corn little change. Pork continues to decline, while Beef has an upward tendency. Lard and Butter are active. Cheese dull. Wool, little doing, except in the foreign varieties.

Cotton has fallen ¼ to ½ ct., per lb. Sugar a slight improvement. Rice and Tobacco no change.

The Weather for the week past has been hot and dry, and consequently very favorable for getting in the remaining crops, and weeding those already up. We advise the farmers over again, to sow plenty of corn in drills about a foot or more apart, for soiling their cattle in case of a drouth. Every farmer to be safe should thus provide at least two or three months' food for his stock. Grass looks well, and a good hay crop is anticipated; but it is want of pasture in August, September, and October which we fear. In case of this being short during these months, corn-growing for fodder will supply the want.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, June 3, 1854.

Old potatoes are somewhat scarce, and higher. New ones are more abundant and cheaper. They appear to be of good quality. Gooseberries have been in the market four or five days. Strawberries, from Shrewsbury, N. J., are coming in plentifully. We saw none from the South, though it is probable there are some. Cauliflowers and cucumbers have made their appearance from Long Island. Turnips, onions, carrots, and parsnips are about the same as last week.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes, wholesale, at \$4@54 25, per bbl.; Reds, \$3@33 25; Common, \$3; Bermuda, per bush, \$6 50; Beets, Turnips, Onions, Carrots, and Parsneps, \$3; Spinach, \$3; Green Peas, \$3 75; Radishes, \$1 per hundred bunches; Green Onions, \$5; Lettuce, \$2; Leeks, \$10; Asparagus, \$18; Parsley, \$2 50; Cheroots, \$6; Gooseberries, \$3 per bushel; Strawberries, \$6 per hundred baskets; Tomatoes, 88c. per box about 5 qts., from Bermuda; Cauliflowers, 50c. @ \$1 50 per doz.; Cucumbers, \$1 @ \$1 50; Eggs, 15@15½c.; Butter, 18@22c.; Cheese, 8@11c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, June 5, 1854.

THE day is very warm, and tends to check rapid sales. The news of a high market has drawn more cattle in for the week past. This, in connection with the weather, and the butchers' determination to do with less meat, has lessened the price full \$1 per cwt. Still, beef is high. The butchers say, that at least \$1 per cwt. should be added to the drover's estimates to get the market possible to the true price. We give the mean between the two.

There were some very fine cattle in market to-day, especially two lots from Kentucky, one of which was nearly thorough-bred Durhams, fed by FRANK P. CLAY.

Beef is worth from 10½@12½ cts. per pound.
Cows " \$20@35
Cows & calves, \$30@75
Woolled sheep, \$4@8
Sheared, " \$3@7
Lambs, \$2 50@6
Calves, 4@7c. per pound.
Swine, 4½@5½ cts. " and scarce.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

IN MARKET TO-DAY

Beeves,	2,766	2,533
Cows,	51	
Calves,	1051	
Sheep,	775	
Swine,	362	

The Hudson River R. R., brought 1600 Beeves and 104 Swine; Hudson River Boats, 200 beeves; Erie R. R., 300 beeves and 258 Swine; the Harlem Railroad, 54 Beeves, 51 Cows, and 1051 Calves. Beeves from New-York State number 505; Ohio, by ears, 489; on foot, 480; Kentucky, 336; Illinois, 669.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	100	
Veals,	210	
Cows and Calves,	104	
Sheep, woolled,	1,750	
Sheep, sheared,	2,195	
Lambs,	763	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	263	
Sheep,	2757	
Cows and Calves,	93	
Veals,	35	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	75	
Cows,	130	

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.		
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	per 100 lbs.	5 87½ @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....		5 62½ @ —

Beeswax.		
American Yellow.....	per lb.	— 29 @ 30

Bristles.		
American, Gray and White.....		— 40 @ — 45

Coal.		
Liverpool Orrel.....	per chaldron,	10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch.....		— @ —
Sidney.....		7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....		8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	per 2,000 lb.	6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.		
Ordinary.....	8	8 8 8 8
Middling.....	9½	9½ 9½ 9½
Middling Fair.....	10½	10½ 10½ 11
Fair.....	11	11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.		
Gunny Cloth.....	per yard,	— 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....		— @ —
Dundee.....		— @ —

Coffee.		
Java, White.....	per lb.	— 14 @ — 14½
Mocha.....		— 13½ @ — 14
Brazil.....		— 10½ @ — 12
Maracaibo.....		— 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo..... (cast).....		— 9½ @ — 10½

Corriage.		
Bale Rope.....	per lb.	— 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....		— @ — 20

Corks.		
Velvet, Quarts.....	per gro.	— 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....		— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....		— 4 @ — 16

Flax.		
Jersey.....	per lb.	— 8 @ — 9

Flour and Meal.		
Sour.....	per bbl.	7 25 @ 7 75
Superfine No. 2.....		8 37½ @ 8 75
State, common brands.....		9 25 @ 9 37½
State, Straight brand.....		9 37½ @ 9 50
State, favorite brands.....		0 62½ @ 9 75
Western, mixed do.....		9 37½ @ 9 50
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....		9 50 @ 9 75
Michigan, fancy brands.....		9 81½ @ 10 —
Ohio, common to good brands.....		9 43½ @ 9 81½
Ohio, round hoop, common.....		9 43½ @ 9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands.....		9 87½ @ 10 —
Ohio, extra brands.....		10 25 @ 11 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....		10 12½ @ 11 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....		10 25 @ 10 75
Genesee, extra brands.....		10 75 @ 12 —
Canada, (in bond).....		8 37½ @ 8 50
Brandywine.....		9 62½ @ 9 75
Georgetown.....		8 75 @ 9 75
Petersburgh City.....		8 75 @ 9 75
Richmond Country.....		8 72½ @ 9 63
Alexandria.....		8 72½ @ 9 63
Baltimore, Howard Street.....		8 72½ @ 9 63
Rye Flour.....		4 68½ @ 6 37
Corn Meal, Jersey.....		3 62½ @ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....		4 — @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	per punch.	18 25 @ —

Grain.		
Wheat, White Genesee.....	per bush.	2 40 @ 2 50
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....		2 — @ 2 15
Wheat, Southern, White.....		2 — @ 2 25
Wheat, Ohio, White.....		2 — @ 2 35

Wheat, Michigan, White	2 10	@ 2 15
Wheat, Mixed Western	1 95	@ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red	1 80	@ 1 95
Rye, Northern	1 12½	@ —
Corn, Unsound	—	@ — 85
Corn, Round Yellow	— 82	@ — 83
Corn, Round White	— 82	@ — 84
Corn, Southern White	— 82	@ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow	— 85	@ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed	— 80	@ —
Corn, Western Mixed	— 86	@ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow	—	@ —
Barley	— 95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal	— 49	@ — 52
Oats, New-Jersey	— 46	@ — 49
Oats, Western	— 53	@ — 54
Oats, Penna.	— 47	@ — 49
Oats, Southern	— 42	@ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed	per 2 bush. 2 75	@ 2 87½
Peas, Canada	per bush. 1 18½	@ —
Beans, White	1 50	@ 1 62½

Hair.		
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	per lb.	— 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....		— 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING.		
North River, in bales.....	per 100 lbs.	— 87½ @ — 90

Hemp.		
Russia, clean.....	per ton.	285 — @ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....		— @ —
Manilla.....	per lb.	— 15½ @ —
Sisal.....		— 10 @ — 14½
Sunn.....		— 5½ @ —
Italian.....	per ton.	240 — @ —
Jute.....		— 120 @ — 125
American, Dew-rotted.....		— 220 @ — 235
American, do., Dressed.....		— 250 @ — 290
American, Water-rotted.....		— @ —

Hops.		
1853.....	per lb.	— 40 @ — 44
1852.....		— 38 @ — 40

Lime.		
Rockland, Common.....	per bbl.	— @ 1 13

Lumber.		
	WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine.....	per cubic ft.	— 18 @ — 22
Timber, Oak.....		— 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....		— 35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo)		— 18 @ — 22
	YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	per M. ft.	30 — @ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....		17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....		— @ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....		— 20 @ — 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....		37 50 @ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....		30 — @ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box.....		16 — @ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine.....	per pee.	16 — @ 22 ½
Boards, City Worked.....		22 — @ 24 —
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....		25 — @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....		25 — @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....		26 — @ 32 —
Plank, City Worked.....		26 — @ 32 —
Plank, Albany Spruce.....		18 — @ 20 —
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....		22 — @ 24 —
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	per bunch.	2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....		2 75 @ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	per M. 24	— @ 29 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....		22 — @ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....		19 — @ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....		17 — @ 18 —
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....		32 — @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....		— @ 16 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....		— @ 22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....		65 — @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....		52 — @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....		40 — @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....		38 — @ 35 — 1
Heading, White Oak.....		60 — @ —

Molasses.		
New-Orleans.....	per gall.	— 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....		— 23 @ — 30
Cuba Muscovado.....		— 25 @ — 27
Trinidad Cuba.....		— 25 @ — 27
Cardenas, &c.....		— 23½ @ — 24

Nails.		
Cut, 4d@60d.....	per lb.	— 4½ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....		— @ —

Naval Stores.		
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	per 280 lb.	— @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....		— @ 5 50
Tar.....	per bbl.	3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....		2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....		1 75 @ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	per 280 lb.	2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	per gall.	— 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.		
Thin Oblong, City.....	per ton.	— @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....		— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....		— @ 33 —

Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, Country.....	per bbl.	9 50 @ 12 50
Beef, Prime, Country.....		6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....		13 50 @ 14 —
Beef, Mess, extra.....		15 50 @ 16 50
Beef, Prime, City.....		7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....		— @ 14 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	per tee.	15 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	per bbl.	14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....		12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....		14 88 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....		— @ 16 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	per lb.	10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled.....		8½ @ —
Hams, Dry Salted.....		— @ 8½
Shoulders, Pickled.....		6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....		— @ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	per bbl.	13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	per lb.	9 — @ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....		22 @ 24

Butter, Ohio.....	12	@	15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	20	@	25
Butter, Canada.....	12	@	15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond,).....	—	@	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	10	@	12

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	ton, 3 50	@	3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@	3 62½

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	—	@	8
Crude, East India.....	7	@	7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@	5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	lb. —	@	9
Timothy, Mowed.....	tee. 14	@	17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	—	@	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@	—

Salt.

Turks Island.....	lb. —	@	48
St. Martin's.....	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	sack, 1 10	@	1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@	1 75

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	lb. —	@	—
New-Orleans.....	4	@	6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@	6
Porto Rico.....	4½	@	6½
Havana, White.....	2 7½	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@	7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9	@	—
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9	@	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½	@	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	9	@	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@	—
Manilla.....	5½	@	—
Brazil White.....	6	@	—
Brazil Brown.....	5	@	7

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	lb. —	@	11½
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	lb. —	@	—
Kentucky.....	7	@	10
Mason County.....	6½	@	11
Maryland.....	—	@	—
St. Domingo.....	12	@	18
Cuba.....	18½	@	23½
Yara.....	40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½	@	15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece.....	lb. —	@	55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	46	@	48
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	42	@	45
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	36	@	28
Extra, Pulled.....	42	@	48
Superfine, Pulled.....	39	@	41
No. 1, Pulled.....	33	@	37

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SALE OF STOCK.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF DURHAM AND Dairy Stock, in Westchester County, N. Y., by JAMES M. MILLER, on the farm of JAMES BATHGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York City, by the Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly, will take place on Thursday, June 22d, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.

Having been solicited by numerous Cattle-breeders, as before, in my native County of Westchester, to get up a sale in which all may participate to any desired extent, whether wishing to sell one or more animals, and my old friend JAMES BATHGATE, having again kindly consented to give the use of his capacious premises upon which to make the sale, I have made the above announcement, and now invite all persons having high-bred and grade Cattle for sale, either in this or adjoining States, to participate in the advantages offered.

The name and description of Animals intended for sale, with the owner's name and residence, must be sent to my Office, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next, to be inserted in the Catalogue, which will be ready for delivery on the 6th June; and the Cattle must be on the ground before 10 o'clock on the day of sale, or earlier, if possible, which will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, rain or shine.

The charge for selling, including all charge for Advertising, Catalogue, Commission, &c., will be *Five Dollars* per head, except when special bargains are made for calves or low-priced animals.

None but cattle of well-known breeds, of established character, will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without reserve. JAMES M. MILLER, No. 81 Maiden Lane.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Grain Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. **Grain Drills**, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Boyardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-Chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER—A newly patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

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SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10½, 11¼, 12½, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, 30, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS, Fanning Mills, &c., of all sizes.

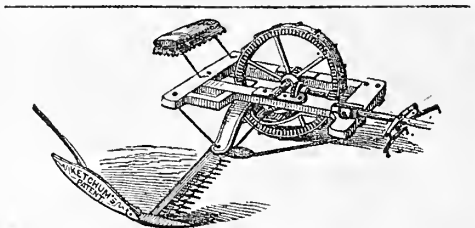
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PERUVIAN GUANO—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

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KETCHUM'S IMPROVED MOWING MACHINE WITH entire change of gear. The only successful mower now known.

Ketchum's Improved Machine, which we are building for the harvest of '54, was thoroughly tested last season, and the advantages gained by our change of gear are in all respects as we designed, viz: durability, convenience and ease of action.

The shafts now have bearings at both ends, which overcomes all cramping and cutting away of boxes. A counter balance is attached to the crank shaft, which gives it a steady and uniform motion. Each Machine can be thrown out of gear; there is great convenience in getting at each and every nut, all of them being on UPPER SIDE OF THE FRAME; oil cups are attached to all the bearings, which, by the use of a wad of cotton, will hold oil for a long time, as well as protect the bearings from dust, grit, &c.; the finger bar is lined with iron its full width, which protects it from wear.

These and various other additions for strength, durability, &c., makes them the most simple and perfect agricultural implement in use. They weigh about 750 lbs. each, and can easily be carried in a one-horse wagon.

They will cut ALL KINDS OF GRASS, and operate well on uneven or rolling lands, or where there are dead furrows. This Machine took the highest award, with SPECIAL APPROBATION, at the World's Fair, it also received, during last season, one silver and four gold medals, and various other flattering and substantial testimonials of approval. We have spared neither pains nor money to make them deserving of public favor, and hope to be able the coming season to supply the great and increasing demand.

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"In all cases where Extras are wanted, be sure to give us THE NUMBER OF YOUR MACHINE."

(WARRANTY) That said Machines are capable of cutting and spreading, with one span of horses and driver, from ten to fifteen acres per day of ANY KIND OF GRASS, and do it as well as is done with a scythe by the best of mowers. All orders filled by the subscribers. Office and Shop, corner of Chicago street and Hamburg Canal, near the Eastern R. R. Depot, in Buffalo N. Y. HOWARD & CO., Manufacturers and Proprietors.

For Sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 Water street, N. Y. The Mower is also manufactured by Ruggles, Nourse, Mason & Co., at Worcester, Mass. for the New-England States. By Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y., for Illinois, Iowa and Michigan. By Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O., for Ohio and Kentucky.

SHEPHERD AND PONIES.—WANTED A GOOD FINE PAIR OF Shetland Ponies—One a stallion, the other a mare.

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These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.
4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-49.

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M. & J. H. BUCK & CO'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA-NON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

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THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY OFFER their Poudrette for sale in lots to suit purchasers, from a single barrel up to 4000 barrels, at their usual rates, \$1.50 per barrel for any quantity over seven barrels, delivered on board of vessel in the city of N. York, free of cartage or other charge. When 200 or 300 barrels are taken, a deduction will be made from the above price. That this article has stood the test of fourteen years trial is proof of its efficacy. It is the cheapest and best manure for corn ever produced, and it has the advantage of being useful in small quantities and harmless in large. It is a capital manure for peas, strawberries, &c., and all garden vegetables. Apply by letter or personally to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, 22-38 74 Cortlandt st., New-York.

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RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.
 Also, **WHITE BLACKBERRIES**, a new and choice variety.
 Also, **BHUBARB** and **ASPARAGUS ROOTS**, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-31

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Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

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He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, **BOXE DUST** of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction. ANDREW COE, March 13, 1854. [28-40.] Middletown, Ct.

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It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

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GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-1f A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

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FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERIES, NEW-BEDFORD, MASS. ANTHONY & MCAFEE, PROPRIETORS. Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vita, Cedrus Decidua, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME. The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady which has never existed in this locality.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade. *New- Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1854.* 17-68

IRON AND STEEL—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO. Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 14.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 14, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 40.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES;

OR GLEANINGS AMONG PRACTICAL MEN.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J.—Last week we went out a few miles into what may be called the banner potato county of New-Jersey, if not of the whole country. Will some one give us the statistics as to the number of these raised in Monmouth? Just at this season, however, strawberries seem to be the chief product. We went down to Keyport, Tuesday P. M., (June 6,) on the steamboat John Hart—Capt. H. WHITLOCK—and having a little curiosity to find out the character and amount of produce coming from Keyport, we applied to the clerk of the boat, Mr. T. J. MURPHY, who very kindly copied for us from his receiving-book some of the principal items, which made up the morning's freight into this city. We added these together, and here is the summary:

Strawberries, **68,100** BASKETS; Gooseberries, 1500 quarts; Oysters, of large baskets, holding more than a bushel each, 711; Sheep, Lambs, and Calves, 64. This is only the quantity of these articles that came in the morning boat. Another boat which came up in the afternoon probably brought as much more, making the almost incredible number of 136,000 baskets of strawberries from a single port in one day. Add to these those coming from other parts of the county, and from Bergen and other places in New-Jersey, we think we are safe in saying that the New-York market received during last week 300,000 to 400,000 baskets of strawberries daily, and yet several times during the week the supply was quite unequal to the demand.

From Keyport we went to Middletown Point, where we met with friend MORFORD, of the *Standard*, and from him, and Mr. JACOB TEN EYCK, of Ten-Eyck's Hotel, we learned several interesting items in regard to Monmouth marls and Monmouth farming. We next visited the farm of Mr. JOHN S. WHITLOCK, some four miles or more from Keyport. This farm consists of 250 acres of rolling land. The general character of the soil is a sandy surface, clay sub-soil, with a compact bed of conglomerate stones not far below the surface. There are several beds of the green-sand marl on this farm which are invaluable.

Mr. WHITLOCK has some 25 acres of strawberries, mostly of the Early Virginia Scarlet variety. These are in several plots on different parts of the farm, generally on the more sandy and barren knolls. They are set out in April and September—the latter month is preferred—

in rows 4 to 5 feet apart, and the sets 12 to 16 inches from each other in the row. Two hoeings during the first spring is about all the care they receive. Some plots have been top-dressed with marl to good advantage. While we were there Mr. W. had 105 women and children picking strawberries, at about \$1 per hundred baskets, and he was sending some 9,000 to 10,000 baskets a day to New-York city. Mr. W. mentioned one plot of Scotch Runners which yielded 12,000 baskets per acre, 14 months after setting out. They were in rows five feet apart, and the plants set 16 inches from each other. The location was on the side of a hill near a small brook, and the soil quite moist. He put out in April a single plant—a Victoria—which gave 400 sets the next year, and the year after yielded 520 baskets for the market, besides those consumed in the family. Mr. W. has also two plots of Black Raspberries—called the Ohio ever-bearers, or monthly-bearers. Last year seven-eighths' of an acre yielded \$350 worth of berries, and another plot, one-tenth of an acre, produced \$73 worth.

We visited the farm of JUDGE SPADER, six and a half miles south of Keyport. This is a beautiful location, somewhat elevated, and having a gentle southern inclination. The soil appears to be of excellent quality. Judge S. has experimented with guano, and after careful trials thinks it produces little benefit. He very highly esteems the blue-shell and green-sand marls, which are abundant in the vicinity. We noticed a field of wheat which strongly reminded us of some flourishing fields we have seen at the West. From present appearances the yield from this field will not be less than 30 bushels to the acre.

By the way we may remark, that grain dealers are already in the field, and they are offering to contract for the above crop, and others in the vicinity, at \$1 75 a bushel, the buyer to take it at the farm after harvest. If those who have been in the business for years are now making such offers as the above, we may infer that there is a fair prospect of continued high prices.

Adjoining the above farm is that of Mr. JOHN HERBERT, who cultivates 120 acres. He has full 20 acres of potatoes, which are the leading crop in this vicinity. Few other sections of the country have been so exempt from the disease, as most parts of Monmouth county.

Mr. HERBERT has two fields of potatoes side by side, which were planted at the same time. To one was applied a heavy coating of marl, and to the other a small quantity of marl, mixed with 200 lbs. per acre of guano and a little plaster. This mixture was put in the hill when planting. We observed that in the guanoed field, the potatoes are twice as large as in the

field receiving marl only. In the guanoed field are bulbs as large as walnuts, while the bulbs are not yet set in the marled field. Present appearances are that the earlier maturity of the crop will doubly repay the cost of the guano. The marled field may produce a heavier yield. We shall be glad to hear in reference to this. We advise *experimental* trials of guano upon early potatoes in this vicinity. Perhaps the union of marl and guano may give both bulk and early maturity to this crop.

In former trials Mr. H. has found that at the usual price of wheat, guano applied to that crop has just about paid for itself, that is when plowed in previous to sowing. That harrowed in or used as a top-dressing has not been so beneficial. Probably at present prices of grain, the use of guano would be quite profitable.

On the road from Middletown Point to Freehold, (near which all of the above-named gentlemen reside,) we noticed on the farm of Mr. TICE a plot of half an acre or more of grapes, which are grown almost without cultivation. Sod ground was turned over and the vines put out at 8 to 10 feet from each other, in rows about 10 feet apart. Along the rows at short intervals, branches, or tops of small trees are set up, the stumps of the side limbs being left for crotches. Across these, small poles are placed, so as to form along the rows a kind of rude fence, 7 or 8 feet high, upon which the vines run. Mr. T. tried the Isabella and did not succeed with it; but he has for seven or eight years been quite successful with a variety which he calls the "garden grape." These, he says, are smaller, but are harder and earlier than the Isabella. They are quite sweet and bring a pretty good price in the market. We do not describe this method to recommend its adoption, but to show how simple means may sometimes be adopted. Mr. T. without any care or expense of cultivation, annually gets some hundreds of dollars worth of grapes. Last year a single vine yielded grapes that sold for \$30.

We design, as soon as we have opportunity, to continue our visits to other parts of this county, and especially to visit some of the best marl beds.

A RELIC OF OLD STYLE FARMING.

In a recent trip through Eastern Connecticut, we discovered by the road-side an old-fashioned plow. We had scarcely seen one for twenty years, and we should hardly have been taken more aback, had we seen the old bay horse we used to ride when a boy, grazing by its side. It was not laid by in that promiscuous collection of broken-down carts, harrows, boards, and pea brush, which form a striking feature about many a farm-house, but there it lay, with its

wooden mold-board and small wrought-iron nose, with the fresh dust of honorable toil upon them. That venerable implement was still in active service, turning up its three inches of soil, and preparing the way for a harvest of fifteen bushels of corn to the acre. It is, without doubt, the best plow its owner possesses, and he is very much afraid of turning up the yellow dirt upon his farm. He does not believe in those new-fangled cast-iron mold-boards. They are sure to break. He knows they can't help it.

Possibly some of our readers have the same prejudice against the sub-soil plow, and other improved farming tools. Why should a man be content to stir his ground five inches deep, when he can stir it twenty, and add largely to his harvest by so doing? Why should he use the scythe, and tax all his strength to cut an acre of grass in a morning, when with a mowing-machine, he can cut ten acres in the same time? Farmers should attend the fairs more, and travel more, to see what their brethren of the plow are doing. So ripe is the spirit of improvement, that every year shows striking changes in farm life. The man who stays at home for two years, falls decidedly in the back-ground.

EXPORT OF BRITISH STOCK.

WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY ABOUT IT.

THREE weeks since, we noticed the arrival of Dr. WATTS, and that Mr. WADDLE would follow him with the cattle, &c. In the *Mark Lane Express*, of May 15th, we find a description of these animals, which conveys some interesting information. It is from the Liverpool correspondent of that journal:

In accordance with my promise, I send you some further particulars of a valuable cargo of Short-horned cattle, Cotswold and South-down sheep, which left this port during the past week, in the "Bailey," for Philadelphia. The stock in question were those purchased by Dr. Watts and Mr. Waddle, the gentlemen I named in my former report as having made great search throughout the United Kingdom, they having visited most of the principle herds of England, Ireland, and Scotland, as agents for a spirited company in Clarke county, Ohio, United States. When we mention that amongst the cattle, which consisted of 10 Short-horned bulls and 20 cows and heifers, were animals that have cost 200 guineas, (\$1000,) several 150 guineas, (\$750,) and most of them averaging over 100 guineas, (\$500,) each, it may be readily inferred that ample funds were placed at their disposal; coupling with this the heavy personal expenses of those gentlemen, with freight, fittings, and food for the stock, each in itself an item of no small amount, some idea may be formed of the enterprise and spirit of our trans-atlantic brethren; and we may heartily wish them the reward which such patriotic conduct so richly deserves. Every facility was given us by those gentlemen for the inspection and particulars of the animals during their stay in Liverpool; several breeders also, some of them from a distance, came to view them; and we were happy to have their testimony in confirmation of our own. They were indeed a prime lot, and to collect such, a work of no little difficulty. Dr. Watts paid a visit of the kind in the year 1852, and we learn that he was one of the original shareholders in the first Ohio company which imported largely from this country in the years 1834 and 1836, and that such stock have proved a great benefit to Kentucky, Ohio, and other western States, over the vast extent of which country we are told the produce of this valuable race of cattle (the "Short-horn") are widely spread, and that many of them are such as would do credit to the parent country. Amongst

those now shipped were 8 lots purchased at Mr. Wilkinson's sale at Lenton, many of them very superior specimens of the breed; three very promising animals from Mr. Fawks' herd, at Farnley Hall; a fine young white bull, called "Medalist," bred by Mr. Torr, of Aylesby, which attracted a good share of attention—this animal is closely allied to the blood of Mr. Booth, of Warlaby; Mr. Torr also sold them a bull, cow, and heifer; there were four good specimens from the herd of Mr. Ambler, of Watkinson Hall, Halifax, besides others bred from the stock of Lord Feversham, Sir T. Cartwright, Messrs. Birchall, Clarke, Dudding, Mitchell, and Wood, all English breeders; three splendid bulls, purchased at the Royal Dublin Show, (two of them winners of the first prize in their classes,) which were bred by Messrs. Farral, Lee, Norman, and Topham; there were also several promising yearling heifers from the herds of Messrs. Barnes and Chaloner, celebrated breeders of Short-horns in the Sister Isle. The Cotswold sheep were from the celebrated flock of Mr. Hewer, of Northleach, and the South-downs from that of Mr. Webb's, of Babraham. Messrs. Haukin & Co. also shipped a valuable lot the previous week; their cattle were mostly purchased in the North Riding of Yorkshire and the county of Durham; the sheep were from the same breeders as above. I regret I had not an opportunity of seeing this shipment, being absent from Liverpool at the time; but I learn, from a friend residing near here, interested in such matters, that they were a useful lot of stock, about the same quantity as those of Messrs. Watts and Waddle; they are also for a company in the western States of America, and for which good prices were paid. I hope these continuous exports of our best stock, may induce our farmers and breeders to pay greater attention to the rearing of the most improved breeds of cattle as such a demand holds out every encouragement for them to do so.

MANURE DRAININGS.

A WRITER in the *New-England Farmer*, makes the following correct reference to a subject of prime importance: "Millions of dollars are lost every year by want of care and skill in properly collecting and using the drainings from manure heaps. Much, very much has been written on this subject during the last ten years, and yet not one farmer in one hundred has taken any particular pains to save his liquid manure. Instead of aiming to preserve the barn-yard wash, we hesitate not to say, three farmers out of four, have taken particular pains to get rid of or waste it, by placing their yards upon sloping ground, or by ditching them so as to convey the wash into the road or into a brook, or some low spot where it is not at all needed."

The *Germantown Telegraph* found the above "correct" remarks in the *N. E. Farmer*. Where did the *N. E. Farmer* find them? We do not know, but this we do know, that in our paper for Nov. 16, precisely the same words formed the first sentences of a column under the heading MANURE DRAININGS.

A TRIP TO THE COUNTRY.

WE find in the *Independent* the following sketch from the pen of our fair contributor, MINNIE MYRTLE. It describes a visit to the farm residence of another of our esteemed correspondents, ANNE HOPE, one of whose interesting articles may be found in another column. It may please our lady readers to be informed that ANNE HOPE writes from experience, for she is herself daily surrounded with the cares of a farm-house. But we hope on another occasion to refer again to her farm labors. In a former number we had the pleasure of presenting our

readers with a sketch from the pen of LUCY GLENDON, and we hope to hear from her again.

FOR MY LITTLE READERS.

How I wish I could take with me some of those little boys and girls who have been pent up in the dusty city all winter, and have no hope of taking a trip to the country during all the long summer. But as this is impossible, I will tell them about my trip, as well as I can.

It is no matter what I saw by the way, for I came in the cars, and so fast that I could see nothing; but they set me down on the borders of the beautiful Passaic, where, by a narrow path-way through a pleasant grove, I wound my way to a little gothic cottage, already embowered in roses and running vines. Every little while on my way I stopped to exclaim, How beautiful, oh! how beautiful! for it seemed to me like fairy-land, and I felt as if I were just set free, after being for six months a prisoner.

The little hills sloping gently down to the river had already put on their summer robes, the birds were singing in all the tree-tops, and the woodman's axe and the plowman's song were echoing through the valley.

As we came near the cottage there ran a big black dog, wagging his tail, to welcome us. His name was Ben; I wonder if any of you can tell for whom he was named. He looked almost frightful; but his good-natured bark assured us that he was only a "terror to evil-doers." When we were a little nearer, a little bit of a dog, whose name was Tanti—what a funny name!—came tripping along, and with him two or three little children, Johnny, and Mary, and Eddy, all looking so healthy and rosy, and all so happy to see their mamma, who had been gone all day, and had now come home with a friend. It was a sight to do one good to see their cheeks, so brown and so hard you might almost crack a nut on them, because they had never breathed any but fresh country air, and had plenty of good fresh milk to eat.

How fresh and warm, too, were their hearts! Real country boys and girls they were, in coats, and jackets, and frocks that would not be harmed by playing on the green-sward or in the sand-bank, and yet as truly polite and gentle in their manners as any little boys and girls I ever saw in a city drawing-room.

Oh! how different were the sounds which awoke me in the morning, from the rattle and clang upon the city pavements. It was a long time since I had been awakened by the voices of birds, and children, and the lowing kine; and many hours before "the great city had waked up," I was rambling over the fields and by the river-side, with merry little ones prattling around me, and music in abundance; far better than that for which I had paid many dollars in the grand hall of the Metropolitan.

"Oh! come and see my rabbits," says Eddy, and leads me through a little gate, where there is a pretty sight indeed—eight little rabbits in a pen—some of them brown, and some of them white, with long ears, and pink eyes, and robes of down. But before I have scarcely counted them, Johnny is calling me to see his chickens, and I am taken into another department, arranged with great regard to the comfort of Madam Hen, and her wonderful progeny. Suspended from the roof, and all around the walls, are clean-looking straw nests, with white fresh eggs in each, and in some of them the mother is patiently waiting for the "peep, peep," which shall announce that her little ones have opened their eyes to the light, and are ready for their breakfast.

I remember well when it was my delight to feed the chickens with the dough I had stirred, of meal and water, and fill their pans with drink, and how I loved to watch their little bills as they dipped them in and then held up their heads that it might run down their little throats; and now I enjoyed it all over again with these little boys, who were full of enthusiasm for all the objects of their care, and were laying up a store of practical knowledge which would

be of use to them some day, and also laying up a store of pleasant associations, which would be like oases in the dull desert of toil through which they would some day have to pass.

Then I must go and see Molly the milk-maid milk the great, white, mooly cow, who stands patiently chewing her cud. How rich the new milk looks, foaming almost to the top of the pail. A little way off are the ducks waddling down to the water, saying qua, qua, qua; and the geese, with their yellow goslings, how proud and stately they march along! All the little boys and girls have something which they call their own, and which it is their duty to provide for; and thus they learn to think for others, and to plan and fit themselves for the great business of life.

I remember one morning in the city, the little girl where I was staying came running in, her cheeks glowing with delight, to tell us there was a little flower on the grass-plot in the front yard. We went to see, and behold there was one solitary dandelion opening its golden petals to the sun, and the grass-plot was scarcely larger than her apron! What would be her ecstasy could she see this whole hill-side one mass of dandelions and violets already in full bloom! and this big pear-tree, almost as large as an elm, covered with blossoms; the willows with their golden tassels, gracefully drooping over the water; the peach, and apple, and apricot sending forth the rich fragrance of their many-tinted buds, and all the hills and valleys beautiful with their variegated hues! How I wish I could transfer a whole troop of those little folks who are driving their hoops upon the side-walk, for one day to this pleasant spot, for it would brighten all their life-time.

They have all learnt to repeat,

"How doth the little busy bee
Improve each shining hour,
And gather honey all the day
From every opening flower."

But here they should see a thousand bees already at work from morn till night, building their cells, and "neatly spreading their wax." The birds, too, are just as busy gathering sticks, and picking the bits of dry grass and moss to make their nests, and here and there among the branches and trellised vines may be seen a wren, or robin, or yellow-bird, industrious as the bees, all the day long, preparing a soft bed for the little nestlings, who will soon be hopping among the boughs, and add their low, chirping notes to the rich chorus of the morning warblers.

The butterflies, too, have come, and are fluttering to and fro with their painted wings gleaming in the sunshine; and far away on the waters I see a little boat, with the oars dipping gracefully among the ripples, whose gilded crests look like myriads of stars sending forth their flickering rays.

God has indeed given us a beautiful world; the air, the ocean, earth, and sea are full of beauty; it is only the sin of those to whom he gave it, that has marred its loveliness. Oh! that the little children who are now so full of life, and joy, and happiness, could grow up without the dark sin, the corroding passions which make them a blight upon so fair a scene. A very deep interest do I feel in those who are every week expecting me to tell them a story. I feel as if I were really talking with them. I wander in my mind all around among their pleasant homes, and see their rosy cheeks, and some whose cheeks are not rosy, because they need to run and play in just such a place as this; and I doubt not, if I were to come and see them, especially those who live in the country, they would make me as happy as these little boys and girls have made me, showing me all their ducks, and chickens, and rabbits. Oh! what a nice time we would have! I cannot come to see you all; but I hope the letters I write will make you better love all that is good, and pure, and holy; and if we should never meet in this world, may we meet in one which is far more beautiful, which God has prepared for those who love him, and who put their trust

in the Saviour, whom he sent to wash with his blood our sinful hearts, and fit us to dwell with him forever.

A COUNTRY HOME.

Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
And a seat by the farmer's wood fireside,
Where the fire burns bright,
On a frosty night,
When the jest and the song, and laugh are free,
Oh! the farmer's home is the home for me,
Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
When the earth comes out as a blushing bride,
With her birds and flowers,
In the bright spring hours,
Her bridal songs ringing from fresh-leaved trees,
And melody floats on the perfumed breeze.
In summer, a seat in a shady nook,
And close by the side of a cooling brook,
Where the violet grows,
Or the pale swamp rose,
Fainting and sick, 'neath the sun's scorching beam
Dips her fair petals in the cooling stream.
Oh! give me a home in the country wide,
In the golden days of the farmer's pride,
When his barns are filled
From the fields he's tilled,
And he feels that his yearly task is done,
Smiling at winter, he beckons him on.

FARMER'S DAUGHTER, in *Tribune*.

THE POTATO A HEATHEN.

A CORRESPONDENT, more hurt than indignant, writes to us upon our recent disparagement of the potato—declaring it to be a household god which we have rudely thrown from his pedestal to set thereon the new idol of Hominy. This finding of a fictitious, yet plausible substitute for so genuine and valuable a staple of feed, will, he thinks, tend to lessen the interest in the growth and scientific study of it, and so diminish the prospect for the one indispensable dish on every table. We sit rebuked. Praised be potatoes for ever. But, in claiming any manner of *pious standing*—household godliness—for this vegetable, does our correspondent know that he errs, and that *the potato is a heathen*? Does he know that it has been battled against by the church, as an unworthy infidel? We must inform him that Scotland at one time made the growth of the potato illegal, *because it is not mentioned in the Bible!* In an article on the history of it, (which we saw some time since in the *Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*,) this fact is stated among the hindrances to its introduction into Great Britain. It was first cultivated in the fields of England in 1739. But, *for years afterwards*, it was not admitted into Scotland, from the zeal of preachers in declaring it an unholy esculent, blasphemous to raise, sacrilegious to eat. "Famine, at last," says the historian, "gave an impulse to the innovation, and, during the latter part of the eighteenth century, the excellent qualities of the potato became generally understood."—*Home Journal*.

FEEDING STOCK.

WE have frequently shown the intimate connection between the production of fat animals and the growth of corn. It seems, as far as our present knowledge is available, that this connection is so intimate that either the relation of stock and corn must be kept up, or the difference will have to be made out of the staminal energy of the soil itself. In other words, when a considerable quantity of stock is not fattened on a farm, the soil will have to suffer in fertility, unless the loss is made up by the purchase of artificial manure. Nor are we sure that for any great or even considerable length of time, the purchase of any one artificial manure will en-

tirely supply the place of keeping stock. We know an instance where this was attempted. Some land near a town was annually denuded of its straw, when artificial and purchased manures were very liberally applied; but the result showed a falling off in fertility, which was soon restored by the renewal of applications of farm-yard manure.

We again are cognizant of an instance where the most important evidence of the connection between stock and corn—between cattle fed and crops produced—is afforded; and this is the estate of Mr. John Hutton, of Sowber Hill, near Northallerton, who has been taking into hand for some years, poor, wild, worn-out farms, as his tenants dropped, until he has about fifteen hundred acres or more—a large quantity for the district—and has followed out the system of steam-boiling linseed and meal, combining this with chaff, and so feeding a large number of cattle. He has thus renovated the poor, worn-out soils, and reduced the whole to a state of garden cultivation, combined with the successful feeding of prime Short-horn steers.

His habit is to make no secret of his proceedings; but, year after year, invites large parties of his neighborhood, and of the most spirited farmers from different localities, who inspect the whole of his proceedings, and are invited to offer remarks on his plans, and to whom he gives every information. A party of some 29 agriculturists of this class lately inspected his farming operations, and the clean, healthy, and happy condition of fifty well-fed Short-horn steers ready for market, the sleek and almost fat condition of the straw-fold or store cattle in his yards—many worse are sold for fat—the healthy condition of his draught horses, are evidences of the value of the linseed compound on which are fed—the fat cattle to the utmost limit, and the store stock and horses once a day. To suit the expenses of the times the following is the formula of his feed, and, as will be seen, the cost of feeding is at this dear season not more than six shillings per week. We think the fact is well worth communicating; and as he has no objection to his plans being widely known, he will not object, we are sure, to us giving it to our readers.

COST OF KEEPING A FAT BEAST FOR ONE WEEK.

(English Currency.)

	April 18, 1854.	s.	d.
26 lbs. of meal at 1d. per lb.	26	2	2
13 lbs. of linseed at 1½d. per lb.	19½	1	7½
Turnips (from 70 lbs. to 80 lbs. per day)	16	1	6
Coals	0	11½	
Labor on each beast	0	7	
		6	0

The food given to the draught horses, 1 lb. of linseed and 3 lbs. of meal, at noon, at a cost of 4½d. per day.

The value perhaps of this in promoting the digestion of nourishing food at a time of day when it is important to get the work as rapidly done as possible is incalculable, and the healthy coats of the horses showed that it was suited to their animal economy.

We cannot help thinking that this mode of economizing root crops, and so getting the largest amount of fed animals from the smallest quantity of green crops, using up all the straw most carefully and most favorably for its conversion into manure, is a vast desideratum to the cold-clay farmer. How, he asks, can he get good manure with his small quantity of roots, or how keep stock in any quantity so as to have his manure made by those who are fattening? This plan seems to be a solution, and ever since its introduction by Mr. Marshall, has Mr. Hutton followed it out, feeding or keeping, we believe, something like a hundred beasts per annum. The small quantity of roots per day—taking the minimum of 70 lbs.—would in twenty weeks amount to some four and a half tons only, thus finding all the roots necessary for feeding four cattle on one acre of a twenty ton per acre crop.

We have taken the extreme as to time, for few farmers would feed them perhaps so long, and we cannot help also observing that when a stone of beef, or nearly so, at 7s. 9d. per stone of 14 lbs., can be laid on per week, there is a very ample profit. There is a profit, however, if a considerably less weight than this is added, which is perhaps more frequently the case in cattle feeding; but even if the whole of the expense of feeding were not reimbursed in the fattening of the animals, it doubtless would be in the addition of valuable manure to the land.

Another hint at cattle feeding may be had from Mr. Hutton's plans. While you invariably find all the animals quietly laid down until their known times of feeding, you find them almost scrupulously clean. Not a single spot of dirt can be found on the whole, from one end to the other; and this is partly occasioned by the uniform consistency of their dung with this mode of feeding, which occurs perhaps in no other; but also by the great care in removing every particle, and keeping them all well and uniformly littered. Their comfort and quietness also contribute in no small degree to their cleanliness; and though they are not curried as a rule, the skin is kept in healthy action by the friction of a whisp of straw occasionally applied. Mr. H. has adopted this plan, if we rightly remember, for some six or eight years.—*Mark Lane Express*.

CORN HOEING AND TOP-DRESSING.

In looking over the mode of cultivation practised by those most successful in growing the corn crop, and especially the statements of those who have taken premiums for large products of this cereal, we almost invariably find that clean culture and top-dressing were practiced. The corn was hoed at an early stage in its growth, after first going through it several times with the cultivator, so as to mellow the soil as far as possible; and then to each hill some stimulant was given, such as plaster, ashes, (leached or unleached,) or a mixture of the two. In a few weeks the cultivator and hoe were used again, and the stalks thinned to four in the hill; nor did this suffice, for if time allowed, before the corn became too large to admit of the passage of the horse, the cultivator was again employed, and another dressing with the hoe given. At this stage in its growth, the ground becomes so shaded by the luxuriant leaves of the grain that little further attention is needed.

Experience confirms what reason teaches, that large crops of corn can only be grown on rich and well-cultivated soils. The structure and size, and the rapid growth of the plant, show that it requires to be well supplied with the necessary food for its growth and perfection. It possesses the power of elaborating healthy aliment from coarser food than almost any other cultivated plant, hence its great value as a preparatory crop when such manures are used. It draws largely upon the air, and hence needs that its large leaves be kept healthy and fresh, not parched and rolled by drouth, or discolored by the presence of stagnant water in the soil.

Plow deep, manure freely, plant early, hoe and top-dress with ashes or plaster, keep the soil mellow and flat, and allow no weeds to grow, and your corn crop will repay well all your care and attention. Neglect it, and "nubbins" will be your reward.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

WHEAT AND WOOL.

THESE two farm products can be well grown together. Probably the best rotation would be to sow all wheat land with clover and timothy seed mixed, and let that remain in sheep pasture three years, and then break up and sow again with a light dressing of lime and a renewal of grass seed. If the clover has predominated over the timothy while in pasture, there will be no need of a second sowing of clover seed, as there will be enough in the ground. No two staple crops can be better grown

together than wheat and wool, and no one need fear going into the business of either for fear it will not pay. All the grower needs to insure him good prices is capital enough so as not to be obliged to sell except at such prices as he feels will pay, for both wool and wheat can be kept over without loss.

The great West is to be the sheep-walk of America, as wool can be produced upon the cheap lands there at a greater profit than at the East, and probably at greater profit than any other crop.

There is no danger of overstocking the wool market, or producing it in such quantities that the business will prove ruinous to those who may be induced to engage in it.—*Sciota (O.) Gazette*.

THE CARRIER PIGEON.

THE English carriers and horsemen pigeons are so inseparably connected, that in describing one I must also describe the other. Indeed, I believe the horsemen to be the primitive stock, and that the English carrier is the effect of the high cultivation of the former, those points of excellence which the fancier most highly prizes being more highly developed in the carrier. As I consider the horsemen as the original, I will first draw attention to them. They appear to have come originally from Persia, and also to have been bred extensively in Turkey and Egypt, where they have been long used as mediums of communication. They are fine, noble birds, being considerably larger than the generality of pigeons. Their beak is long and stout, and covered at its base with a great quantity of wattle, wrinkled, whitish-looking skin, or, in other words, an extreme development of the nose; the eyes are also surrounded with a broad circle of the same appearance, called the *sere*. The neck is long and rather bent, the feathers often opening a little in front of the head, exposing a small streak of red skin. The chest is very broad and full, the shoulders wide; the bend of the wings stands rather out from the sides, the legs and feet very stout; the tail and pinion feathers are rather short for the size of the bird, the former being carried somewhat elevated.

The English carrier differs from this in the greater development of the fancy points on which fanciers lay great stress, and according to their merits in this respect are they of proportionate value. The beak must be long, thick, and straight; the wattle large, high, and leaning slightly forward. The old fanciers admired it most when of a blackish tint; the *sere* round the eyes should be broad, even, and round, which is termed a rose eye; if uneven it is called pinch-eyed, which is a great defect. The head is long, narrow, and flat on the top; the color of the iris is of a bright gravelly red. The neck must be long, thin, and without bend; they should be broad across the back but small in the waist. The pinion-feathers of the wings, as also the tail, should be very long and not carried up, consequently, they are much more elegant-looking birds than the horsemen; in color they are mostly black or dun—the duns generally have the best heads.

The horsemen are of various colors, black, white, blue, and pided predominating.

Having described the two extremes, it will show their differences; but pigeons are to be met with of all the various intermediate grades. If kept in health by exercise and judicious feeding, they are good breeders; if not, they become idle and inferior nurses. If kept for flying, they must be trained young, and kept in constant practice, or the best will prove but indifferent homing birds, though, from their great value as fancy birds, they are but little flown, and, consequently, soon become fat, heavy, and unfit to fly.

I have had the large white horsemen, or as they are called in France, the swan-necked Egyptians, that could scarcely rise eight feet from the ground; but the young ones, while in training, flew with astonishing rapidity and

went an end well. They would also outstrip my Antwerps in homing eight or ten miles, though they appeared to have great difficulty in first starting off, seeming almost unable to rise, till they got in good swing, when they went along in fine style, having much the appearance of wild ducks while flying in the air.

The dragoon pigeon may be considered as an inferior variety of carrier or horseman, from which they were most probably a cross. They have the same properties as the carrier, but not so fully developed; they are smaller, more active, and swifter for short journeys. They are of various colors, but the blues are most esteemed. They are wild birds, but excellent breeders and nurses; so much are they esteemed on this account, that they are frequently kept as nurses for the larger sorts of fancy pigeons, and as they are large and fleshy, their young are excellent for the table. Shear dragoon is the name for those of this variety that have long straight beaks and heads, without much wattle.

Dragoons were the variety mostly used for flying before the introduction of the Antwerp; many persons still prefer them, and we have many extraordinary accounts on record of their performances. All these varieties have large, soft beaks while young; the wattle grows, and continues to increase for a year or two.

Pouting horsemen are a cross between the pouter pigeon and the horseman or dragoon. They are fine, large birds, very active and merry, good flyers, and excellent breeders, being well adapted for general purposes, and not so shy as the dragoon; they would be good farm stock.

Skinnums are a cross between the common tumblers and dragoons. They are good flyers, and much used in London, but in other respects no better than the common pigeons, which they much resemble.—*B. P. B., in Poultry Chronicle*.

FUTURE PRICES.

A "PRACTICAL FARMER" in the last *Mark Lane Express*, closes a lengthy article on the above subject as follows:

Farmers may for once, depend upon having the corn trade for the next year very much in their own hands. There never was a time when the world's stock of grain was so nearly exhausted; and one great source of supply—Russia—is shut from us by the war. Why, then, should farmers hurry their next harvest stock to market? Prices must inevitably be good, if they will only be reasonable and cautious; there can be no just cause of alarm. Let every farmer take time. Let the aim be to keep up a fair, steady, regular supply, and he may then rest assured he will receive a fair price throughout the year.

BROOM CORN.

SEEING an inquiry in your valuable "Newspaper" of the 2d inst., as to the best mode of cultivating broom corn, I will give you my experience on the subject. In the first place, I select a piece of light rich soil and plow and harrow it well. About the last of May, or first of June, I drill in rows three feet apart. When it has attained the height of two or three inches, I thin it out, if it need it, and run the scratch harrow through it. This is followed by a good hoeing, and, in the course of a couple of weeks, I pulverize the soil with a cultivator, and then, as soon as it needs it, I plow it well, and am done for the season, excepting bending down the head before it has filled with seed, so as to prevent it from spreading out and growing crooked.

Another method which is practised to some extent in our part of the country, is to replant Indian corn with broom corn, that is, after it has become too late to replant with Indian corn, there being then time for broom corn to come to perfection.—*J. H. W., in Dollar Newspaper*.

PROTECTING CLOVER HAY STACKS.

JOSIAH LACKEY writes to the *Iowa Farmer*, that he has tried to preserve clover hay from the effects of the weather in the following manner, and found that it answered as well as if the hay had been put in a barn. Clover hay put up in the ordinary mode, like timothy, is apt to get musty and unpalatable, but put up in the mode recommended, it comes out good and sweet. He says: "When the stack, which is commenced the usual way, is raised to about one-half its destined height, the ends of long wheat or rye straw are placed just on the edge of the stack so that when the next layer of hay is placed upon it, the principal length of the straw will droop over the sides of the stack. Following this plan until the stack is finished, a complete and impervious covering is furnished to the hay that will keep it nearly as well as the best barn. I think that the long cane grass that grows in the sloughs of this country, will answer a much better purpose, the straw being longer, and will turn quite as well.—*German-town Telegraph*."

CLOVER—*The Question Settled*.—It has long been a subject of debate whether Red Clover would thrive in this region. After much doubt, its culture was finally attempted a few years since on some of the prairies and red-lands in Greene, Perry and Marengo counties, some hundred and sixty miles north of us. The result in every instance has been of the most satisfactory character. But on the sterile sandy lands about Mobile, no one has believed it possible to succeed. In a few instances seed have been sown in the fall, which came up finely and promised well during the spring and early summer, but the hot sun of August and September literally burnt it up. There is, however, an exception to this, which proves that Red Clover can be successfully cultivated here. Mr. B. C. Rowan exhibited to us a few days ago, a superb specimen from his place near the city, in full bloom 28 inches high. A few years ago he sowed a handful of seed as an experiment. To his surprise it seeded finely, and the small patch has been spreading from year to year, until it has widened to a quarter of an acre. The land is flat, with a clay sub-soil and rather retentive of moisture. This quality in the soil has produced the fine specimen of Clover before us, not a particle of manure having been used. So, it may be stated as a fixed fact, that if suitable land be selected, Red Clover will thrive in this region.—*Alabama (Mobile) Planter*.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BARN WEEVIL.

I SEE by the the last number of the *Agriculturist*, that a subscriber wishes to know how to exterminate Barn weevil. Let him stack his rye and wheat for two years, and remove all straw from his barn for six weeks or two months, if practicable, previous to harvesting his rye and wheat, and he will be rid of the vermin. You must keep rye and wheat from the barn in summer, leave nothing for them to eat or breed in, and you exterminate them. Oats they will not eat.

Yours respectfully,

P. L. BROKAW.

Middlebush, N. J., May 30, 1854.

SINGULARITY IN A ROBIN.—Mr. James G. Lewis has in his eating-saloon, a tame Robin which, until an incident occurred about a year ago, was a beautiful singer. It was kept in the same room with a parrot at that time, when "Pol" being out of her cage, flew across the room and alighted upon the cage of the Robin. The Robin was very much frightened, and since that time has never sang a note, or acted like the same bird it was before. But what is still more singular, its feathers are gradually turning white. It will soon be fitted for a place with the happy family in Barnum's Museum.—*Lockport Courier*.

THE FERTILITY OF THE NILE VALLEY.—It is stated that the mud deposited by the River Nile in its annual inundations, and which is so celebrated for its richness, has been examined by M. Ehrenburg, the celebrated microscopic philosopher, who finds that its great fertility is owing, not so much to any peculiar mineral contribution, or the presence of vegetable matter, as to the vast accumulation of extremely minute forms of microscopic animals, which by their decomposition enrich the soil.

DOMESTIC BREAD.

THE Rhode Island Society for the Promotion of Industry, gave the first premium on domestic bread, to Mrs. Hiram Hill, of Providence. The following is Mrs. Hill's recipe for making the bread exhibited by her:

For two loaves of the ordinary size, take eight potatoes, pare them, slice very thin, and boil quick until quite soft, then mash to a fine pulp, and add a little by a little, two quarts of boiling water, stirring until a starch is formed; let this cool, and then add one-third of a cup of new yeast. This forms the "sponge," which should remain in a moderately warm place for ten or twelve hours, or "over night," until it becomes very light and frothy, even if a little sour it is of no consequence. When the "sponge" is ready, add flour, and work it in until you have formed a stiff, firm mass. The longer and more firmly this is kneaded, the better the bread.

Let the kneaded mass remain say from a half to a three-quarters of an hour to rise, then divide into loaves, put into pans, where it should remain say fifteen minutes, care being taken that it does not rise too much and crack, then put the loaves into a quick oven and bake, say three quarters of an hour. If the oven is not hot enough, the bread will rise and crack, if too hot, the surface will harden too rapidly and confine the loaf.

GUM ARABIC.

In Morocco, about the middle of November, that is, after the rainy season, which begins in July, a gummy juice exudes from the trunk and principal branches of the acacia tree spontaneously. In about fifteen days it thickens in the furrow, down which it runs either in vermicular or worm shape, or commonly assuming the form of oval and round tears, about the size of a pigeon's egg, of different colors, as they belong to the white or red gum tree. About the middle of December the Moors encamp on the borders of the forest, and the harvest lasts six weeks.

The gum is packed in very large sacks of leather, and brought on the backs of bullocks and camels to certain ports, where it is sold to the French and English merchants. It is highly nutritious. During the whole time of the harvest, the journey and fair, the Moors of the desert live almost entirely upon it, and experience proves that six ounces of the gum are sufficient for the support of a man 24 hours.—*Our Drawer*.

TO RESTORE THOSE STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—E. Merriam, the meteorologist, renews the recommendation to apply cold water freely to persons who have been struck by lightning. In all cases where persons are struck down by lightning use cold water on the body for hours; do not be discouraged if immediate success is not attained, but continue to persevere, and if, after three or four hours' drenching, animation is not restored, add salt to the water and continue the drenching. I have an account of a person struck down by lightning on Staten Island several years ago, who was restored after several hours' drenching with cold water. This case alone is sufficient to prompt to exertions in all cases beyond the time usually devoted to restoration of animation in cases where persons have been struck down by lightning.

GOLDEN MOTTOES.—A vain man's motto—"Win gold and wear it." A generous man's—"Win gold and share it." A miser's—"Win gold and spare it." A profligate's—"Win gold and spend it." A broker's—"Win gold and lend it" (on firm security and good interest.) A fool's—"Win gold and end it." A gambler's—"Win gold and lose it." A sailor's—"Win gold and cruise it." A wise man's—"Win gold and use it."

THE RIGHTS OF MINISTERS.—The Rev. Dr. Mason, of New-York, passing up Broadway, stopped to read a theatrical placard, which attracted his attention. Cooper, the tragedian, coming along, said to him:

"Good morning, sir; do ministers of the Gospel read such things?"

"Why not, sir?" said the Doctor, "ministers of the Gospel have a right to know what the devil is about as well as other folks."

WISE SAYING OF A WISE MAN.—It is mentioned in Robert's Life of Hannah More that in 1783, Hannah More sat next to Dr. Johnson, at a dinner party at the Bishop of Chester's house. She says, "I urged him to take a little wine." He replied, "I can't drink a little, child, therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance is difficult."

SHAVING BY THE ACRE.—*Interesting to Barbers*.—It is said that a gentleman residing in one of the large towns of England, whose face rather exceeded the ordinary dimensions, was waited on by a barber for 21 years, without coming to a settlement. The barber, thinking it "about time to settle," presented his bill, in which he charged a penny a day—amounting in all to £31 18s. 9d.; (\$159.68.) The gentleman, supposing too much charged, refused to pay the amount; but agreed to a proposal of the barber to pay at the rate of £200 (\$1000) an acre.

The premises were accordingly measured, and the result was, that the shaving bill increased to £78 8s. 9d.; (\$392.43.)

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 30, 1854.

HAY ELEVATORS.—T. T. Jarrett, of Horsham, Pa.: I claim, setting the catch free when the elevator reaches any desirable height by connecting the said catch with a weight by a rope, whose length is adjusted in proper relation to the height, as described, to make the weight operate on the catch, precisely when the elevator reaches such a height.

CORN CRUSHERS.—Wm. Beal, of Lowell, Mass.: I claim the application and use of the peculiar form of tooth cut in the ribs both of the cylinder and concave, the front of the tooth being shaped obliquely across the ribs and every succeeding tooth being oblique in an opposite direction to the preceding one, for the purpose and object described.

NECK YOKES.—John R. Pierce, of Castile, N. Y.: I claim placing the attaching rings of neck yokes upon racks passing on each side of a pinion movable upon the main bolt, or any arrangement substantially the same, for admitting of the equal longitudinal movement of the said rings, as set forth.

Additional Improvement.

GRINDING MILLS.—Oldin Nicholas, of Lowell, Mass. Patented Oct. 12, 1852: I claim, first, the shortening of the frontal projection of each tooth, in such manner as to form a notch in their tops.

Second, I claim the corrugated ribs and concave, in combination with the teeth and corrugated cylinder, these teeth having their frontal projections shortened so as to produce or constitute notches on their tops, or with teeth without their frontal projections being shortened or notched on their tops, either or both, for the purpose set forth.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THERE is to be a monthly exhibition of flowers and fruits at the rooms of the Brooklyn Horticultural Society, on Thursday and evening, the 15th inst. It is understood that a splendid exhibition of Roses may be expected. Other flowers and fruits in season on the tables, also, will doubtless be worthy of particular attention.

We hope to report such of the doings of this flourishing Society as are of public interest. At the time of their last meeting, the absence from town of the Horticultural Editor, and also of one of the Conducting Editors, prevented our giving the usual report.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST EXHIBITION.

THEY have recently organized a Horticultural Society, embraced in the bounds of the above two villages, which promises well to attain a vigorous growth, and to exert no little influence in developing and improving horticultural taste. The following are the present officers:

ALEXANDER H. STEVENS, *President*.

Vice-Presidents—Robert M. Blackwell, John H. Williams, C. R. Trafford, Robert G. Rankin, William Mulligan, Stephen A. Halsey, Marcena Monson.

Daniel R. Remsen, *Treasurer*.

Edwin Mills, *Secretary*.

Their first semi-annual exhibition was held on Thursday and Friday of last week. We visited the hall, and found a very tasteful display of Plants, Flowers, Fruits, and Vegetables.

The following list of premiums awarded, will give a general view of the exhibition, and the names of the larger exhibitors. As we could only make a brief visit, and gathered the list from the cards attached, instead of from the Secretary's books, we have perhaps omitted some specimens deserving of notice. Premiums were awarded as follows:

To Thomas Dunan, gardener to Mr. E. J. Woolsey, for the best four specimens of Hot-house plants in bloom—in distinct varieties; for the best four specimens of Green-house plants in bloom, in varieties; for the best six specimens Fuchsias, distinct varieties; and for the best six heads of Lettuce.

The same exhibitor showed beautiful Hoya Bellas.

To Wm. Grant, gardener to Mr. Wm. Vandeventer, for best specimens of Scarlet Gerani-

ums in bloom, distinct varieties; and for best specimens of Verbenas.

To Robert Morrison, gardener to Mr. R. M. Blackwell, for best four specimens Pelargoniums, distinct varieties.

To Alexander Gordon, gardener to Mr. E. Hoyt, for best three specimens Gloxinias, distinct varieties; for the best two bunches Grapes; for the best three varieties of Strawberries, one pint or more each; and for best brace of cucumbers; also for best twelve turnip-rooted Beets. By the same exhibitor, we noticed two fine and rare specimens of the Clerodendrum fallax.

To Matteo Donadi, for best six specimens of Carnations (monthly); and for best twelve distinct varieties of Pansies.

To Gabriel Marc, for best six distinct varieties of Pæonies; for largest and best display of cut Roses; and for best six distinct varieties of roses, Teas, Bourbons, and Noisettes in pots.

To Matthew Dummett, gardener to Capt. M. Monson, for best Melons, best Currants, best Cauliflowers, best Potatoes, and best Rhubarb.

To Mr. C. R. Trafford, for best Peas.

To Mr. D. R. Remsen, for best Gooseberries.

To Mr. Francis Briell, for best Cabbage.

We noticed a beautiful Cactus Senillis, (old man,) but forget the name of the exhibitor. The head of this presents a striking resemblance to the whitened locks of an old man.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held a regular meeting at the rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 5th inst. Mr. WILSON G. HUNT, occupied the chair, and Mr. PETER B. MEAD, Secretary. The meeting was very well attended. A few very fine vegetables and flowers were on the table, exhibited by Mr. Mead and Mr. Cranston. Mr. Mead, on behalf of the Committee, reported that the Spring Exhibition was held in part at Mr. Barnum's museum; that Mr. B. proposed to pay the premiums awarded and the expenses incurred, and the Committee of the Society had acceded to the proposition; that the premiums generally had been paid, but if any had not received their premiums, the money was ready.

R. Robinson Scott's resignation, on account of removing to Philadelphia, was received and accepted. The Secretary reported recent accessions to the Society of some of the most respectable and wealthy citizens of New-York.

A committee of five, consisting of Thomas Hogg, Jr., R. G. Pardee, S. B. Parsons, Wm. Reed, and Wm. S. Carpenter, were appointed to represent this Society in the American Pomological Congress, to be held in the city of Boston, in the month of September next.

Remarks were made attesting the great practical value of the Conversational meetings of this Society in times past. It was suggested the approaching hot weather might render an adjournment expedient, extending until fall, but it was warmly urged not to intermit them; and it was unanimously resolved to hold the next regular Conversational meeting on the third Monday evening of June inst.; the subject to be the Fruits and Flowers—particularly the fruits in season for exhibition. It was also resolved that the next regular meeting be held on the second Monday evening of July.

Resolutions of condolence to the family, were

directed to the bereaved widow of the late Mr. Michael Floy, recently deceased, who was one of the founders of this Society, and one of the most efficient supporters of the cause of horticulture.

A committee of five was appointed to meet and coöperate with the Executive Committee of the New-York State Agricultural Society, in the arrangements for the Horticultural department of that Society, in their fall exhibition in this city. The following gentlemen were appointed said committee: Shepherd Knapp, Alfred Bridgman, Peter B. Mead, Dr. O. H. Wellington, and Andrew Reed. Mr. W. H. Wilcox was elected a member of the Society.

It was announced that the President of the Society, Mr. S. Knapp, and Mr. W. G. Hunt, had each offered to contribute fifty dollars, and others smaller sums, to liquidate the entire indebtedness of this Society. It was hoped the object could be shortly accomplished. The Secretary was duly authorized to call upon the Society for this object.

The meeting was altogether one of the most spirited and promising we have ever attended of this Society.

ALBANY AND RENSSELAER HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

WE have received a list of the Officers, Regulations of shows, &c., of this Society, and learn from it that their Summer Exhibition will be held June 15—Annual Exhibition, September 6th and 7th—Winter Exhibition, Feb. 21st, 1855. The following are the officers for 1854:

President—Herman Wendall, M. D., Albany.

Vice Presidents—C. P. Williams, Albany; Amos Briggs, Schaghticoke, Renss. Co.

Secretary—Joseph Warren, Albany.

Treasurer—Luther Tucker.

Managers—V. P. Douw, B. B. Kirkland, J. M. Lovett, L. Menand, E. Corning, James Wilson, John S. Gould, and A. F. Chatfield.

Some of the rules and regulations of this Society we are especially pleased with, and may refer to them again when we have more space.

LARGE EARLY BEETS.

MR. HIBBERD, of Georgia, writes us on the 31st May, that he had just received a beet from Col. ARNETT's garden, of the Long Blood variety, which measured 36 inches long, and 14½ inches round the top. It weighed 8 lbs., 14 oz. Col. A. informed him that he had others measuring 24 inches in circumference.

If we can get beets as large as the above three months hence, we shall be doing pretty well in this climate.

Mr. H. further says that many of the planters of his neighborhood are now growing not only fine large beets, but the largest and best cabbages, turnips, and other vegetables, from seed we procured for him last fall.

That is a country certainly adapted to raising early vegetables. The hardier kinds can be planted in the fall, and will grow all winter; those less hardy may be planted in January, February, and March. South Georgia and Florida might send us our early potatoes, as well as Bermuda. These have been worth from \$5 to \$7 per barrel wholesale, and a higher price at retail, for several weeks past.

FRUIT AT THE SOUTH.—The heavy frosts of April, have cut off a good portion of the fruit crop. In many sections, apples, pears, peaches, plums, and grapes, have been entirely killed. It is a great loss to the poor, for fruit is one-half our summer living. Even the blackberries, the poor man's bread, are almost entirely cut off. Were we without the strawberry, we should have a barren time of it. This crop seems better adapted to southern culture than any other fruit. Frosts may cut off one, two, three, or four crops, and yet we shall have fruit. We have a *small bed*, some ten or fifteen acres of strawberries, and on the first day of April, we never saw a finer promise of fruit; the ground was literally covered with fruit, bud and blossom. A succession of frosts killed all the buds and fruit, and now, May 1st, the beds are loaded with fruit in every stage again. We are more than ever convinced, that the strawberry is the surest fruit crop that can be raised at the South.—*Soil of the South.*

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BUSH YOUR TOMATOES.—It is just as sensible to grow peas without bushing them, as it is to tomatoes. You may grow both in a slovenly sort of way, if you have plenty of room on the ground; but you can grow either twice as well upon something to support them, and tomatoes are decidedly better grown up in the air than near the ground, under the shade a mass of vines. The best support for a tomato vine is a short bush set firmly in the ground. The branches have room to spread among the limbs and support the fruit. The plan is much better than tying to stakes and trimming, according to our experience. We have tried both ways. We have every season, for the last four or five years, offered this very same advice to all growers of this valuable vegetable. Bushing will increase the product nearly one-half—will give larger fruit, and it will keep sound much longer on the vines.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

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THE ORANGE FAMILY.

The more remarkable varieties of the Orange, as given by Mons. Boiteau, to the *Histoire Naturelle des Orangers*, and published in *Bon Jardinier* for 1842, are as follows:

The China, pear-shaped, Nice ting-fruited, fingered, blood-red, ribbed, sweet-skinned, Mandarin, and St. Michael's. The last two are by far the best worth cultivating for their fruit. The Mandarin orange is small, oblate, with a thin rind, which separates of itself from the pulp, so much so that, when fully ripe, the latter may be shaken about in the inside like the kernel of some nuts. It is originally from China, but is now cultivated in Malta. The flesh is of a deep orange color, and its juice and flavor superior to those of most varieties. The St. Michael's orange is also small, but the skin, instead of being of an orange color, like that of the Mandarin, is of a pale yellow; the fruit is generally without seed, the rind thin, and the pulp exceedingly sweet. It is the most delicious of all the oranges, and the tree is a great bearer. It is generally cultivated in the Azores, from which it is shipped in great quantities. The Tangerine orange is strongly recommended by some.

The *Bigarade*, *Seville*, or *bitter orange*, has elliptic leaves, with a winged stalk, very white flowers, middle size, globose, deep yellow fruit, the pulp bitter and acid. This is the hardest variety of the orange, and that which has the largest and most fragrant flowers, which are produced in great abundance. The fruit is chiefly used in making marmalade. The tree is that which chiefly grown by the French gardeners for its flowers, to gather for nosegays; the varieties are the horned, the female, the curl-leaved, the purple, the double-flowered, the Seville, the myrtle-leaved, and the Bizarre. The *curled-leaved Bigarade* has small curled leaves, thick clusters of flowers at the end of the branches; the plant is very hardy, and it is that most gen-

erally cultivated in French gardens for its flowers and its fruit. The *double-flowered Bigarade* is prized on account of its fragrant double flowers, which last longer than those which are single. The plant requires a very rich soil. The *Seville Bigarade*, or Seville orange of the shops, has round, dark fruit, with an extremely bitter rind. It is imported from Spain, and used for marmalades, bitter tinctures, candied orange-peel, and for flavoring curacao. The *myrtle-leaved Bigarade* is a *lusus nature*, with deformed leaves, purplish or white flowers, and fruit half Bigarades and half lemons.

The *Bergamot orange* has small flowers and pear-shaped fruit, the whole plant having a peculiar fragrance, much valued by the perfumer, who obtains from the flowers and rind of the fruit his bergamot essences. The rind, first dried and then moistened, is pressed in molds into small boxes for holding sweetmeats, to which they communicate a bergamot flavor. There are several varieties of this species in the Genoese nurseries.

The *Lime* has obovate leaves on a wingless stalk, small white flowers, and roundish, pale-yellow fruit, with a nipple-like termination. The leaves and general habit of the plant resemble those of the lemon; but the acid of the pulp of the fruit, instead of being sharp and powerful, is flat and slightly bitter. It is principally used in flavoring punch and confectionary. Among the varieties are the *Pumio d'Adamo*, in which Adam is supposed to have left the marks of his teeth.

The *Shaddock*: the leaves are large and winged, and the flowers and fruit very large and roundish; the skin of the fruit is yellow, and the rind white and spongy; the pulp is juicy and sweetish. The plant forms an excellent stock for grafting other kinds upon; the fruit makes a splendid show at table, and is found cooling and refreshing. It has been grown successfully in the open air in the city and vicinity of Mobile. M. Boiteau considers the "forbidden fruit" of the shops to be a variety of this species, but others make it a variety of the lemon.

The *Sweet Lemon*: the fruit has the leaves, the rind, and the flesh of the lemon, but with a sweet pulp. There are many varieties in Italy, but very few are cultivated in France or England. The flowers differ from those of the lime being red externally.

The *True Lemon*: leaves ovate-oblong, pale green, with a winged stalk, flowers red externally, fruit pale yellow, with a juicy and acid pulp. Unlike the other kinds of citrons, the lemon on the continent is generally raised from seed, and hence the great difference in the quality of the fruit obtained in the shops, as also the sweet orange daily imported from the Island of Cuba.

The *Citron*: leaves oblong, flowers purple externally, and fruit yellow, large, warted and furrowed; rind spongy and thick, very fragrant; pulp sub-acid. Supposed to be the Median, or Persian apple of the Greeks. As an ornamental tree, it is one of the best of the genus citrus; a delicate sweetmeat is prepared from the rind of the fruit, and the juice, with sugar and water, forms lemonade, and is used to flavor punch and negus, like that of the lemon. The Madras citron is the largest and best variety, and has been grown to an enormous size.

Oranges, like most other fruit-bearing plants, are propagated from seeds. The seeds may be sown at any period of the year, and slightly shaded during the hottest hours of the day. When the plants are from sixteen to twenty inches high, they are fit for grafting, taking care that the leading shoot be not injured, nor any superfluous side shoots allowed to remain on them. They can be grafted, when about the thickness of a quill, in the following manner: Young shoots of a favorite variety are selected, being rather smaller than the stock, and about four to six inches in length; the stocks are prepared for them by taking a thin slice off one side (at about half their height) just merely to remove a very small portion of

the wood; the graft is prepared in like manner, by merely taking off a thin slice of it; they are fitted together in the usual manner and fastened with fresh matting, which is wound round the stock from about an inch below the union, and carried up about an inch above it; no clay, but a little fine moss, is used to envelop the part operated on, and kept constantly moist; the head or leading shoot is not now shortened, but left growing until some weeks after the union is ascertained to be complete. It is then headed down as close to the part of the union as convenient, but not too close, for fear of displacing the graft; the remaining piece of stock is removed some months after the graft is established, and, if carefully done, the part of the union will, in a few months longer, scarcely be visible. Orange trees are also propagated by budding, either when the stocks are young, or even when they are of considerable size. Handsome plants may be formed by this method when young stocks are used, but this cannot be the case when the stocks have attained a large size; and hence arises a great defect in many of those that are annually imported into this country from France, and particularly from Italy, &c., when the stock operated on is often from one to three inches in diameter at the top, and in consequence seldom forms a union so complete as to conceal the amputation of the stock. Seedling orange trees in this climate will fruit in six years. Observing that young seedlings put out thorns at the base of the leaf, and as long as they appear on the young wood, no fruit can be looked for, as the tree is in too luxuriant a state, which should be corrected by cutting in the roots and reducing the soil with loam, turf, and fine gravel. The practice of trimming and heading down orange trees is radically wrong—as by that treatment it is impossible for the tree to bear fruit, for in spring they bring forth strong thorny wood, and are no nearer bearing fruit than when only one year old.

In the management of orange trees in large boxes and tubs, great care is requisite to ascertain that the water reaches the roots of the plants; for the balls of soil become so firm and compact that the water will not penetrate them, but passes off between the balls and the sides of the box; the compactness of the ball often arises from the fineness of the soil used in potting. The present mode in every case is to use comparatively rough, turfy soil, more or less mixed with fragments of stone. When orange trees in boxes are placed in the open air in the summer season, the situation ought always to be partially shaded.

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BAYARD TAYLOR ON "NUTMEGS."—On "our return to the ship we visited a nutmeg plantation. The trees, which are from twenty to thirty feet in height, are planted in rows, at intervals of about twenty feet. The leaf is dark green and glossy, resembling that of the laurel, and the fruit, at a little distance, might be taken for a small russet-colored apple. When ripe, the thick husk splits in the center, showing a scarlet net-work of mace, enveloping an inner nut, black as ebony, the kernel of which is the nutmeg of commerce. The clove tree, not now in its bearing season, has some resemblance to the nutmeg, but the leaf is smaller and the foliage more loose and spreading. As we drove through the orchard the warm air of noon was heavy with spice. The rich odors exhaled from the trees penetrated the frame with a sensation of languid and voluptuous repose. Perfume became an appetite, and the senses were drugged with an overpowering feeling of luxury. Had I continued to indulge in it, I should ere long have realized the Sybarite's complaint of his crumpled roseleaf."

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A good book and a good woman are excellent things for those who know how justly to appreciate their value. There are men, however, who judge of both from the beauty of their covering.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, June 14, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

CROPS STILL IN SEASON.

It is not too late to urge upon our readers the propriety of carrying the products of their farms the present season to the highest point. The comparative exhaustion of last year's crops, owing to the long and severe winter and late spring, the demand from abroad for our bread-stuffs, and the great home consumption, (on account of the diversity of employment, and the consequent diversion from agricultural pursuits,) has increased prices beyond any since 1836-'7. Most of these causes will continue to give an active demand for our products, and we look for largely remunerating prices for all our farmers have to part with during the coming year.

Though the season is comparatively late, owing to protracted cold and excessive rains, we do not apprehend any deficiency of the incoming crops where intelligently cultivated. There is generally a *compensation* observed in nature, in which the exhaustion produced by long-continued cold, drouth, extreme wet, disease in some of the crops, and the like, is fully made up by subsequent heat and favoring seasons. We confidently look, therefore, to an ample return for all well-directed agricultural labor the present year.

Of grass there is a certainty we shall have an abundant supply. The yield is already large on properly-prepared meadows; and we have seen one field that was well-laid down in lawn grass, and thoroughly manured, which was cut on the first of June, and yielded not less than one and a half tons of thoroughly-dried hay per acre—as nearly as we could judge. The English ray grass now predominated in this field, and a more luxuriant crop we have never seen. Much of it had been lodged by the heavy rains the latter part of May.

Other forage crops may yet be advantageously grown, especially Indian corn, sown in drills or broadcast—though we greatly prefer the former—as we have before repeatedly urged. Enormous crops can be raised where the land is highly manured, the seed well put in, and the cultivator used two or three times between the drills, to kill the weeds and help forward the early growth. It will take care of itself afterwards. Do not be afraid of using too much manure for corn. It will bear all you will be likely to put on, and of nearly all kinds—muck, barn-yard droppings, guano, ashes, lime, plaster, bone dust, or super-phosphate, and generally some salt is beneficial.

You may be troubled in curing this crop if very heavy, as it comes in when the sun has

less power than in the summer, and the thick, succulent stalks require a long time for curing; but if properly stooked where grown, or on adjoining fields if necessary, it may be suffered to remain uninjured through successive rains; and if stacked between layers of dry straw, and slightly salted as put up, it will be found a most valuable fodder when cut up by the stalk-cutting machines.

Ruta bagas can be sown at any time during this month, and if these are judiciously managed, and they can be kept from the fly, bugs, slugs, &c., you may rely on large yields. As with corn lands, you cannot make the soil too rich for ruta bagas, and the same is essentially true with all root crops. More choice, however, is required in the selection of manures than for corn. Unfermented barn-yard manures ought not to be used, nor undigested muck, neither should ashes or salt be employed too freely. The former is supposed to produce the disease termed *fingers and toes*, in unpropitious seasons. Thoroughly-fermented manures are always a safe application, and they have a wonderfully stimulating effect on turnips, and indeed on all crops, approximating in their effects to guano. Fine bone dust, or phosphate of lime is an excellent application for turnips, so also is guano, at a rate not exceeding 300 or 400 lbs. per acre. A great many tons can be easily produced on an acre, where well cultivated, and an excellent food they will be found for all your horned cattle and sheep, and they may be advantageously fed in moderate quantities to store pigs, horses, and mules, when not hard worked. Most other field turnips may be sown later.

Potatoes may still be planted on choice localities, and with a favoring season and proper management, may be made to produce largely. We have known satisfactory returns of this root, made from planting the last of June.

But we must urge the necessity of using, in all late crops, thoroughly-digested manures, such as will yield their elements at once to the growing crops. We are very much in favor of a frequent overhauling of the contents of the barn-yard and muck heaps, and thus promoting their decomposition before hauling to the fields. The fermentation, if judiciously managed, will throw off, only water and carbonic acid; and these will again be attracted to the soil, where the residuum is applied, as they are elements abundantly furnished by the atmosphere, and we have the further great advantage of having to carry to the distant fields, less than one-third or fourth of the original bulk and weight; and this is wholly freed from foul seeds, which have been burnt up or decomposed in the fermenting mass, and your manure is already *cooked* for the crops. The moment it is applied, it is ready to minister to the growing vegetables, and their early and rapid germination, frequently secures a large yield, where otherwise there might be almost an entire failure.

It may be too late for planting any other of the forage roots, but it is not too late to stimulate their growth, as well as corn and some other crops, by a top-dressing of such appropriate manures as we have enumerated, which can be slightly buried between the rows by the cultivator or a light plow.

Millet is another crop that may be sown to great advantage for hay or green feed. Sown broadcast or in drills, on rich soils, one to two

tons may be easily secured to an acre. Much of it might ripen as grain. It is acceptable food for most kinds of stock.

Some unreflecting farmers may say, there is very little that is saleable among the foregoing. If you have a good supply of stock on your farms, all may be converted into milk, butter, beef, pork, mutton, eggs and poultry; and in this shape, we think, no man will have cause to complain that he cannot get a remunerating price for his labor and the use of his farm.

Of the remaining articles that will repay for planting in June, there are but two that will merit the farmer's attention. White, or garden beans, are the most condensed and nourishing vegetable food that is grown; and there will be no difficulty in raising large crops of these with proper attention. Plant them closely together, on light, warm land, not too highly manured, or you will be likely to get more vines than fruit. They are easily cultivated, a very sure crop, and generally afford a good price; and if consumed in your own family, one bushel will go farther than one and a half bushels of wheat, two of corn, or ten of potatoes. They are easily cured by stacking around a pole with the vines outward, or scattered over a rail fence or stone wall. For sheep, some consider the vines, when well cured, almost equal to the same weight of timothy hay; and the beans are the best corn feed (as the English would call it) you can give them.

Buckwheat may now be sown with the probability of a paying crop. The soil ought to be light, mellow, and well-prepared for this grain, but not too rich; sow two to four pecks per acre, and cut before the frost touches it, whether ripe or not. A part of it will have matured; and if the frost is not too early, you may rely on a large crop; and under any circumstances, the straw when carefully cured, will afford forage for sheep and cattle. Bone dust is a good fertilizer for this crop.

The foregoing are some of the means in the hands of our farmers for yet taking advantage of the high prices of agricultural products. In addition, we advise careful attention to be given to the best methods of securing crops. These consist in the proper time for harvesting, the proper mode of curing, and the proper disposition of grain and other valuable productions. Let these be gathered at the right time, when fully matured, yet before they have deteriorated. Many farmers lose a great deal by letting their crops stand too long, by which a considerable portion of the hay becomes converted from a nutritive grass to woody fiber, distasteful to the animal, and undigestible in its stomach. Grain is frequently allowed to stand till over-ripe, by which the quality is impaired, and the berry shells on the field, and a considerable portion is wasted. Both hay and grain are oft-times badly cured, and badly housed or stacked, by which their value is greatly lessened for sale or use.

The employment of the best harvesting machines, mowers, reapers, horse-rakes, &c., now within reach of all, renders every man inexcusable for neglecting to secure his crops at the proper time and in the best manner, as by their use a gang of hands can do many times the work they could do without them, thus bringing the harvesting of his fields absolutely under his control at any moment he chooses.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY (CT.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

We are indebted to Mr. D. BARNES, Secretary, for a copy of the rules and regulations of this Society for their Cattle Show and Fair which is to be held at Middletown, on the 27th, 28th, and 29th of September. This is one of the oldest Societies in that State, and we speak from personal observation, when we say it is one of the best-conducted and most prosperous. The officers are:

President—Chas. Hubbard.

Vice Presidents—Jedediah Wilcox, Brainard Montague, Levi Coe, David Harrison, Enoch Coe, George Stancliff, M. F. Pelton, Alfred Camp, Wm. C. Bull, and Alexander Sage.

Duane Barnes, *Secretary and Treasurer*.

REVIEW OF BOOKS.

FARM IMPLEMENTS, AND THE PRINCIPLES OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND USE; an Elementary and Familiar Treatise on Mechanics, and on Natural Philosophy generally, as applied to the ordinary practices of Agriculture. By JOHN J. THOMAS. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

We should have somewhat altered the title of this valuable little work had it been our own, giving to the *Farm Implements* the secondary, not primary position in its title, as their description occupies but a few of its 267 pages. They are mainly devoted to stating the more familiar and practical principles of natural philosophy. The subjects treated are all of an eminently practical character, and such as should be thoroughly understood, not only by every agriculturist, but also by every mechanic and working man, of whatever craft he may be. It is this kind of reading we should desire to see taking the place of many of the gossiping and aimless daily, weekly, and monthly periodicals; whose only object would seem to be the employment of printers and paper makers at a round profit, by a heavy tax on whoever is weak enough to exchange their money for these commodities.

Although but little comparatively is said about the principles of construction and use of farm implements, yet a great many valuable principles are laid down, which are essential to be understood in manufacturing them; and which must always be the case, where natural and mechanical laws are correctly stated, as they are in this work, so far as we have examined it. We should be glad to see the book in every one of our school and other popular libraries; and every principle in this and its kindred subjects of chemistry, botany, physiology, mineralogy, ought to be thoroughly understood and applied by those who aspire to excellence in the exalted profession of an agriculturist.

THE TRANSACTIONS OF THE ROYAL HAWAIIAN AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at its third Annual Meeting, in June, 1853. Vol. 1, No. 4. Honolulu: Printed for the Society. Government Press.

A novelty this—well-printed, in clear type, on good paper, and neatly bound in a volume of 171 pages; the production of a government, that scarcely thirty years since, was the rudest kind of the barbarian type; and which we can only account for by noticing the leading names among the officers of the Society as American. But however, or by whom originated, here they are, employed in describing the culture,

and elucidating the best principles and practices employed in raising the various products of the Hawaiian and the adjacent islands. The subjects are further extended, and embrace descriptions of domestic animals connected with the agriculture of the Islands, implements, statistics, laborers, finance, the mechanic arts, the construction of roads, the improvement and extension of domestic manufactures, and all the cognate subjects connected with the advancement of their agriculture. We can hardly recall a more pleasing incident, than the reception of this interesting and instructive document; and we are sure that if the productive industry of the group of islands, of which Hawaii is the chief, is as intelligently followed up as it has been commenced, less than half a century will show it to be one of the leading rural communities of the world, and the very paradise of modern and agricultural development.

GRASS SEED.

Will you be so kind as to inform a subscriber, through your paper, what kind of grass seed would suit best for woods' pasture; what time in the year is best for sowing, and how much seed it requires per acre, in latitude 40 and 41 north? VEAZEY PRICE.

Samerset, Wabash Co., Ia., May 28, 1854.

The Blue Grass of the West is the best for this purpose. It is called June Grass and Goose Grass in the East. In your climate you can sow any time, as soon as frost is out of the ground in the spring, till the middle of September, although March and April are the best months for sowing. It will require about one bushel of seed per acre.

You should harrow the ground as well as you can before and after sowing. Orchard Grass would do pretty well, if you could mellow the ground by plowing previous to sowing, but as this is not practicable in forest land, it is hardly worth while to attempt it. All the underbrush should be cut out of the woods previous to sowing the Blue grass seed; it would also be better to thin them enough to give them a park-like appearance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.

GRAND MUSICAL CONGRESS.—On Thursday of this week, (June 15th,) we are to have at the Crystal Palace what may be termed a World's Musical Show. We have now in this country fit representatives of Europe's best musical talent, in JULLIEN and his troupe of artists. On that occasion are to be gathered around him many hundreds of the best singers and instrumental performers that can be drawn from Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, and a score of other cities. We think the simple announcement that JULLIEN is to be at the Crystal Palace with some 1500 such performers as the above, will be enough to draw together as many persons as even the spacious Palace will hold.

I THINK our church will last a good while yet, said a waggish deacon to the minister. I see the sleepers are very sound.

THE French say, "He who has a good son-in-law has gained a son; he who has a bad one has lost a daughter."

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

In our recent observations upon flax, and in earnestly recommending the attention of farmers to its improved cultivation, we desire to refute the oft-repeated assertion that flax is a very exhausting crop. Experience has taught the foreign grower that flax really withdraws fewer valuable properties from the soil, than either potatoes or turnips, and such as it does abstract, can be readily restored by suitable manures.

Another fallacy, is the supposition—equally common and equally unfounded—that to have good straw the seed must be sacrificed, and to have good seed the straw must be lost. It has been abundantly proved that a good crop of both seed and straw fiber can be produced on the same stalk.

Flax is considered an excellent rotation after grass, and before potatoes or green crops, and in the old countries they rotate it once in eight to ten years; and when it is once introduced as a standard crop upon a farm, it will not be abandoned. How far our farmers can profitably employ the labor of children or young people—as they do abroad—at weeding and pulling, remains to be proved; of course, careful supervision is always needed with this crop.

We have mentioned that there is a large consumption of flax seed for oil, which is used very extensively to mix paint. In Ohio there are several oil mills, some of them crushing as much as five thousand bushels per day, and near New-York city there is a very large mill—the largest, it is said, in the world—requiring a vast supply. No doubt others would start up every where, simultaneously with a demand for them. The mills at present depend almost exclusively upon a foreign supply of seed. We hope it will not be long so. It seems strange, that what can be so easily grown at home, should be brought from the antipodes. It must not be concealed, however, that the East Indian seed is grown almost wild, gathered by natives, whose food and clothing costs almost nothing, and is brought over at a mere nominal freight, by vessels which must come without other freight, and hence it can be sold at a low price, while it yields more oil of a purer kind than the seed at present grown in the United States. On the other hand, the straw of the flax in Hindostan is valueless, while to the American farmer, his straw, *properly handled*, should be by far the most valuable part of his crop.

To those who know little about flax, we would also mention that the *oil-cake*—or the residuum, after pressing out all the oil—is highly valuable for fattening stock. It is especially good for young calves, heifers, or milk cows. It seems to have a peculiarly healthy effect upon the skin of the animal, rendering it mellow, and the hair sleek and shining, while its nutritious qualities are fully equal to corn, pound for pound.

The "bolls" in which the seed is contained, may also be used for feed, after threshing, and are excellent when mashed with green feed or corn. They are also very good to manure the land after flax; so also the other waste part of the plant after rolling and scutching the flax, are excellent to return to the soil.

In Ireland, where the increase of this crop has been very great of late years, the farmer finds it the most profitable he can raise.

For the American Agriculturist.

A PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE OF DOMESTIC LABOR NECESSARY TO EVERY HOUSEKEEPER.

In our free America, where every man must rise or sink to his own proper level, it is particularly important that every woman should know how to look well to the ways of her household. Fortunes are easily made, and easily lost. The rich man of to-day is the beggar of to-morrow, and his daughters, accustomed to a life of luxury and idleness, must toil for their daily bread. The humble village maiden, reared amid the seclusions of country life, and perhaps under the pressure of the hard hand of poverty, may be one day called to preside in the Presidential mansion—or, if her husband is not called to receive this highest gift in the hands of the nation, he may represent his State in the halls of legislation. His house will be the resort of friends accustomed to the proprieties of life, and if it is found destitute of the comforts of a well-ordered home, he will be an object of commiseration.

No woman, in any position of society, can afford to lose the advantages which result from a thorough acquaintance with the art of house-keeping. She may not be obliged to perform its laborious duties with her own hands, but unless she knows the manner in which they should be done, she is unfit to direct others.

It has often seemed to me surpassingly strange, that a young lady, who expects to be married, and to be called upon to take charge of a house, should feel so little interest in learning how to acquit herself with honor in that sphere of life to which she looks forward as the consummation of her hopes, and the height of her ambition. I have no objection to young women's deeming the subject of matrimony of great importance, or of looking forward to it as desirable in their own cases. Our Heavenly Father made us to love the employments of home, and to regard one of our own with pleasant anticipations. "It is not good for man to be alone;" neither is it good for women to pass through life unsustained by the strong arm of a husband. But if woman is to be married, she must prepare herself to be a help-meet for him with whom she unites herself in the closest and strongest of bonds. She is not to marry for position, or wealth, or for a dwelling where she is to be mistress—but because love has united two hearts in one, and she feels within her the power to be all that is necessary to the happiness of him who has chosen her to reign in his heart and home.

I know that many who are entirely ignorant of all household employments, when they first assume them, make efficient managers, and often acquire great wisdom in the mysteries of kitchen and pantry. But, I know it is at the expense of hours of anxiety, and grievous mortifications, and not unfrequently at the sacrifice of much health and strength. It is always distressing to feel that more is expected of us than we can perform, and especially, when we have voluntarily placed ourselves in circumstances which imply ability to fulfil the duties those circumstances may impose.

It will not do to depend on servants. They cannot feel the interest in your affairs which you should do yourself, and they are too often destitute of the judgment which would enable them to do well themselves. They should be

hands guided by your head, to work skilfully and economically. Few, whom you can employ, know how to make good bread. If you have the practical knowledge, which will enable you to tell them how much yeast to use, how stiff to make the batter, or to mold the bread, and how to determine when it is ready for the oven, they will soon learn, and you have not only provided for the health and comfort of your own family, but have taught them what will be of great importance to them in their future life.

A little actual showing will be more successful than days and weeks of fretting because the bread is always sour, or heavy, and you, poor sufferer, are too ignorant to know how to apply the remedy.

I can assure all aspirants for the honors and pleasures of an establishment of their own, that they will never find ignorance bliss, when they are monarchs of gridirons, dinner-pots, bread-boards, &c., and know not how to reduce them to submission. The old proverb says, "a hungry man is always a cross man," and I never found good nature emanate from poor bread, or from any thing else spoiled in the cooking.

ANNE HOPE.

Scrap-Book.

A FRIGHTENED WIFE.

THE *Cincinnati Enquirer* relates a funny piece of hair dyeing business, in which the principle participant was a Clevelandian.

A few days since a Benedict, whose silvery hair proclaimed him on the wrong side of fifty came to Cincinnati. Being a man of taste, as well as of means, he made the — House his residence. The morning after the arrival he visited the magnificent saloon of our friend A** F**, who observing that his customer's hair and whiskers wore a very wintry appearance, suggested the propriety of his getting them dyed. Now our hero not being addicted to vanity, at first objected, but A — swore that it was a shame such *silken locks* with a natural wavy curl, should be allowed to retain their frosty character, and the gentleman finally resigned his cranium to the hands of A —, who very speedily—by the help of C —'s cosmetic for changing red or gray hair to a beautiful brown or black—as the advertisement has it—transmogrified him from a rather antiquated specimen of a gentleman in the "sere and yellow leaf," to a juvenile-looking Adonis, of twenty-eight. The transformation was most gratifying to our hero, who being rather a good-looking fellow, felt proud of himself and accordingly displayed his handsome figure in the principle promenades of the city. His business concluded, he returned to his home in Cleveland, where he arrived late at night, and going straightway to his house, was admitted *in the dark* by his anxious spouse. Going to his apartment, he undressed himself, and without the formality of striking a light, got into bed, and in a short time was closely folded in the arms of his affectionate wife and Morpheus. The morning beams were dancing in diamond splendor upon the floor of the bed-chamber, when he was awakened by a terrific scream, and starting up he discovered his better-half rushing, very much terrified from the bed-room. Quick as thought he sprang from his bed and followed her, visions of madness floating through his imagination. At length she reached the parlor, and sinking upon a sofa, she fainted outright. By dint of sal volatile and other restoratives she was shortly revived, when gazing upon her husband, who was mournfully bending over her, she exclaimed that he was ruined, dishonored and undone.

"Be calm, dearest," said he soothingly.

At the sound of the voice she started, gave one piercing look, and as she recognized the well-known features, burst into tears, and sprang into his arms. It appears that upon waking, instead of the familiar "frosty pow" of her liege lord, she discovered a redundant quantity of dark brown hair and whiskers. This caused her alarm and flight from the marital couch. The lady, who is many years, the junior, is perfectly charmed with the alteration, and feels quite proud of her *old man*. Thus the adventure turned out happily at last.

A SNEEZING COURT.

THE *Cincinnati Columbian* must be held responsible for the following "sneezer:"

During the progress of the examination of Minkhouse and Leary, for an outrage upon an idiot girl, as reported elsewhere, some person or persons, not having a due sense of the awful majesty of the law or the dignity of the court, scattered a villainous mixture of snuff, Cayenne pepper, Baberry bark, and most probably a slight sprinkling of cowhage about the room. It happened at the time that the audience was extremely large, and of that mixed description that generally congregate about the purlieus of a Court of Justice. The insinuating dust soon began to take effect, a concert of sneezing mixed with coughing, first among the outsiders, made it impossible to understand one word from either judge, lawyer, witness, or prisoner. "Silence!" shouted the marshal.

"Si-an-ei-chi-chee-lence," sneezed the deputy.

By this time the epidemic had extended to within the bar, and there was as much coughing and sneezing as ever was heard within the House of Representatives during a prosy speech of an unpopular orator.

"Open the-ugh-win-chee-chee-chee-dow; oh, Lord!" exclaimed the prosecuting attorney.

"I suggest-ah-chee-te-that they be ehiz turned out," gasped another lawyer.

The judge, who by this time had coughed and sneezed, until his face was as red as the comb of a turkey cock, was struck by the idea, and a posse of officers being called from below, cleared the room of the unhappy multitude, who upon their egress into the street gave such a concerted diabolical sneeze that a couple of horses that were hitched outside, became seared, and breaking their bridles, scampered frantically away.

AIM HIGH.

It is said that when one of the ex-Presidents was a young man, and about leaving college, some of his classmates, who were settling their places for life, asked him:

"And what do you mean to be?"

"President of the United States," was the prompt reply.

They went their ways, and, in time his resolve was accomplished; the young collegian stood at the head of the nation.

The *Manchester Guardian* tells the following story of D'Israeli, a popular English author and statesman:

"When Mr. D'Israeli was a boy at school, he was asked by a companion, who is now a respectable tradesman at High Wycombe, what course of action he meant to adopt in order to make his way in society. The young aspirant promptly replied:

"I mean to write a book which will make me famous. When I have purchased fame, I mean to get a seat in Parliament; and when once in Parliament, I shall be determined to become a right honorable."

All this has been fulfilled. And we believe the anecdote we have recorded solves the mystery which may cling to Mr. D'Israeli's public career.

Aim high, boys; but remember, the top of the ladder is not to be reached by one mighty jump some fine day after you have become men.

The path of the hill of science begins just where you now are—in your school, and every lesson well learned is a step. Do you see that little blue-eyed fellow in the corner, looking so quietly and steadily upon his book? His body is still; but his soul, if you could only see it, is taking steps along an unseen but real path which leads through the broad and beautiful fields of knowledge, and up the heights of fame, and wealth, and honor. Perhaps he is on his way, even now, to Congress; ay, just as fast now as when twenty years hence, thousands shall be delighted at his wisdom and eloquence, and vote for him as their representative in the national council.—*Michigan Journal of Education*.

POSTAGE TO FRANCE.—A letter sent from the United States to any part of France is invariably charged with double postage when enclosed in an envelope. The fact should be remembered by those writing to their friends in that country. In order to save postage, letters should be written very close on good thin paper, and directed without an envelope. Letters without envelopes, weighing over $7\frac{1}{2}$ grains ($\frac{1}{4}$ of an ounce) are charged double postage in France. A letter on light paper, without an envelope, sent by an American steamer, costs twenty-four cents to Liverpool, and seventeen cents from there to Bordeaux, France, making forty-one cents if single, and eighty-two cents if enveloped, or over weight. If sent by a British steamer, there is an additional charge of ten cents.

SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY.

If all mankind could wink at the same moment, the muscular effort exerted would be sufficient to jostle the earth out of its orbit.

If all the oaths uttered in the United States were required to be printed, it would require all the presses in the country day and night, to perform the labor; and if a tax was levied on them of one cent each, one year's revenue would be sufficient to transport all the mails, lay a double track railroad to the Pacific, and pay the public debt of every State in the Union.

The cigars consumed throughout the country in one year, would make a worm fence six feet high around the District of Columbia; and the air expelled in smoking them would drive the Japan squadron round the world, with enough over to do the puffings of the patent medicines.

A FISH STORY.—Four clergymen, a Baptist, Presbyterian, Methodist, and Roman Catholic, met by agreement to dine on fish. Soon as grace was said, the Catholic rose, armed with knife and fork, taking about one-third of the fish, comprehending the head, removed it to his plate, exclaiming as he sat down, with great self-satisfaction, "Papa est caput ecclesie" (the Pope is the head of the Church.) Immediately the Methodist minister arose, and helping himself to about one-third embracing the tail, seated himself, exclaiming, "Finis coronat opus" (the end crowns the work.) The Presbyterian now thought it was time for him to move, and taking the remainder of the fish to his plate, exclaimed, "In media est veritas" (truth lies between the two extremes.) Our Baptist Brother had nothing before him but an empty plate and the prospect of a very slim dinner, and snatching up the plate of drawn (melted) butter he dashed it over them all, exclaiming, "Ego baptizo vos" (I baptize you all.)

A NOVEL REMEDY FOR SWEARING.—The *California Christian Advocate*, commenting upon the great temptations to the sin of profanity in that country says: "An intelligent lady of our acquaintance, whose little boy was beginning this strange talk, anxious to express to her child her horror of profanity, hit upon the novel process of washing out his mouth with soapsuds whenever he swore. It was an effectual cure. The boy understood his mother's sense of the

corruption of an oath, and the taste of suds, which together, produced the desired result."

PRINT IT IN GOLD LETTERS.

A FATHER, whose son was addicted to some vicious propensities, bade the boy drive a nail into a certain post whenever he committed a fault, and agreed that a nail should be drawn out whenever he corrected an error. In process of time the post was completely filled with nails.

The youth became alarmed at the extent of his indiscretion, and set about reforming himself. One by one the nails were drawn out; the delighted father commended him for his noble, self-denying heroism, in freeing himself from his faults.

"They are all drawn out," said the parent.

The boy looked sad, and there was a whole volume of practical wisdom in his sadness. With a heavy heart he replied:

"True, father, but the scars are there still!"

Parents who would have their children grow to sound and healthy characters, must sow the seed at the fireside. Charitable associations can reform the man, and perhaps make him a useful member of society; but, alas! the scars are there. The reformed drunkard, gambler, or thief, is only the wreck of the man he once was; he is covered with scars—which will disfigure his character as long as he shall live.—*Our Drawer*.

THE ANIMATED FRYING-PAN.

IN Ireland a warming-pan is called a friar. Not many years ago, an unsophisticated girl took service in a hotel in the town of —. Poor thing—she had never heard of a warming-pan in her life, though she regularly confessed to a friar once a year.

It so happened on a cool and drizzly night that a priest took lodgings at the inn. He had traveled far, and being weary, retired at an early hour. Soon after, the mistress of the house called the servant girl.

"Betty, put the friar into No. 6."

Up went Betty to the poor priest.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6, my mistress says."

"How, why?" asked he, alarmed at being disturbed.

"Your reverence must go into No. 6."

There was no help for it, and the priest arose, donned a dressing-gown, and went into No. 6. In about fifteen minutes the mistress called to Betty:

"Put the friar into No. 4."

Betty said something about disturbing his reverence, which the mistress did not understand. So she told the girl in a sharp voice to do as she was directed, and she would always do right. Up went Betty, and the unhappy priest despite his angry protestation, was obliged to turn out of No. 6, and go into No. 4. But a little time elapsed ere the girl was told to put the friar into No. 8, and the poor priest, thinking that every body was mad in the house, and sturdily resolving to quit it the next morning, crept into the damp sheets of No. 8. But he was to enjoy no peace there. Betty was again directed to put the friar into No. 3, and with tears in her eyes she obeyed.

In about an hour the landlady concluded to go to bed herself, and the friar was ordered into her room. Wondering what it all meant, Betty roused up the priest, and told him he must go into No. 11. The patient monk then crossed himself, counted his beads, and went into No. 11.

It so happened that the husband of the landlady was troubled with "the green-eyed monsters," jealousy. Going up to bed, therefore, before his wife, his suspicions were confirmed by seeing between his own sheets a man sound asleep. To rouse the sleeper and kick him into the street, was the work of but a few moments—nor was the mistake explained till the next day, when the priest informed the inn-keeper what

outrages had been committed upon him, and he learned, to his astonishment, that he had been serving the whole night as a *warming-pan*!—*Our Drawer*.

ACCIDENT, NOT FATAL.—The *Petersburg Express* states that a stupid-looking negro was driving a mule in a cart on Saturday, near the Richmond Depot, at Petersburg, Va., just as a freight train was backing in, when, in attempting to cross the track, the leading car struck the cart about midships, and dashed it, mule, driver and all, against an old garden fence, breaking it in and tumbling the whole into a heterogeneous mass in the enclosure. Strange to say, the boy and the mule escaped unhurt, the boy springing to his feet, rolling up the whites of his eyes, and asking, with fright on his countenance, "Who dat done dis here?"

LIBERAL.—A green-horn, from somewhere, standing carelessly upon the end of one of the East River piers, watching a Brooklyn ferry boat, accidentally lost his equilibrium, and found himself suddenly in the "damp." He however, soon clambered up again, and while blowing off the superfluous brine, he was asked by a bystander how he relished old Neptune's soup, to which he replied: "Wal, I hain't got much agin it; but all I have to say is that who-soever put the salt in *warn't a bit stingy*."

OULD.—An Irishman going to market, met a farmer with an owl. "Say, misther, what'll ye take for yer big-eyed turkey?" "It's an owl, ye'booby," replied the astonished farmer. "Divil a bit do I keer whether it's ould or young—prize the bird, ye spalpeen."

THE PRESENT YEAR.—The following facts, in relation to the year of our Lord 1854, were pointed out by a clerical friend of ours. The year begins and ends on the Sabbath; there are five months in the year that contain five Sabbaths; and there are fifty-three Sabbaths in the year. Such a coincidence will not occur again for twenty-eight years.—*Victoria Advocate*.—[The same "coincidence," as our Texas friend calls it, will occur in 1865, 1871, 1882, 1884, and 1899.]

SHARP.—A humorous fellow, subpoenaed as a witness on a trial for an assault, one of the counsel, who was notorious for brow-beating witnesses, asked him at what distance he was from the parties when the assault happened, he answered:

"Just four feet five inches and a half."

"How came you to be so exact, fellow?" said the counsel.

"Because I expected some fool or other would ask me, and so I measured it?"

ANECDOTE.—Not long since, Mrs. B., smelling smoke, ran up stairs to see from whence it came, and on going into a front room discovered her little "hopeful" standing on the hearth watching a bag of shavings burning in the fire-place.

"Did you do this, Eddy," said she.

"Yes ma'am," was the reply.

"Come with me, sir," was the stern reply.

She, taking him out of the room, brought the "strap" with her. He commenced to say—

"Mother, please whip me quick. I want to see the fire. Whip me quick, ma, whip me quick!"

FOLLOWING INSTRUCTION.—A good Catholic Irishman having been ordered by his priest to walk a number of miles with peas in his shoes, as a penance, wished to obey the injunction and yet not undergo any suffering, and accordingly *boiled the peas*.

DOGGEREL.—If we may believe the census, every person in the United States owns a horse; and every tenth a dog.—*Ex.*

If this is so, we'd thank the person who has our "horse" to bring it home immediately. We want it!—*Erie Observer*.

GETTING ALONG.

THERE are two ways of getting through the world. Some men have a knack of "getting along," while others "work their way." The man who "gets along" is always devising some expedient to shirk the primal curse—or rather blessing—of labor. He starts a "gift lottery," or exhibits a fat hog to the gazing populace at twelve and a half cents per head. He invents a quack medicine, warranted to cure "all the ills flesh is heir to," and gets a minister to endorse it; he advertises "five hundred recipes for making a fortune in less than no time," offering them to the gullible public for the extraordinary price of one dollar, post-paid; or he turns politician, and is rewarded with a consulship to the Feejee Islands. He is always changing the object of his pursuit, now running in one direction and now another, and this he calls "getting along!"

The man who "works his way in the world," chooses the business of life with careful reference to his tastes and capacities, and then steadily sticks to it. He becomes master of one string, and draws from it such melody as soothes him in the darkest hours. If he does not grow rich he becomes respected and honored. His perseverance is counted unto him as a virtue, and men say he is "one of the old standards." He sticks to his business, and his business sticks to him. What it brings him he knows how to value and enjoy, for he has earned it. He has his "ups and downs," but they are the only undulations which carry him steadily over the waves of life's ocean. With continued practise comes skill,—and that is always in demand. So he "works his way" upward, and is known as a rising man. But he does not go up like a rocket to come down like its stick. His progress is gradual, but sure, for he "works his way," he lays a good foundation for every upward step—develops his powers and is happy in their exercise. He is a truly devout man, for he "works his way," and all labor is worship in an inferior degree. He fulfils the object of his being, in accordance with the laws of the Creator, for all things in nature "work their way."

The man who "gets along" may get rich, but his life is always a failure—a mere make-shift. His riches may be admired, but he is seldom respected. Most often he does not attain wealth, and sometimes he "gets along" to the work-house. He who would not work for himself is at last obliged to work for others.

There is a knack of "getting along," but the true art of life consists in "working your way." Young man, concentrate your powers. Diffusion is the great evil of life. Become master of your business, and you are master of other men. For he who by application and perseverance acquires facility and aptitude, is always in demand, and is bound to succeed.—*German-town Telegraph.*

A DANDY lately appeared in Iowa with legs so attenuated that the authorities had him arrested because he had no "visible means of support."

A MAN may be great by chance, but never wise nor good without taking pains for it.

PRACTISED.—A friend having visited Curran one morning, and perceiving that he coughed with difficulty, told him so, on which Curran said—"It is strange that I should, for I have been practising all night."

MANNERS FOR THE MILLION.—Never give anybody the lie, however gross may be the falsehood he utters. To him who says the thing which is not, it will be a sufficient rebuke to answer, "That's a Nicholas."—*Punch.*

NOT A FANCY BALL.—"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a lisping maid of an old veteran of Jackson's army of 1815.

"No, my dear," growled the old soldier; "in those days I had a military ball come to me; and what d'ye think? It took my legs off."

A DUN.—An exchange paper begins a forcible appeal to its delinquents by this touching sentence: "We must *dun* or we must be *done*."

LOCATION OF THE BRAINS.—People go according to their brains. If these lie in their head they study and read; if in the stomach, they eat; if in the heels, they dance.

MOSTLY TRUE.—When a man finds a great deal of fault with a newspaper which he never fails to read, it is a sign he never paid for it. People seldom pick flaws in their own property. Fact.

ONE OF THE SPECIES.—A "stick-up" sort of a genius entered a shop in Philadelphia, and turning up his nose at some apples in the window, exclaimed: "Are those apples fit for a hog to eat?" "I don't know; try them and see," was the instant reply of the shop-keeper.

SOMEBODY SAYS TRULY.—Somebody says that politeness is like an air-cushion—there may be nothing in it, but it eases our jolts wonderfully.

AN URCHIN, not quite three years old, said to his sister, while munching a piece of gingerbread—"Siss, take half ub dis cake to keep to afternoon, when I gets cross." This is nearly as good as the child that bellowed from the top of the stairs, "Ma, Hannah won't pacify me."

A RESURRECTIONIST.—A person looking at some skeletons the other day, asked a young doctor present, where he got them. He replied, "we raised them."

CURE FOR STUPIDITY.—"You are very stupid, Thomas," said a country teacher to a little boy, eight years old. "You are like a donkey, and what do they do to cure them of their stupidity?" "They feed them better and kick them less," said the arch little urchin.

OF AGE.—We heard a good joke once, of a party of young fellows who found fault with the butter on the boarding-house table.

"What is the matter with it?" asked the mistress.

"Just you ask it," said the boarder, "it is old enough to speak for itself."

A DRUNKEN man's nose is said to be a light-house; warning us to the little water that passes underneath."

SEVERITY overreaches its wise purpose; too tightly stretched the bow-string snaps.

LET thy discourse about God be renewed each day rather than thy meals.

He is more than great who instructs his offender whilst he forgives him.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with

No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest *want of care* on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN HARFORD COUNTY, MD.

THE crops in general, are finer than I have seen for many years; and I think if prices hold out the coming season, many of our farmers

will make a small fortune. The wheat crop in particular looks extraordinarily flourishing. Some of our farmers have had much of their corn cut up by the cut-worm, but that which is put in on a stubble looks very well. Crows and blackbirds being very scarce, some persons are cutting clover, which I think with timothy will make a fine yield, generally speaking. Oats look very well considering what a wet spring we have had with us. I think we shall have an abundant supply of fruit the coming season, such as apples, peaches, pears, etc.

June 7, 1854. W. D. T.

For the American Agriculturist.

WILL THERE BE A GREAT DROUTH THE COMING SUMMER?

THE above caption is from yours of the 17th, to which you append very valuable remarks, and such as should have due impress upon all your readers. To which permit me to add, by giving facts as to this region, a few miles east of Vicksburg, or a mile or so south of a line from Vicksburg to Jackson.

We have more cold weather and later in the month of April, than I have notes of for 25 years. In reference to my note-book, I find "Ice on the 17th," "frost on 18th," "frost on 29th and 30th." "Ice said to be seen at Mr. Watson's. Thermometer 36° at Mr. Montgomery's." My thermometer being broken.

We have had more rain in May than I have seen, perhaps not in quantity, remembering the water which fell May 7th, 1840, but so much that plowing cannot be done without plowing in water. Since the 21st inclusive, we have had a copious rain—nine days of storm—a heavy washing rain. How far these rains extended I know not, but Big Black has sustained its height of water for fifteen days, and I have seen a strip of country 40 miles wide, east and west; have heard from a traveler who left here fifteen days since, and he had heavy rains at least to near Louisville, Ky.

The demand for corn now is great, price being 85 cents per bushel in Vicksburg, and 100 cents in the country; this, with wet weather and grass, will cause short crops, dry summer or not. Because, in this country, we neglect every thing when cotton needs cleaning, the short crop will cause an early resort to the growing crop, and corn growing here when April and May is wet, being very succulent, and withal apt to be grassy, is sure to fail under an ordinary drouth. Thus do I argue for short crop of corn.

I have heard from one planter, who has been following the plow forty-five years, so "he will have to turn out a part of his crop;" another, quite a pushing man, has already thrown out 100 acres; another, I am told, is about to give up that "Gen. Green" conquers; and every body I meet complains of grass and rain. Yet, if "a great drouth," our cotton which stood the frosts of April, is sure to give a large yield.

I planted some 20 acres more to corn this than last year, yet I set my figures at 1000 bushels less, but then ample for the plantation. I know no substitute to corn sown broad-cast; next in value millet, next oats. In your climate, oats may rank first. I have cut 36,000 lbs. of green corn per acre, (eighteen tons,) and 8000 lbs. (four tons) of cured millet per acre; oats at 25 bushels will do to sow here.

M. W. PHILIPS.

Edwards, Miss., May 30, 1854.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, May 22.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

FROM the general tenor of our remarks for some time past, it may have been gathered that we were not unprepared for the improvement which the tone of the Wheat trade has undergone within the last week or two, and though we do not anticipate any very important rise in quotations unless, unhappily, any thing should hereafter occur to give rise to uneasiness in regard to the growing crop, still we deem a further advance by no means improbable. The

upward movement has thus far not been aided by speculation, circumstances having been of a character to discourage investments.

The sowing season was so auspicious as to induce farmers to cultivate a greater breadth of land than usual with Wheat. The spring proved favorable; and up to the present period the reports from the agricultural districts have been, and continue to be, of a satisfactory nature; hence there is nothing, in reference to the probable result of the next harvest, to tempt merchants to meet the new crop with large stocks on hand. The increasing stringency of the Money Market is also against speculation; and, further, it may be added that the magnitude of the foreign supplies has had the effect of shaking the confidence of those who were of opinion that it would prove difficult to cover the deficiency in the produce of the last crop by importations from abroad. The present position of affairs appears, however, to warrant the supposition that the latter view was not ill-founded, inasmuch as it is now tolerably plain that the immense arrivals of foreign Breadstuffs have only sufficed to check an advance. Consumption has been so great, that by far the larger part of what has been received has melted away almost imperceptibly; and unless importations are continued on the same extensive scale, something like scarcity may yet overtake us before the new crop can, under the most favorable circumstances, be rendered available.

Markets.

REMARKS.—There has been quite a tumble in Flour since our last—a fall of at least \$1 per bbl. Corn has advanced 2 to 3 cts. per bushel. Pork has declined a trifle, while Beef has advanced.

Cotton is a little lower; no change in other Southern products.

The Weather is fine now for all kinds of crops. Grass is very abundant, and the Hay crop will be large. Wheat and Rye with a few exceptions are uncommonly promising. They have already begun to harvest these crops south of us. Corn, Potatoes, and other things are so backward we cannot yet speak of them with any degree of certainty. An unusual breadth of land is planted in all kinds of grain and root crops.

By the steamer Pacific we have news from Europe to the 31st May. The weather was very fine in Great Britain and on the continent, and the Wheat and other crops promising. This had a slightly depressing effect on the Corn market, and Wheat, Flour, &c., were a little lower.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, June 10, 1854.

Carter and Mercer Potatoes are worth \$4@54 25, 3 bbl.; Reds, \$3@3 25; Common, \$3; Bermuda, new, \$6 50; Beets, Turnips, Onions, Carrots, and Parsneps, \$3 3 bbl.; Spinach, \$3; Green Peas, \$3 25@3 75; Radishes, 75c. @ \$1 3 hundred bunches; Lettuce, \$2; Asparagus, \$14 @ \$16; Gooseberries, \$3 3 bushel; Strawberries, \$3 50 @ \$6 3 hundred baskets; \$9 @ \$12 3 hundred bowls; Cucumbers, \$1 @ \$1 50 3 doz.; Watermelons, 50c. @ 75c. 3 piece; Butter, 18 @ 21c. 3 lb.; Eggs, 14 @ 15c; Cheese, 8 @ 11c.

There is not much change from last week. This has been essentially a strawberry week. For some remarks on these see article on first page, headed "Editor's Farm Notes." Watermelons begin to come.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, June 12, 1854.

THE great demand and consequent high prices of the past few weeks, have produced their legitimate effect upon the buyers. An over supply has been rushed in, and just now buyers have it all their own way. The prices to-day are almost a fourth lower than one week ago. Drovers complain of not getting first cost for cattle, to say nothing of transportation, commission, and other expenses. The

number of cattle on the way here, will probably keep down the prices for a few weeks, and there will then be another rise. We think there is not a large supply in any part of the country, and that the price of beef as with every thing else, will continue pretty well up.

The quality of the cattle in market to-day is very good, there being comparatively few poor one. Some were very fine; one lot especially, of 224, owned by Mr. S. M. Baker, of Ohio; part of them were fed by himself. Mr. Gwin, also of Ohio, had some very superior cattle, and also Mr. Frank Ford, of Kentucky. The butchers put the price of beef rather higher than we quote.

Beeves are worth from 8@10 cts. per pound.

Cows & calves, \$25@65
Sheep, \$3@8, mostly sheared now.
Lambs, \$2 50@5
Corn fed swine, 4 1/4 @ 5 cts. per pound.
Mast fed " 4c.
Veals, 4@6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 3,065	3,065
Cows and Calves, 22	
Veals, 762	
Sheep, 764	
Swine, 138	

The Hudson River R. R., brought 1400 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 220; Erie R. R., 900 beeves and 138 Swine; Harlem R. R., 8 Beeves, 22 Cows and Calves, 762 Veals, and 764 Sheep. Beeves from New-York State number 220; Ohio, by cars, 1024; on foot, 493; Kentucky, 408; Illinois, 723; Virginia, 91; and Iowa, 98.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 50	
Veals, 210	
Cows and Calves, 35	
Sheep, woolled, 500	
Sheep, sheared, 1,500	
Lambs, 500	

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 167	
Sheep, 2987	
Cows, 100	
Beeves, 50	
Cows, 125	

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.
Pot, 1st sort, 1853 100 lbs. 5 87 1/2 @ 6 06
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852 5 62 1/2 @ —

Beeswax.
American Yellow 3 lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.
American, Gray and White 40 @ — 45

Coal.
Liverpool Orrel 3 chaldron, 10 50 @ 11 —
Scotch — @ —
Sidney 7 75 @ 50
Pictou 8 50 @ —
Anthracite 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.
Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary 8 8 8 8
Middling 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2 9 1/2
Middling Fair, 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 11
Fair 11 11 1/2 11 1/2 12 1/2

Cotton Bagging.
Gunny Cloth 3 yard, — 12 1/2 @ 13 —
American Kentucky — @ —
Dundee — @ —

Coffee.
Java, White 3 lb. — 14 @ — 14 1/2
Mocha — 13 1/2 @ — 14
Brazil — 10 1/2 @ — 12
Maracaibo — 12 @ — 12 1/2
St. Domingo. (cast) — 9 1/2 @ — 10 1/2

Cordage.
Bale Rope 3 lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope — @ — 20

Corks.
Velvet, Quarts 3 gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints — 20 @ — 28
Phials 4 @ — 16

Flax.
Jersey 3 lb. — 8 @ — 9

Feathers.
Live Geese, prime 3 lb. — 47 @ — 49

Hair.
Rio Grande, Mixed 3 lb. — 23 @ — 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed — 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:
North River, in bales 100 lbs. — 87 1/2 @ — 90

Hops.

1853.....	lb.	—	40	@	—	44
1852.....	—	38	@	—	40	

Lime.

Rockland, Common.....	bbl.	—	@	1	13	
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Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.						
Timber, White Pine.....	cubic ft.	—	18	@	—	22
Timber, Oak.....	—	25	@	—	30	
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	—	35	@	—	38	
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo)	—	18	@	—	22	

YARD SELLING PRICES						
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	M. ft.	30	—	@	40	—
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	—	17	50	@	18	75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	—	—	@	35	—
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	—	20	—	@	25	—
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	—	37	50	@	40	—
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	—	30	—	@	35	—
Boards, North River, Box.....	—	16	—	@	17	—
Boards, Albany Pine.....	—	16	—	@	22	25
Boards, City Worked.....	—	22	—	@	24	—
Boards, do. narrow, clear flooring.....	—	25	—	@	—	—
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	—	25	—	@	—	—
Plank, Albany Pine.....	—	26	—	@	32	—
Plank, City Worked.....	—	26	—	@	32	—
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	—	18	—	@	20	—
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	—	22	—	@	24	—
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	bunch,	2	25	@	2	50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	—	2	75	@	3	—
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	M. 24	—	25	@	—	—
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	—	22	—	@	25	—
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	—	19	—	@	21	—
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	—	17	—	@	18	—
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	—	32	—	@	—	—
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	—	16	@	—	—
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	—	—	22	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	—	65	—	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	—	52	—	@	—	—
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	—	40	—	@	—	—
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	—	38	—	@	35	—
Heading, White Oak.....	—	60	—	@	—	—

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	gall.	—	27	@	—	—
Porto Rico.....	—	23	—	@	—	30
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	25	—	@	—	27
Trinidad Cuba.....	—	25	—	@	—	27
Cardenas, &c.....	—	23	1/2	@	—	24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d.....	lb.	—	4	1/2	@	—	5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	—	—	—	@	—	—	—

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb.	—	@	5	75	
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	—	@	5	50	
Tar.....	bbl.	3	—	@	3	50
Pitch, City.....	—	2	75	@	—	—
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	—	1	75	@	1	87 1/2
Resin, White.....	280 lb.	50	@	4	75	
Spirits Turpentine.....	gall.	—	66	@	—	68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	ton.	—	@	—	—	
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	—	@	28	—	
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	—	@	33	—	

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	bbl.	9	50	@	12	50
Beef, Prime, Country.....	—	6	50	@	7	25
Beef, Mess, City.....	—	13	50	@	14	—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	—	15	50	@	16	50
Beef, Prime, City.....	—	7	25	@	8	—
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	—	—	—	@	14	—
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	tee.	15	25	@	—	—
Pork, Mess, Western.....	bbl.	14	37	@	14	50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	—	12	50	@	—	—
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	—	14	88	@	16	—
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	—	16	50	@	—
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	lb.	10	—	@	—	—
Hams, Pickled.....	—	8	—	@	9	—
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	—	8	@	8	—
Shoulders, Pickled.....	—	6	—	@	—	—
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	—	6	@	—	—
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	bbl.	13	—	@	16	50
Beef, Smoked.....	lb.	9	—	@	9	—
Butter, Orange County.....	—	22	—	@	24	—
Butter, Ohio.....	—	12	—	@	15	—
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	—	20	—	@	25	—
Butter, Canada.....	—	12	—	@	15	—
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	—	—	@	—	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	—	10	—	@	12	—

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	ton.	3	50	@	3	75
White Nova Scotia.....	—	3	50	@	3	62 1/2

Saltpetre.

Reined.....	—	6	1/2	@	—	8
Crude, East India.....	—	7	—	@	7	1/2
Nitrate Soda.....	—	5	—	@	5	—

Seeds.

Clover.....	lb.	—	7	@	—	9
Timothy, Mowed.....	tee.	14	—	@	17	—
Timothy, Reaped.....	—	17	—	@	20	—
Flax, American, Rough.....	bush.	—	—	@	—	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	—	—	@	—	—

Salt.

Turks Island.....	bush.	—	@	—	48	
St. Martin's.....	—	—	@	—	—	
Liverpool, Ground.....	sack,	1	10	@	1	12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine.....	—	1	45	@	1	50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	—	1	72 1/2	@	1	75

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	lb.	—	@	—	—	
New-Orleans.....	—	4	—	@	6	1/2
Cuba Muscovado.....	—	4	—	@	6	—
Porto Rico.....	—	4	—	@	6	1/2
Havana, White.....	—	2	—	@	8	—
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	2	—	@	7 1/2	—
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	—	—	9	@	—	7 1/2
do. do. do. Crushed.....	—	—	9	@	—	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	—	—	8	@	—	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	—	—	9	@	—	—

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	lb.	—	11	1/2	@	—	12
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	lb.	—	@	—	—	
Kentucky.....	—	7	—	@	10	—
Mason County.....	—	6	—	@	11	—
Maryland.....	—	—	—	@	—	—
St. Domingo.....	—	12	—	@	18	—
Cuba.....	—	18	—	@	23 1/2	—
Yara.....	—	40	—	@	45	—
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	—	25	—	@	1	—
Florida Wrappers.....	—	15	—	@	60	—
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	—	6	—	@	20	—
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	—	5	—	@	15	—

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeco.....	lb.	—	50	@	—	55
American, Full-blood Merino.....	—	46	—	@	48	—
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	—	42	—	@	45	—
American, Native and 1/2 Merino.....	—	36 1/2	—	@	38	—
Extra, Pulled.....	—	42	—	@	48	—
Superfine, Pulled.....	—	39	—	@	41	—
No. 1, Pulled.....	—	33	—	@	37	—

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS.—(Invariably cash before insertion.)
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

BUCKWHEAT WANTED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BUSHELS OF PRIME BUCKWHEAT wanted by the subscriber. Please forward samples with lowest prices. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

A BOOK THAT OUGHT TO BE READ BY EVERY FARMER IN THE COUNTRY.

UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE, by A. D. MILNE. Price 75 cts.
"Full of impressive scenes."—*N. Y. Tribune*.
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C. SHEPARD & CO. Publishers, 152 Fulton-st.
Sent by mail free of Postage. For sale, by booksellers generally.

SALE OF STOCK.

SECOND GREAT ANNUAL SALE OF DURHAM AND Dairy Stock, in Westchester County, N.Y., by JAMES M. MILLER, on the farm of JAMES BARGATE, Esq., one mile from Fordham, and 14 miles from the City Hall, New-York City, by the Harlem Railroad, cars running hourly, will take place on Thursday, June 22d, 1854, at 12 o'clock M.

Having been solicited by numerous Cattle-breeders, as before, in my native County of Westchester, to get up a sale in which all may participate to any desired extent, whether wishing to sell one or more animals, and my old friend JAMES BARGATE, having again kindly consented to give the use of his spacious premises upon which to make the sale, I have made the above announcement, and now invite all persons having high-bred and grade Cattle for sale, either in this or adjoining States, to participate in the advantages offered. The name and full description of Animals intended for sale, with the owner's name and residence, must be sent to my Office, No. 81 Maiden Lane, New-York, on or before the 1st day of June next, to be inserted in the Catalogue, which will be ready for delivery upon which to make the sale. I have on the ground before 10 o'clock on the day of sale, or earlier, if possible, which will commence precisely at 12 o'clock, rain or shine.

The charge for selling, including all charge for Advertising, Catalogue, Commission, &c., will be Five Dollars per head, except when special bargains are made for calves or low-priced animals.

None but cattle of well-known breeds, of established character, will be received, and every animal offered must be sold without reserve.

JAMES M. MILLER,
No. 81 Maiden Lane.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c.
Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 41.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES;

OR GLEANINGS AMONG PRACTICAL MEN.

RAHWAY, N. J.—We made a brief visit to the farm of Mr. W. C. EDGAR, which lies a little south-east of the village, and contains about 300 acres. Mr. E. tried guano and leached ashes side by side a few years since. Both produced about equal effects for the time being, but he thinks the effects of the ashes were visible for the longest time afterwards. He had about 2000 bushels of gas lime on hand, which cost him four cents per bushel, delivered. Mr. E. informed us that several in the neighborhood preferred this to stone lime. Shell lime is also used to considerable extent in the vicinity, and is preferred to stone lime by many, but some think it less lasting in its effects. We think this must be a mistake. We should prefer shell to stone lime. The shell lime usually contains more or less phosphates, which are generally of some utility to the soil.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—We next visited Mr. E. A. SAUNDERS, who cultivates what is known as the "Livingston Farm," which is beautifully located upon the high ground on the left (East) bank of Raritan river, opposite to New-Brunswick. This farm contains 136 acres, of what is mostly red hard-pan soil. Mr. S. is determined to show practically, that what is called "high farming," is really the most profitable. He uses such quantities of various manures as would frighten many farmers; but he keeps an exact debit and credit account with every field and every crop, and will be ready to show on which side the balance lies. During the last twelve months he has brought upon this farm 3000 loads of muck, 450 loads of hog manure from the New-Brunswick distilleries, 250 loads of charcoal cinders from the locomotive, 1000 bushels of shell lime, 250 bushel of stone lime, one ton of guano, two tons of super-phosphate of lime, 600 lbs. of sulphuric acid, &c. On the farm he keeps considerable numbers of stock, including 40 head of swine. These are constantly manufacturing manure. Each hog, by being supplied with muck, produces ten loads of excellent compost. His manure manufacturing is well arranged. All the stock are kept supplied with muck, and as fast as this is mixed with the droppings, it is placed under cover. The drainings run into a reservoir, and are frequently pumped back upon the heap.

Muck is first composted several months with shell lime, and then mixed with the hog manure, which is in a liquid state when procured. This

forms an excellent fertilizer. He considers shell lime preferable to stone lime for composting with muck.

Part of the charcoal cinders are mixed with the hog manure, part with the barn-yard manure, and part with the home-made super-phosphate, of which he is making considerable quantities, following the directions given in No. 8 of Vol. xi. of the *Agriculturist*. He finds no difficulty whatever in dissolving even the largest and hardest bones, by allowing time for the operation to be completed. When the bones are broken small, the solution takes place in a week or two; if unbroken, some six weeks are required.

The value of these various manures, is shown in the present appearance of his crops on land which has been considered certainly none of the best. We examined one field of corn—eleven acres—planted only fifteen days before, which stood full a foot high over the whole field, and measured on an average about 23 inches from the surface of the ground to the ends of the upper leaves. The ground was plowed deeply, well pulverized, and about twelve large wagon-loads per acre of the hog manure compost was applied in the hill at the time of planting.

Mr. S. has 45 acres of corn, which is all growing very luxuriantly. His farm has not been considered as adapted to growing wheat, but by the liberal use of the various manures mentioned above, on ground deeply plowed, this crop promises as well as any other. Several fields now growing bid fair for a large yield.

One field of 8½ acres, cut last year, yielded 321 bushels, which is about 37½ bushels per acre. The ground for this was treated with 25 loads per acre of muck, composted with 4 bushels per load of gas lime. The compost was spread upon the surface after plowing, and worked into the soil with a heavy cultivator, and the wheat then sown broad-cast, and put in with the same cultivator, which left the land in small ridges. The ground was rolled early the following spring. Mr. SAUNDERS has several interesting experimental crops, an account of which we requested him to furnish us for publication when the results are fully known.

SHORT-HORNS—FINE SHOULDERS.

We find that some of our friends have misunderstood the purport of the short article we wrote on this subject, page first, of this volume. If they will re-peruse that article, they will find that we did not say that Short-horns had *coarse shoulders*, only in comparison with the *recently-improved Devons*. The shoulders of a Short-horn are very fine in comparison with an ill-bred common animal; they are also coarse and

fine in comparison with each other. But no Short-horn bull or cow that we ever saw—and we have seen the best that England or America ever produced—has shoulders to be compared to the lately-improved Devons, as all have acknowledged to us who have seen these high-bred animals.

The breeders of Short-horns should now aim to imitate the best Devons in this point; also in girth round the heart, and a greater amount of meat in the crops. In this last point we have occasionally seen Short-horns nearly equal to the best Devons; but we never saw one of the former approach the latter as now improved in the two first points mentioned; and it will take a long course of careful breeding to bring them up to this mark. If breeders, however, wish to make their Short-horns perfect animals, the shoulders, and the girth round the heart, must be looked to till they equal the best Devons. In all other points, the Short-horns are superior to every other breed of cattle; though the Devons and Herefords are rapidly approaching them in early maturity, fine quality, breadth of loin, and large quarters.

WILL PLASTER PREVENT THE ESCAPE OF AMMONIA?

We have long held and taught by pen and lecture, that Plaster of Paris, (sulphate of lime,) should be freely mixed not only with guano, but with all other ammoniacal manures. We have especially recommended sprinkling plaster in stables, in the poudrette heap or privy vaults, and over the surface of compost heaps, for the purpose of retaining the volatile ammonia, which is the most valuable element in nearly all manures. In so recommending, we have been guided both by theoretical considerations, and by experiments of our own. Sometime since, however, we met an article from the pen of one in whose chemical knowledge we usually place considerable confidence, which cast some doubt upon our theory and practice. As there was at the time considerable discussion on this subject, we requested Professor PORTER, of Yale College, to make a series of experiments which should be of such a character as to settle this question definitely. Prof. P. has not yet found time to complete the investigation, but we hope he will be able, before many months, to publish a series of experiments which will show us under what circumstances we may rely upon the action of plaster to prevent the escape of ammonia.

In the meantime, we publish the following communication from Mr. WM. H. BREWER, of Ovid, N. Y., which we take from a former number of the *Country Gentleman*. We worked in the same laboratory with Mr. BREWER for some time, and knowing him to be a careful

manipulator, we value the experiments he details. His article is as follows:

As the time of making compost is at hand, and the use of gypsum as one of their ingredients, has lately been decried, I take the liberty of giving you the substance of the results of some experiments recently made, bearing upon that point.

It is well known to the most of farmers, that during the decay of animal and vegetable matter, a quantity of ammonia is found, which from its volatile nature is very liable to evaporate, or pass away in the atmosphere, very much to the deterioration of the value of the substance as a fertilizer, for ammonia is a very beneficial manure. The form in which it flies away, is generally that of carbonate of ammonia, a very volatile, pungent salt, known under the name of hartshorn. Various means have been suggested and used to fix this, that is, to render it less volatile and keep it in the material in which it is formed, for the purpose of using its valuable compounds as fertilizers. A common way has been to mix gypsum (sulphate of lime) with the material used in compost heaps, when a mutual decomposition takes place, in which carbonate of lime and sulphate of ammonia are formed. This last salt is much less volatile than the other compound of ammonia mentioned, and is therefore more easily retained in the heap. It has recently been denied in a scientific journal, that this change does take place—that dry, or nearly dry carbonate of ammonia will decompose and be decomposed by gypsum, and therefore that it would not fix the ammonia, and that its addition to other manure, added to its value, only by its own ingredients—not by saving other valuable products. This statement has been copied in several popular newspapers, and if incorrect should be refuted, as it pretends to be based upon the unerring laws of chemistry.

I took three samples of gypsum, (the common, such as is used here by the farmers,) and treated them with carbonate of ammonia in different ways, imitating the condition of the compost heap. The first I moistened slightly after mixing the two together, not making them more damp than they would be in a heap of compost.

The second I left dry as they were mixed.

In the third, I did not allow the two to come in contact, at all, but kept them separated, so that to unite, the carbonate of ammonia must come in contact with the gypsum as it evaporated.

In all three cases, I exposed them a few days to air mixed with carbonic acid, (conditions always present in the compost heap,) at the ordinary temperature of my room, and then exposed them to the pure air until the carbonate of ammonia had all been decomposed (or evaporated,) and afterwards examined them chemically. In all cases, a mutual decomposition had taken place. The gypsum, (which was originally present in the largest quantity,) contained much carbonate of lime, and a corresponding, (apparently so at least,) amount of sulphate of ammonia was present in the mixture, which I separated by chemical means, and examined.

As I have remarked, the gypsum was present in excess, and so it should be in the compost heap; that is, there should be more than enough present to decompose all of the ammoniacal compound. Otherwise there will be some that will escape, and undoubtedly a small quantity always does escape, not coming in contact with any thing which will retain it, for it is difficult to have such substances thoroughly mixed through the mass.

I think these experiments show that the use of plaster, or gypsum, for this purpose, is founded on sound principles, and consequently are safe to follow. Such experiments have been frequently made by others, and I intend, if possible, the coming summer to carry on these further, and see if such changes do actually take place in fermenting and decaying barn-yard manure, the result of which you shall have, if you think them worth your attention.

For the American Agriculturist.

CHEAT, CHESS, BROME GRASS, AND WHEAT.

WHAT, we might consistently ask, has cheat to do with Wheat, or Wheat with *Bromus*, or Brome Grass? Simply this, that some men who talk and write too fast for the amount of information they possess, have confused the identity of one with the other.

The botanist feels no hesitation in stating that, cheat or chess is a *Bromus*, a family of coarse grasses of little agricultural value, except to clothe with vegetation, barren or uncultivated localities, where the more useful plants will not flourish. Wheat has been referred to another genus or family, *Triticum*, and several species once included in this genus have been transferred or ranked in a new genus, *Agropyrum*; the Couch grass for instance, formerly *Triticum repens*, is now *Agropyrum repens*, or creeping wheat grass. The *Bromus*, of which we have several familiar species, is readily distinguished even by the untrained botanical eye, from *Agropyrum* or *Triticum*. CHEAT, then, I assert on the faith of what little botanical science I am master of, can never become wheat, or wheat cheat, unless by a mistake in the husbandman or seedsman. There can not by any possibility be cheat from wheat, by any process of culture or manuring; nor on the poorest lands, destitute of the most essential elements of the organic and inorganic part of plants, can such a transmutation ever occur. We have nothing further to say on this often-recurring question at present. I enclose a specimen of a species of cheat or chess; not the common one. S.

AGRICULTURE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

On the tenth of this month the great Crystal Palace at Sydenham, (England,) was to be opened with brilliant ceremonies, in which the Queen of England was to take a conspicuous part. The following notice of the interest taken in agricultural matters by the managers of that Crystal Palace, we copy from the *Agricultural* (Eng.) *Gazette*. We earnestly commend their example to the attention of our own Crystal Palace directors; and it may be useful for all to read it in connection with another article we publish this week, headed, "What is Government doing for Agriculture?"

It is satisfactory to find that agriculture is to have a place among the professions, arts, and sciences which are to be illustrated in the Crystal Palace. They will not be all Londoners who shall crowd its passages and courts—instruction is to be offered to country folks as well as citizens—the various forms of manufacture, of which substances used as food and other agricultural products are susceptible, will be so arranged as to form "eye lectures" as perfect and detailed as those on any other of the manufactures represented there. Of this we have as yet no earnest in the building itself; indeed, that portion which is to be devoted to this department (the north wing) is still in an unfinished state. The agricultural department will be classed amongst the useful rather than the ornamental; and it is the latter rather than the former that is now being hastened to completion by the 10th of June. But we have a sufficient pledge of what the agricultural department is to be in the known ability of those who have the charge of it.

The plan of this department of the exhibition, which is due to Professor Wilson, to whom its execution also is deputed, involves the full representation of all the sections into which, as

we lately (p. 202) stated, the subject naturally falls. Jermyn Street and Kew, as well as the intended museum of animal products, will all be represented in the Crystal Palace. The museum of economic geology, so far as agriculture is concerned—and, of course, in its other departments also—will be amply represented. Rocks, sub-soils, soils, and their produce—vegetable and animal—will be exhibited so as to teach as strikingly as possible the connection existing throughout the whole, and their relation to the localities of which the several specimens are characteristic.

From the rock on which the whole is built, up to the most finished products—cheese or wool, that the farmer sends to market—no step in the progress, no collateral offshoot from any of these steps, will be left unillustrated. The student may wish to ascertain the agricultural wealth of England. Well!—besides every suite of specimens he will find a map of the country, colored geologically for that particular produce, so that whether it be the district of any particular limestone, any mineral manure, (as chalk, or coprolite, or marl,) or possibly the district of any peculiar crop, or of any breed of animal, its limits and extents shall at once appear. A quiet half-hour's study and examination will thus instruct more perfectly than a whole series of geographical lectures.

Or the student may wish to trace the soil through all its products, so that the whole agricultural produce of any one district shall be ascertained. Well!—he will find specimens arranged with this particular end in view, and the rock, sub-soil, soil, the manure used to fertilize it, and the implements used to cultivate it—the seeds that are sown in it, the weeds which infest it, and the crops which are grown upon it—will all be represented. Sheaves of the various grains, wax models and actual specimens of the various roots, will be exhibited. Messrs. Lawson, of Edinburgh, have largely aided in providing these; and those of us who remember their contributions to the Exhibition in 1851, can have no doubt of the value of their contribution to the Exhibition now. Every variety of the grasses and the grains in seed and straw will have it representative; and pursuing any one of these, as wheat, for instance, to its ultimate purposes, we shall see the several products—of the miller, the starch manufacturer, the straw-bonnet maker, and even the paper manufacturer spread out before us. The higher products of the district, arising out of the consumption of its vegetable produce, will be exhibited in specimens of the animals so fed, of the cheese and wool they yield while living, and the skin, bones, glue, and other products of their carcasses and skeletons.

Or the student may wish to trace any one of these ultimate products backwards through every stage of the process which its atoms must have traversed since they came from air and soil respectively. Let him take the article wool; he will find a series of specimens for his inspection, which, we are assured, is already marvellous for its completeness; he will also find specimens of all the different breeds of sheep in this country and in others—the names best known as breeders in the South-down, Leicester, Cotswold, and Cheviot districts are contributors; and these specimens will be stuffed and otherwise prepared better than the scarecrows in the galleries of the British Museum. He will have an opportunity of studying the anatomy as well as the outer characters of the several breeds of sheep and cattle, for skeletons as well as stuffed specimens will be presented for his study. And traveling backwards further still, he will have to trace his way through specimens of all imported foods, and of foods prepared and grown at home; and thence to British soils, with the implements by which they are tilled, the manures by which they are fertilized, the rocks on which they rest.

Who shall say that the interests of agriculture fail of being represented here? A commercial company has seen the importance of an

agricultural department, the management of it has been placed in first-rate hands, and at the importance of our national agriculture, the skill of our farmers, the interests of the agricultural student, will all be fully represented and attended to is plain from this imperfect sketch of the plan of operations; and also, though that is not yet apparent to the visitor at Sydenham, from the progress which we are informed has been already made towards its completion.

WHAT IS GOVERNMENT DOING FOR AGRICULTURE?

Nothing, would not be far from a correct answer to the above question. Our Congressmen have time enough and money enough to devote to extending the area of our country, but can do nothing to aid in developing the resources, and improving the fruitfulness of the territory already in possession. The following article from the April number of *De Bow's Review*, gives us a general view of what has been done, and what is now doing in an agricultural county, which has a large sum of money in its treasury. Let every one read it. The writer says:

"Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, Mr. Madison, Mr. Monroe, and Mr. Adams, for a period of thirty-six years consecutively, all recommended an improvement of agriculture, or national schools; and the same principles and powers are involved in each of their recommendations, and no one of the subsequent Presidents advising against it; Mr. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore strongly recommending, and their secretaries; the resolutions of legislatures, petitions of agricultural societies and of the people, and the interest of eighteen millions of our inhabitants, yea, of the whole, I ask, if all this combined is entirely to any consideration? It has received but very little. But I am told there is a patent office, and the farmers are abundantly enlightened with the crumbs that fall from its table. The patent office, until 1831, during General Jackson's administration, when he called Mr. Ellsworth to it, was a burlesque, and is now, upon farming, compared with the wants of this great nation. Mr. Ellsworth was a practical farmer; but he had all to do, and nothing to do with. He was the first in that office to give any attention to agriculture. But the first appropriation for that object was in 1839, \$1000, for collecting agricultural statistics; in 1842, \$1000; in 1843, \$2000; in 1844, \$2000; in 1845, \$3000; in 1847, \$3000; in 1848, \$3500; in 1849, \$3500; in 1850, \$4500; in 1851, \$5500;—total, \$29,000 in seventy-five years. The cost of printing is not included, and cannot be ascertained, as the report of the Commissioner was all published in one volume until the last two years. What can this small pittance do for this great nation? Scarcely enough in any one year to defray the ordinary expenses of correspondence.

The Fund is to be distributed by the Commissioner of Patents, who is not selected for his knowledge of agriculture, (whose main business is of a different character, and more than he can do,) and may or may not be acquainted with it. The business must therefore be done by an unaccredited agent. Where is our agricultural department? Pent up in the cellar of the patent office, and cannot be found at midday without a candle; and when found, a single clerk struggling to get up the report. When it is up and out, there are but four hundred volumes of each Congressional district of one hundred thousand population, and that a reading people; and there is more call for this document than all others of a public character, and fast gaining in reputation from editors over the Union, and the public generally, inadequate as it is.

There is no country where the mind is so inquisitive and information so generally desired and possessed as in America. Travel over the

whole world and return, and the truth is seen and felt more palpably. To us the masses of the world are looking for improvement, physically and morally, and for it they seek us in thousands daily. In the United States there are but about thirty agricultural periodicals published, and there are five hundred thousand copies taken and read by the people—a mere drop to the ocean. There are agricultural journals in the State of New-York that have six times greater circulation than any single paper of the kind in Europe. This only shows how great the thirst we ought to assist in gratifying. In America, there is not an agricultural school aided or patronized by the government; and, in fact, it may be said, there is none at all. Some are just beginning to struggle for life, but the faint, feeble feeling of the general government infuses itself into every part of its great family, and paralyzes the whole body. There is not what may be regarded as a text-book in any branch of agriculture or rural economy in America.

Compare what America as a nation has done, with what has been done by other nations. I can but glance at it. Russia has in all sixty-eight schools and colleges. She has an agricultural institution with forty college buildings, occupying three thousand acres of land, and attended by several thousand students. The Agricultural society of St. Petersburg was established by Queen Catharine. There are under the patronage of the French government seventy school-farms, besides five first-class colleges, in which professors are employed to lecture on botany, zoology, chemistry, agriculture, and the treatment of diseases in cattle; on the culture of woods, forests, etc. These are supported throughout the country. National establishments for the improvement of breeds of stock, and colleges for the education of veterinary surgeons, and investigating the uses of all discoveries contemplated for agricultural improvement. The government expends in three veterinary schools, a year, for instruction, 754,200 francs; for instruction in agriculture, 2,731,468 francs; for encouragement in agriculture, 700,000 francs; for improvement in the breeds of horses and science connected with it alone, 1,776,400 francs. The requirements for admission into these veterinary schools are as follows: The applicant must be not less than seventeen years of age, and not over twenty-five, and have the following qualifications: to be able to forge a horse or ox-shoe after two heatings; pass an examination in the French language, arithmetic, and geography, and after four years' study, is permitted to practise veterinary surgery, and receive a diploma. In Belgium, great attention is paid to the subject. There are a hundred agricultural schools or colleges established by the government—a high school of veterinary surgery. The science of agriculture is the most fashionable in the kingdom. They have their palaces furnished more or less with rare specimens of the products of the land, and are farmed like a garden. These facts I know, having traveled over considerable part of that country. In Saxony, they have five schools; in Bavaria, thirty-five; in Wurtemberg, seven; in Austria, thirty-three; in Prussia, thirty-two; in Italy, two; in Scotland, two; in Ireland sixty-three. The one at Glessnevin, near Dublin, I visited. It now consists of one hundred and twenty-eight acres of good land, and convenient buildings, and are about to add to their farm, and increase their buildings, so as to accommodate one hundred or more students. With the teacher, Mr. Donaghy, I became acquainted. He is an intelligent, practical man. With him I viewed the farm, and their farming and buildings, etc., and it is carried on very successfully. These schools are doing more for Ireland than any other attention the government is giving them. They have colleges and agricultural schools in England sustained by the government—some four or five with large farms attached to them—where all the sciences connected with the general business are taught with great perfection, and millions of money

each year invested in the general science of agriculture by the nation. It is an investment, and not an expenditure. Other countries are engaged in the same business, but I cannot go further into detail. Sufficient is said to draw a parallel between their views and ours. Abroad, they invest millions each year in a country not larger than an average of our States. Here, in all our country, for seventy-five years, for the general object we have expended \$29,000.

* * * The number of agricultural societies in this country are thus given: New-York has a State society, and from seventy to eighty county societies. Pennsylvania has from twelve to twenty county societies, and many grouped together. Ohio has a State society, and seventy county societies. Massachusetts has twelve societies, and in many of these societies several counties together. Michigan has twenty county societies. Indiana, a State society. Kentucky, five county societies. Georgia, a State society, and fifteen county societies. South-Carolina has six county societies. Virginia has a State society, and three county societies. Maryland, a State society, and four county societies. Vermont, a State society, and four county societies, and was the first State to ask us to establish a National Board. New-Hampshire, a State society, and eight or nine county societies, and also asked Congress to establish a Board. Connecticut, a number of county societies. Rhode Island has also passed resolutions asking Congress to establish a Board. Maine has six county societies. Iowa, a State society, and six or eight county societies. Wisconsin, a State society. Illinois, three county societies. Tennessee has some county societies, and two years since, unanimously recommended a National Board. Florida has passed a resolution for a National Board. Louisiana, in 1848, passed a law for a Bureau.

AGRICULTURAL CAPABILITIES OF NEBRASKA.

THE *Cleveland Herald* contains an interesting letter from the Nebraska region, written by William Walker, an intelligent and worthy half-breed, and the chief of the Wyandot Indians, from which we make the following extract:

As far as I have been able to make observation on cultivated lands, I have no hesitation in affirming that there can be no country found to surpass it in the production of corn, wheat and oats. Clover, I think, will not do well. The soil is too loose, and the clover freezes out in the winter, and what is left gets the finishing stroke during the autumnal droughts so common in this country. That this country is well adapted to fruit raising I can speak with confidence, as I have been doing something in that line myself, and take much interest in that department of horticulture. I think I never ate as luscious peaches in my life as my neighbors and I have raised. It is to be regretted, however, that in some seasons the peach crop has met with total failure. But apples and other fruits seldom fail. On the alluvial lands we have pawpaws, &c., that will eclipse any thing in the western world.

With regard to mercantile and mechanical pursuits, it would be difficult at present to tell. This will depend upon the population in the various prominent points, and when the current of trade has settled down to the permanent maximum. The location of the Mississippi and Pacific Railroad through the central route will soon develop the business points. But upon the organization of the territory, and, moreover, upon the extinguishing of the title of the Shawnee and Delaware Indians to their lands upon the Kansas river, (as they own both sides,) a great opening will here present itself to the enterprising and business men of all pursuits. It is navigable for 200 miles up the "Republican Fork," except in a low state of water, which occurs generally in the fall. The country upon this stream is considered the best portions of the territory, the land generally being well adapted to agricultural purposes, and being

well watered by streams emptying into the Kansas River.

I have not traveled this portion of the Territory, and therefore state only what I derive from reliable authority. I have explored the southern portion, and cannot speak in rapturous terms of the country. It is not well watered, nor has it as many privileges for machinery as in the northern part, nor is the soil as good, though a fine grazing country. The whole territory is a prairie, except upon the streams; and like most other western countries, has hills and dales, rivers and creeks, prairie and timber, rich and poor land. The upland lies high, and rolling into beautiful waves. The timber in the country is red, white, black burr, and pine oak, shell and smooth bark hickory, coffee, bean, mulberry, ash, linden, &c., and in the bottom lands, which are subject to inundation, nothing but cottonwood of the rankest and most rapid growth.

There can be no better country for raising live stock. The water (from springs) is generally hard, owing to the source being from beds of limestone. There are springs, however, that proceed from clay banks, and the water from these is invariably soft.

With regard to the climate, it is about the same as in the northern part of Ohio, except the winters are not so long, and the summers are longer and warmer. As evidence of the latter, I will state that through the months of July and August, the mercury in the shade is frequently up to 100 and 105 deg., and I recollect two or three instances of 110 deg.

In the winter, the weather is very irregular. In the winter months, the mercury will sometimes stand at 55 deg. of "Temperate," and in twelve hours' time it will be 10 deg. below zero. The irregularity of the climate is by many attributed to our altitude above the Mississippi, and proximity to the Rocky Mountains. But permit me to say at least one thing in praise of the "Queen of the Prairies"—we have, both in winter and summer, the finest roads for wheel carriages on the continent of America. I do not say turnpike macadamized roads, but roads made by the plastic hand of Nature. In the winter, especially, it is glorious wheeling. Indeed, good for any other mode of traveling.

One peculiarity I cannot pass without remark. The morning and evening twilight lasts about an hour longer than in Ohio.

THE SINGING OF THE FROGS.

THE editor of the *Albany Register* writes thus pleasantly about the evening chorus-singers of the marshes:

Pipe up in the marshes and wet places, little frog; pipe away in the morning and early evening; make the air vocal with your shrill voice, when the sun goes down to his resting-place behind the hills, and the greyness of twilight comes abroad over the earth, and be awake and merry to greet him, when he comes up in the east, shaking the dewdrops from his glistening locks, and smiling in gladness on the world beneath him.

Do some, with over-tutored taste, call "frog music" horrible? Whatever may be said to the contrary, there is more real music, more opera in a frog-pond than in half the parlor and concert-rooms of the Union. Let a person steal away, at evening, and, stretched out upon the grass bordering the marsh, listen to the melody of tens of thousands of frogs. The ear must be falsely attuned, indeed, that cannot relish the opera the "bog-birds" are delivering. The songs of birds are not as varied, the ripple of waters and the sighing of trees are not wilder and sadder, the wind is not more stirring; you hear all instruments, all voices—Bass, Tenor, Baritone, Contralto, Alto, Soprano; you hear Ole Bull, (Frog?) Strakoseh, Jullien, Kate Hayes, Parodi, and Maretzek's troupe, with little Patti; and to make the occasion more exciting, you imagine you hear the lofty caraca-rolling of some fashionable Miss whose "Ah mon guine"

makes you think of horse-fiddles. This, and more, you hear at the frog-pond; and yet who calls the frogs beautiful—who blesses their spotted hides and dreams of their sonorous "bloonks?" Nobody. The pond songsters are a neglected, slandered race of little people, and their merit will probably remain unsung.

A MOWING MACHINE.

PASSING a meadow in one of our rich Dairy Counties (St. Lawrence) last summer, we saw a man making a short circuit on one of these machines. All he did was to sit in a comfortable seat, and drive one horse on a walk, except he might have whistled "Yankee Doodle," to which his eminent situation was not a little tempting. We "hailed up" with the determination to be inquisitive. We had not seen such a sight before, and as in former days we were accustomed to use the old-fashioned machine for mowing, it looked the more odd to see a man riding on his scythe. The swath which this novel instrument cut was about four feet wide, which was well done, leaving the grass spread in the best possible manner for curing. We are glad to see these machines brought into this region, and especially, as we remember with a freshness amounting well nigh to a repetition the old body-cracking bone-aehing operation. A few years ago a class of men moving among us were up in arms at the introduction of labor-saving machines. The poor man's starvation was predicted as the inevitable result, and yet we know of nobody except the lazy who have suffered from the great revolution which has taken place in our country, and all the civilized world.

Mowing old style, threshing with a flail, and planing hard maple scantling, is the best labor a lazy man can do, if you can only get him at it, or keep him going when he *does* begin.—*Lima Weekly Visitor*.

For the American Agriculturist.

FENCE-THROWING CATTLE.

In the last *Agriculturist* is an inquiry about an implement to put in the nose of cattle accustomed to throw fence. A cheap one, and one that I have tried and proved effectual, is to take a common cord, put it through the nose; then run each end up to the point of the horn, and fasten it, drawing it tight enough to be straight. This will, I think, produce the desired effect; at least it did in the case I saw tried.

S. A. COLLINS.

THE OSIER WILLOW—ITS CULTURE AND PROFITS.

AN esteemed friend of Albany, New-York, from whom we obtained a bundle of Basket Willow cuttings, for propagation, writes as follows:

"As to the Willows, I have cultivated them, and offered cuttings at but little over cost of cutting and packing, from a desire to get its culture introduced into this country. Its culture is, in Europe, a large branch of industry. We import, annually, from Europe \$3,000,000 value of willow canes for basket making. It is a branch of agriculture which pays the producer very largely. The English cultivators state the profits of its culture at £25 to £50 per acre, which is \$125 to \$250. This seems extravagant, but we are, nevertheless, assured that the largest sum is not unfrequently realized. A gentleman near this city planted, a few years since, a few acres with the willow. He now sells the produce on the ground, (the purchasers being at all expense of cultivation, cutting, and risk,) at \$50 per acre per annum. This, even, pays well; and the party purchasing also makes a good thing of it. The canes are in this case, made up into baskets in this city.

"Its culture is very simple. It should be planted in a moist, though not wet soil. A moist soil with a porous sub-soil is best adapted

to it. It is usually planted by setting the cuttings in rows 3½ feet apart and 18 to 24 inches apart in the rows, and must be kept clean from weeds as corn. Hoeing with a hoe and cultivator is the most economical, and is usually adopted. The annual growth needs to be cut back each fall."

We are experimenting with several kinds of Osier Willow, and have recently obtained a rare and valuable variety (the *Salix Beveridgii*) from Charles Downing, Esq., of Newburg, New-York. Mr. Downing describes the Beveridge Willow as follows:

"The excellence of *Salix Beveridgii* consists in its exceeding productiveness, length of wands (shoots) maintaining more nearly uniformity of size from butt to tip—less disposition to branch than any other, and after the first year its pliability and leathery toughness when split.

"The first year from cuttings, the *L. triandra* surpasses it in toughness, but not afterwards. As an ornament, its catkins surpass all others in beauty and fragrance. It is much earlier than other varieties.—*Southern Cultivator*.

REVENGEFUL.—An Irishman lost his hat in a well, and was let down in a bucket to recover it; the well being deep, his courage failed him before he reached the water. In vain did he call to those above him; they lent a deaf ear to all he said, till at length, quite in despair, he bellowed out, "By St. Patriek, if you don't be afther drawing me up, sure I'll cut the rope!"

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 6, 1854.

SEED PLANTERS.—Wm. B. Johnson, of Staunton, Va.: I do not claim said groove semi-cones, or their equivalents, separately and apart from the other devices, used in combination therewith by me, as their equivalents have been used by F. Vandoven, and are described in the specification of his seed planter, patented April 13, 1852.

I claim the method described of sowing seed broad-cast, by means of the ascending and descending buckets, grooved semi-cones, or their equivalents, and reciprocating bed or table, constructed, arranged, and operating together, as specified.

I also claim constructing the seed buckets with an open back and false or close adjustable inner back, for regulating the lifting capacity of the buckets, as set forth.

SEED PLANTERS.—Whitman Davis, near Morgantown, Va.: I claim operating the seeding bar of seeding machines by means of a bell crank and lever, when said lever receives its motion from the leg of the operator in the act of walking, as set forth.

CULTIVATORS.—Whitman Price, of Goldsborough, N. C. I claim the construction of the accommodating frames having uprights and cross ties or suspension bars, together with the compensating strap, or equivalent.

I also claim the construction of the twisted obliquely curved blades or thinners attached to the radial arms forming a rotary cotton thinner, and using the same with the right and left double shank furrow shears, as set forth, and arranged with the cultivator.

HAY PRESSES.—Levi Dederic, of Albany, N. Y.: I claim traversing the follower parallel by two set of levers or toggle joints with one lever of each set extending beyond the joint of connection, so as to form a lever to operate the joints; when they are so arranged that the lever of the lower set or joint may work or vibrate between the fulcrum levers of the upper one; the two levers being connected together by a rod or links, the whole being constructed and operated, as described.

WHIFFLE TREES.—F. M. English, of Hopkinsville, Ky.: I claim the described arrangement of springs on the ends of swingle trees for holding the trees on the darts, and throwing off the same at the will of the driver, as set forth.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE monthly June exhibition of this active, working Society, was held in their rooms in the Athenaeum, on the 15th and 16th insts., and was a highly creditable one. The tables were filled with a great variety of well-cultivated plants, which altogether made a very attractive display. Among these, we noticed a large and beautiful specimen of the *Erythrina*, or Coral Plant, and another of the *Fuchsia syringifolia*, in Mr. PRENTICE's collection. Also *Allemanda*, *Cathatica*, *Ixoras*, and *Gloxinias*, well grown and of choice varieties, from the garden of Mr. LANGLEY.

There were many large and excellent collections of plants on exhibition. The first premium for the best collection of miscellaneous plants, was awarded to Mr. J. E. RAUCH.

Best collection hot-house plants to JAMES WEIR; also for best collection of cut-flowers to the same person.

It was the season for the full display of that favorite of all florists and amateurs, the rose, of which there was a fair exhibition. Mr. W. BURGESS, of Glen Wood, L. I., had a well-grown specimen of a seedling Weeping Rose, pale blush, budded on a standard, with a brilliant *Geant des Batailles* on the top of the plant. He also had a seedling of a compact, well-formed, bright blush rose, of medium size, named the *Julia Burgess*. Also a large bush of another of his seedling roses, named in honor of the lady of the President of the Society, Mrs. J. W. DEGRAW. It is a very fine large rose, of almost as dark color as *La Reine*, and altogether promises well. He also exhibited good plants with fine specimens of *Paul Ricout* and *Caroline de Sansel*.

The first premium for the best display of roses, was awarded to the President of the Society, Mr. J. W. DEGRAW.

For the best 12 varieties perpetual, and for the best 12 varieties Hardy roses, to G. MARC, Astoria.

For the best 12 Bengal, Bourbon, Tea and Noisette roses, to JAMES WEIR.

For the best 6 distinct varieties of Hybrid Perpetual roses, to JAMES WEIR.

The display of *Fuchsias* was uncommonly good; and there were, as in May, some of the best-grown specimens we have ever seen in this country. The first premium for the best three specimens, was awarded to John Humphrey. The exhibition of *Pelargoniums* and *Pinks* was very large. We noticed a very good seedling scarlet dwarf geranium, named *Ingramii*, of the

habit of that fine variety, *Scarlet Defiance*, but of which it seemed to be really an improvement.

There was much good taste displayed in the bouquets and ornamental designs on the center-table. The first premium for the best ornamental design, was awarded to George Hamlyn, gardener to Mr. W. C. Langley.

For the best parlor bouquets, to James Weir.

For the best hand bouquets, to John Cranston.

For the best basket bouquets, to James Park.

There were a few remarkably fine fruits on exhibition. The first premium on white and black grapes, was awarded to J. V. Black, gardener to Mr. N. Stetson, of Bridgewater, Mass., for Cannon Hall Muscat, White Muscat, of Alexandria, and Black Hamburgs. The first named were the largest and best specimens we have ever seen on any exhibition at any season of the year.

The first premium on cherries was awarded to Martin Collopy, gardener to Mr. J. H. Prentice. The first premium on strawberries to the same person.

There were six of the largest best grown heads of lettuce on exhibition we have ever seen, measuring more than nine inches across, looking at first sight like cabbages, and for which the first premium was awarded to John Ferguson, gardener to Mr. H. A. Kent. Excellent cauliflower of the same dimensions across the top were exhibited, for which the first premium was appropriately given to James Scanlan, gardener to Mr. R. L. Cott, of Patterson, N. J.

The first premium on rhubarb was awarded to Mr. Collopy, gardener to Mr. J. H. Prentice, and the same was given to George Ingram for the best peck of new potatoes.

The arrangements of the exhibition were, as usual, very good; but if we were members of the Society, we would suggest to the managers a few minor amendments.

Roses and all other flowers and plants should be distinctly labelled with the name, and also with the name of the exhibitor. These two things were quite too generally neglected. Some of the finest collections of roses, and which in some cases would have changed the awards, were without the name of a single variety.

The judges having passed around the cards with the names of the exhibitors, might have been thrown on the tables immediately. Many persons wish to know the names of all exhibitors. The judges ought not to trespass an hour and a half on the time belonging to the public. Many ladies were kept in waiting that long, and some left in consequence.

Could not Brooklyn at this season of the year exhibit more than one or two varieties each of strawberries and cherries? We think it could had the effort been made.

When we left, the exhibition bid fair to be well attended, and every one seemed highly gratified. The semi-annual exhibition in May cost rising of eight hundred dollars, but we are glad to hear the receipts exceeded the expenses. We presume it will be so now.

To KEEP BIRDS FROM PICKING FRUIT.—As the season is coming on for the depredations of birds, I beg to report my experience of last year, when I saved my cherries by hanging up several pieces of tin with strong thread in the different trees, two pieces being hung near enough together to clash with the wind, which sound, with the bright reflection of the tin, in

the sun, certainly frightened them away; and I had my due share of fruit, which, the preceding year, I was obliged to relinquish to them. So says a New-Jersey farmer.—*Maine Farmer*.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

HORTICULTURE ABOUT BURLINGTON, VT.

THE great charm of this city, is its lake and the surrounding scenery. These are unrivalled, at least, by any thing we have yet seen in New-England. The college buildings are on the summit of a hill, some 250 feet above the lake, and about a mile distant. Between these buildings and the shore, the town is laid out in handsome streets and squares. The building lots are ample, and most of the houses have gardens, many of them large ones, of an acre or more. A Horticultural Society has been formed in the valley of this lake, which holds its annual exhibitions around at different villages. We were present at an exhibition held here two years ago, and the display of strawberries, green peas, cucumbers, flowers, &c., did credit to the horticulture of this region. It is not until quite recently, that the citizens have turned their attention to this matter, and most of the fruit-yards are quite young. The streets were once ornamented with locust trees, but the worms made such ravages among them, that a large part of them were destroyed, and a second growth of maples, elms, and horse chestnuts, are coming forward to take their places.

Some of the gardens upon the hill, are handsomely laid out, and show taste in the selection and arrangement of the ornamental trees and flowers. We visited, among others, the garden of Rev. Dr. WHEELER, formerly president of the college. He has commenced his horticultural operations quite recently, but has succeeded already, in turning a wet, heavy piece of land into a fine garden soil. He has a very thick, well-grown hedge of *Arbor Vitæ*, upon two sides of his premises, and we noticed this evergreen, elsewhere cultivated as a hedge, with entire success. Several in the village, are now some six feet high, are thick at the bottom, and the boughs completely interlace each other. It is a native of this region, and grows to a good-sized tree of forty or fifty feet high, and a foot in diameter, in the wet woodlands, and upon the islands in the lake. At Judge MEECH's, in Shelburn, there is a garden of two acres, enclosed with a belt of these trees, set out 20 years ago. They are now well-grown trees, and form a complete protection from the lake winds. They have changed the climate within the enclosure, and many tender plants and shrubs flourish there, that cannot be raised without such shelter. We have seen fine hedges of this tree in Hartford, and in Westport, Ct., and elsewhere, and from its success in these different localities, we have no doubt that it will prove one of the finest hedge plants for New-England, and perhaps for all the Northern States. The Buckthorn also does well here in hedges.

Another ornamental tree, which the President pointed out to us in his grounds, and which appeared to fill his eye as a model of beauty, was the Double Balsam Fir. It was brought to notice some years ago by FRASER, and from him is known in the botanical works as the *Pinus Frazeri*. It is found on some of the summits of the Alleghanies, but is rather scarce in New-England. We did not know that

it was to be found except on the summit of Greylock, but we learned from Dr. WHEELER, that there is a locality of it near here, and that it is to be found in the vicinity of Willoughby Lake, and in other localities in Vermont and New-Hampshire. It is certainly a much finer tree than the common Balsam Fir, and for richness and grace of foliage, surpasses any of the evergreens we have seen, except the Norway Spruce. Some would probably prefer it to that great favorite among the nurserymen. The Fraser pine has not yet got into our nurseries, but we think it the most splendid evergreen of our climate, and it could hardly fail to have a great run, and very handsomely reward the nurseryman who should undertake to introduce it to our ornamental grounds and gardens.

The Negundo Aceroides is another favorite of this garden. It is not a tree generally known to botanists, and the only locality known to horticulturists here is in the town of Colchester, Vt., a few miles from this village. The appearance of the leaf and wood is more like the white ash than any tree we know of, and yet it has striking peculiarities. It starts very early in the spring, has light green foliage, makes wood rapidly, and grows to a height of some thirty feet. This shrub, we believe, is found in some of our nurseries.

In fruit growing, we found the Doctor's fancy had very much run to grapes. He seems to have made the most of out-door culture, and succeeds in ripening the White Sweet Water, the Red Frontignac, and Miller's Burgundy, with several seedlings of the foreign grapes not generally known to cultivators. The Isabella and Catawba only succeed in this climate, in sheltered gardens and in favorable exposures. One fruit grower ripens his Catawbas by letting them run on the ground. The extra heat of the soil, and the protection of leaves and weeds, guards them against early frosts, so that they ordinarily mature. The Diana succeeds well here, and those from this garden took the premium at a late fair, as perfect grapes. This vine, which, in some parts of New-England, is a bad grower, here makes wood very rapidly. One of the vines, which had been out three years, was making shoots as rapidly as an Isabella. Fruit growers will be glad to hear of the success of this very promising seedling, so far north as Burlington.

We also visited the gradens of C. GOODRICH, Professor TORREY, and Dr. HATCH, who give more attention to apples and pears. We have never seen the pear more entirely at home than in these gardens. The trees are mostly standards, and have the appearance of perfect health. The bark was remarkably clean, and the leaves of that bright glossy green, which makes many of the varieties of the pear, almost as beautiful as an evergreen. The old White Doyenne or Virgalieu, which all along the sea-board succeeds but poorly, is here one of the most perfect of pears, free from rust or cracking. The Dearborn's Seedling is a popular pear, and a great bearer. The Beurre Bosc here attains its highest flavor, and is much esteemed. The Golden Beurre and the Seckle also do well. The Flemish Beauty attains full size, but is thought to be deficient in flavor. It is remarked at the horticultural exhibitions here, that the same varieties are generally larger and fairer than those grown on the sea-board.

The best arranged, and most neatly-kept garden, here, is reputed to be that of J. H. PECK, Esq., which is under the supervision of his excellent lady. We think no stranger, who has the pleasure of looking through the grounds, will doubt the correctness of this opinion. The premises embrace several acres, and are tastefully laid out, a part in flowers and shrubs, and the rest in a kitchen garden and its appurtenances. The trees are already well grown, the lawn is close shaven, and the walks are nicely gravelled. A carriage drive has been laid out through a new part of the premises, and bordered with a hedge of Norway Spruce, a tree which is hardly to be found elsewhere in the place. It was for a long time a popular belief that evergreens would not flourish on this hill, although the native forest was once full of them.

We saw in this garden a cold vinery, in which are matured every season the finest of the foreign grapes, and yet the structure was so cheap as to be within the reach of men of very moderate means. Most horticulturists are deterred from the cultivation of these grapes, by the idea that they are necessarily very expensive. But artificial heat is not at all necessary, and a building that one may extemporize with a saw and jack-knife, will produce as fine Hamburgs as a vinery costing from one to five thousand dollars. The great essentials are a good border and glass to protect them from the changes of our climate. Grapes that took a premium at Hartford last fall, we were informed were raised in an old shanty vinery, not costing thirty dollars. We had the curiosity to visit it, and found the report no exaggeration. We have also seen this season, in the garden of a gentleman of note, a vinery of his own construction, cheaper still, where the Hamburgs seemed to be entirely at their ease.

The kitchen garden of Mrs. PECK was much the best we saw in the place. The tomatoes, peas, cucumbers, melons, were far advanced, and the raspberries and strawberries were luxuriant. Close by, was the fowl department, where the biddies, in ample yards, tended their broods, and a large flock of young turkeys skulked in the grass as we passed. Of the choice collection of green-house plants, roses, fuchsias, camelias, verbenas, heliotropes, &c., that we saw, still under glass, and of the bird concert that entertained us in the house, we have no time to speak. And if we should attempt a description, we fear it would leave our readers very much like the queen of Sheba, before she saw for herself the oriental magnificence of Solomon.

How much better it is, we thought, as we left behind us this abode of rural taste, that woman should live thus actively, amid the creations of her own skill, how much better for herself, for her family, and for society, than to live in passive enjoyment, affecting genteel indolence and contempt of useful occupation. A garden was the home of our first mother. Would that more of her daughters could find grace to follow her instincts.

FARMERS OF THE OLD SCHOOL.

SOMEbody has strung together the following list. It might be extended:

Adam was a farmer while yet in paradise, and after his fall was commanded to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow.

Job, the honest, upright, and patient, was a farmer, and his stern endurance has passed into a proverb.

Socrates was a farmer, and yet wedded to his calling the glory of his immortal philosophy.

Cincinnatus was a farmer, and one of the noblest Romans.

Burns was a farmer, and the muse found him at the plow and filled his soul with poetry.

Washington was a farmer, and retired from the highest earthly station, to enjoy the quiet, rural life, and presents to the world a spectacle of human greatness.

THE NEW CONIFERÆ.

THE June number of the *Horticulturist*—always a very acceptable journal—contains a valuable article by HENRY W. SARGENT, in which he presents the results of what are probably the most extensive and carefully-conducted experiments yet made in this country, in the cultivation of rare or recently-introduced evergreen trees. The Editor says that "with untiring zeal and regardless of cost, Mr. S. has for many years been collecting every new evergreen tree that has been announced as in any degree likely to endure this climate; and here we have a full account of his failures and successes thus far. To gentlemen improving their ground, or forming arboretums, to nurserymen, and in short, to all who feel interested in arboriculture, the information is invaluable. The list we have here of those which have proved perfectly hardy, embracing as it does the greater number of the noble Pines and Firs of northwest America and the Himalaya, shows what ample resources we are to have in forming plantations, both for utility and ornament." We here give the article of Mr. SARGENT entire.

Some three years since, I think, at the request of Mr. Downing, I sent him for publication in the *Horticulturist* some memoranda respecting the effect of our northern winters upon the new evergreens. It may not be unacceptable to such of your readers as are interested in this matter, to give them the result of my increased experience in the cultivation of these trees.

I would premise, in the first place, that the past winter has been a peculiarly trying one upon every species of tender or half hardy plant. There have been great and frequent alterations of temperature, and the ground being often unprotected by snow, the alternate freezing and thawing upon the surface has had an additional effect. Notwithstanding these disadvantages, my trees have gone through with the following success:

Abies Brunoniana—Tender.
Abies Smithiana—A good deal browned; most of the foliage has fallen, though the buds seem good. At Mr. Hogg's gardens, at Yorkville, this variety seems hardier than the *Deodar*.

Abies Douglassi—Uninjured; foliage quite green, and buds perfect.

Abies Menziesii—Hardy; untouched.

Abies Picea—Perfectly hardy.

Picea cephalonica, *Pinsapo*, and *Pindrow*—All perfectly hardy.

Picea Webbiana—Leader gone; otherwise uninjured.

Picea nobilis—Uninjured.

Picea pectinata pendula—Perfectly hardy, and promises to be very distinctive.

Picea Clanbrasiliana (Lord Clanbrasil's)—Hardy; but seems only a stunted variety of our native Double Spruce.

Picea Pichta, *Normandii*, *Frazerii*—Entirely hardy.

All the above varieties of the Silver Fir are very desirable, and I should say unquestionably hardy.

Pinus Pinaster, *Cembra*, *pumilis*, *Lambertiana*, *Gerardiana*, and *maritima*—All hardy.

Pinus excelsa—Hardy. This is beginning to be so well known, that it is hardly necessary perhaps to say anything in favor of its gracefulness and beauty.

Pinus ponderosa—Hardy. Grows with great rapidity, but resembles in foliage and habit the *Pinaster*.

Pinus Coulteri, *Devoniana*, and *macrocarpa*—These three promise to be among the most extraordinary of Pines. The foliage is six to eight inches long, of a peculiar green, and there is an exotic look about them that arrests attention. They have been entirely uninjured this winter, though their first year out.

Pinus Sabiniana—Hardy this winter, though previously it has suffered. A superb tree.

Pinus Hartwegii, *Montezumæ*, *patula macrocarpa*, *Laricio Calabria*—These four were planted so late last season, that I thought it more prudent to take them up. I am therefore unable to speak of their hardihood from my own experience. The former I have seen at Dropmore (Lady Granville's) ten to twelve feet high.

Juniperus, *tamariscifolia*, *albina*, *Hibernica*, *communis pendula*, *recurva*, *Bedfordiana*, *excelsa*, *fastigiata*—All hardy.

Torreya taxifolia—Hardy, and one of the most desirable of evergreens.

Cupressus macrocarpa—This seems to be very highly esteemed in England for its beauty, but it has not withstood our winter.

Cupressus pendula—One of the most beautiful of small trees. Hardy.

Cupressus horizontalis—Hardy.

Cupressus funebris—There still seems to be a question whether the so-called Funeral Cypress is not after all a *Juniperus*. My plants have for the first year or so resembled Junipers; but as they get up, the character changes very much to a Cypress. I am not sure of the hardihood of this tree. My best specimen was killed last winter, though an inferior one is uninjured, except the tops a little brown.

Cedrus Libani—Perfectly hardy when well established.

Cedrus Deodara—A little tender the first or second winter; afterwards apparently uninjured by the severest cold.

Cryptomeria—My experience has been with this tree, that it suffers more from *over* than *under* protection. My best specimen, some twelve feet high, was destroyed during a mild winter from too much and too close covering, though it had gone through a much severer one with the slightest protection. I am quite satisfied that in my latitude they should be on the north side, and in the shadow of houses or woods, to be entirely successful.

Sabina communis and *variegata*—Both hardy.

Araucaria imbricata—This stands perfectly well with me on the north side of a wood, if planted on a mound, so that the water runs from the roots on every side, and in about two-thirds of Rockaway (white) sand to one-third leaf-mold.

Taxodium sempervirens—I have abandoned this as too rapid and succulent in its late growth for our climate. I think it would stand very well at Baltimore, and perhaps at Philadelphia.

Taxodium horizontalis—Hardy.

Cunninghamia glauca—Tender.

Cunninghamia sinensis—Quite hardy, and, from its resemblance to the *Araucaria*, a very desirable plant where the latter will not stand.

Taxus baccata (English Yew)—Hardy.

Taxus elegantissima—Hardy and very striking.

Taxus pendula—Hardy and desirable.

Taxus aurea—Hardy and curious.

Taxus adpressa—Doubtful.

Thuja filiformis, *Ohnensis*, *plicata*, *Tartarica*—All beautiful and hardy.

Podocarpus lateralis—Killed.

Libocedrus Chilensis—Killed.

Euonymus fimbriata—Killed.

There are two acquisitions to our evergreen

shrubs which I desire to mention here as well worthy the attention of amateurs. They are, *Ilex latifolia* and *Ilex laurifolia*. It was the impression of Mr. Downing that the *laurifolia* was the only *Ilex* that would generally stand our climate. At his suggestion I imported some, and they prove entirely hardy. I can say the same, or nearly so, of the *latifolia*, which, having a leaf like a Camellia, only larger, will prove the greatest possible acquisition.

Among the Rhododendrons, Waterers' hybrid *catawbiensis* (100 plants of which, in forty odd varieties of bloom, he sells for £10.) are also great additions to our evergreen shrubs, being perfectly hardy, and blooming the year of importation. So also will be the eighteen varieties of Sikkim Rhododendrons, if they will stand our climate, an experiment I shall make another winter.

The *Andromeda floribunda* does very well with me, and has quite a pretty white flower.

The different Mahonias are too well known now to need further commendation.

Among the things I have imported this spring, with a view of acclimating, are *Garrya elliptica*, *Skimmia Japonica*, *Stauntonia latifolia*, *Cedrus Deodara viridis*, *Cryptomeria viridis*, *Cryptomeria nana*, *Berberis Darwinii*, *Fitzroya Patagonica*, and *Saxa Gothæa conspicua*. My success with these, I may perhaps have the pleasure to communicate to you on some other occasion.

REMEDY FOR THE SCALY APHIS.

ABOUT two years ago I put into a thirty-two gallon cask, twenty pounds of sulphur, with about three shovels full of lime, filling up the cask with water, using fully half of the solution at the time, for syringing roses, &c., that were affected with the mildew; the remainder had stood for three months, and had become very strong, assuming a deep red color. I had at this time a plant of *Epiphilum speciosum* that was so badly affected with the white scale, that I had taken it out of the house two or three months previous to its undergoing the operation I am about to speak of. I may here remark that this plant was in a worse condition than any living plant I had ever seen. I picked it up one day with a view of burning it, thinking it the best mode of getting rid of the live stock, but as I passed the cask containing the solution, I thought I would try the opposite element; so I stirred up the ingredients and dropped the plant in, letting it remain about three hours. During this time the liquid had become clear, and the plant entirely coated with the sediment. I took it out and put it on the stage in the green house, and when it required water, I watered it with this solution in a clear state. In a very short time it began to show signs of returning life; the shriveled parts began to swell out—the coating it got by its immersion falling off in flakes. I now shifted it into a large pot, still continuing to water it with the sulphur water, until the fresh earth had become thoroughly impregnated with the sulphur. It now grew rapidly, and became as healthy a plant, and the green as beautiful as I ever saw. The plant is now full of flowers, and has never been affected with the scale since. Having several large cacti that were affected with the scale, and being too large to put in the cask, I gave them about five or six waterings with the same water, and they soon became perfectly clean. I then watered all the cacti I had with the same water, whether clean or no. This is now, as I stated before, two years since. I have not used any sulphur water on any of them since that period, and on examination I find they are all clean and healthy. Therefore I have come to this conclusion, that if the soil the cactus grows in, is impregnated with sulphur, the plant never will become affected with scale, for this reason—the sulphur is taken up by the roots, and thoroughly disseminated through the plant, at the same time rendering the plants unwholesome to the scale.—ROBERT MESTON, in *Horticulturist*.

THE VOICE OF THE GRASS.

THE subjoined charming little poem we have lately seen in the English papers, without a signature, and published as belonging to England. It was written by Miss SARAH ROBERTS, of Portsmouth, (N. H.,) and was originally printed in the *Portsmouth Journal*. Mary Howitt, in her "Pictorial Calendar of the Seasons," quotes it with high praise. It is worthy of it.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
By the dusty road-side,
On the sunny hill-side,
Close by the noisy brook,
In every shady nook,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, smiling everywhere;
All round the open door,
Where sit the aged poor.
Here where the children play,
In the bright and merry May,
I come creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
In the noisy city street,
My pleasant face you'll meet,
Cheering the sick at heart,
Toiling his busy part,
Silently creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
You cannot see me coming,
Nor hear my low sweet humming;
For in the starry night,
And the glad morning light,
I come quietly creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
More welcome than the flowers,
In summer's pleasant hours;
The gentle cow is glad,
And the merry birds not sad
To see me creeping, creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
When you're numbered with the dead,
In your still and narrow bed,
In the happy spring I'll come,
And deck your silent home,
Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.

Here I come creeping, creeping everywhere;
My humble song of praise
Most gratefully I raise
To Him at whose command
I beautify the land,
Creeping, silently creeping everywhere.

CAMPOR vs. PEA BUGS.—A correspondent of the *Horticulturist* says:

Four years ago last spring my seed peas were more than half destroyed by bugs, the largest and best varieties being most injured. The summer following I had boxes made, one for each variety, with a cover; and when the peas were gathered, I put into each box, with two quarts of peas, from six to eight bits of gum camphor, the size of a large pea, and mixed them together, and closed the box. The next spring there was not a pea injured. I have pursued the same course every year since, and have not had one pea affected by bugs.

GOOD PAY.—One of the uninformed Postmasters out in Suckedom, who found among the Post-office laws a clause to the effect that "each Post-master may be allowed two mills for delivering from his office to a subscriber each newspaper not chargeable with postage," sent in his bill to the Department for delivering the only paper that was sent to his office, and told them that as his wife was out of the article, they might send him a couple of *coffee mills*.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, June 21, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

OUR FARM NOTES—LECTURES, &c.

As our readers will see, we are making frequent excursions for the purpose of gathering up the experiences of practical men. We design to make this a prominent feature in our paper; for we are well satisfied that in no other way can we furnish so much *practical* information to our readers, as we can by describing the particular practices of different men. This will give each one some of the advantages of a visit upon the farms of hundreds of his neighbors.

One of our number—usually Mr. Judd—will generally spend two or three days, in the middle of each week, among our subscribers, asking and answering questions, observing qualities of soils and modes of cultivation; and occasionally a free evening lecture will be given where a room is at hand, and a number of farmers (and their families) can readily be got together.

TO CORRESPONDENTS AND CONTRIBUTORS.

NEARLY all the matter for each paper must be in the hands of the Editors, at least a week before it goes into the paper, in order that time may be had for looking over, correcting, printing, proof-reading, &c. New's items, reports on crops, and such matters will be received as late as Friday evening. The paper is all completed and ready for the press on Saturday P. M., except the markets and state of the crops. These are made out Monday at the latest moment. The paper is printed Monday night and Tuesday morning, and mailed on Tuesday so as to reach many subscribers on Wednesday, the publication day.

GREAT SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

WE desire to call attention to the advertisement in the present number of our paper, of Mr. WILLIAM NEFF, of Ohio. This gentleman was among the earliest importers and breeders of improved stock at the west. His herd originally was one of the very best in the country, and so continued up to May, 1842. This we say from personal observation, as we had often visited it previous to that time, then in the neighborhood of Cincinnati. We have no doubt its character has been well preserved since that period, as Mr. N. has a good eye for choice stock, possesses ample means to carry out his objects, which he uses liberally. We can, therefore, confidently recommend his animals to all who are wishing to improve their herds; and, furthermore, we believe that whatever Mr. NEFF says in regard to the pedigrees of his cattle, may be strictly relied upon.

A WORD TO YOUNG FARMERS.

THERE are multitudes of young men who are "hired out" at \$12 to \$16 a month, to work upon farms. They are active, intelligent, and enterprising, and are earnestly desiring to get ahead in the world, but they do not quite know how to set about improving their condition. Let us say to such, that we have known many in just their condition, who are now flourishing, well-to-do farmers. Indeed, we can point to more than one of our present subscribers, who, twelve years since, were working for \$12 a month, and now they own farms of 100 to 200 acres, valued at \$30 to \$60 per acre. But how did they accomplish this? We will relate briefly the history of one, which will indicate the course pursued by the others.

George C—, or George, as we familiarly called him, was the son of poor parents, in the western part of this State. In 1840, he was 21 years old, and hired out for a year for \$125. At the end of the year, he engaged with the same man for two years longer for \$300. During these three years, he pursued a course of strict economy with regard to clothing and other expenses, and managed to make \$125 cover his entire outlay. In 1843 he went to Michigan, and with \$200 paid for 160 acres of government land, and commenced work. During the first year, he cleared and planted about five acres, besides working out two months at the season of highest wages. At the end of the year he had put up a convenient log dwelling, and returning to New-York State, he took to himself a *help-meet*—a poor, but healthy, enterprising girl, who had, with a little aid from home, saved enough to purchase a cow, seven sheep, and a supply of plain furniture.

We will not stop to detail all the particulars of their future course—how they spent their honeymoon, winter, and first year with few conveniences; how their food at first was chiefly furnished by the corn-field, cow, and rifle, and how they worked along for nearly ten years; but this much we learned from a friend who visited them last month, viz., that Mr. C— has now a convenient dwelling and barns; has 104 acres of cleared land, well fenced and bearing good crops, and has refused \$45 an acre for his farm. We also learned that he has a healthy family of children growing up around him; and that being an industrious and moral man withal, and one of the first settlers, he holds a station of no little influence in society. On being asked "if \$8000 cash, would buy him out of house and home," his answer was, that "his land, stock, crops, &c., would bring him little short of \$9000 in the market, and that he did not suppose he could better himself with \$10,000 in hand; at least he had no disposition to leave the scenes of his first hardships, and and birth-place of his children." Our friend and informant, who has been for twenty years tossed upon the busy sea of speculation, and has accumulated \$40,000, or more, remarked to us with a good deal of emphasis, "How gladly would I exchange situations with George C." "Yes," said he, "I would throw in the odd \$30,000 to exchange children with him; that is, to see mine as healthy and vigorous as his are."

Now we shall be told that George C— was "fortunate," "had good luck," &c., but we think his success has not been greater than that of perhaps a majority of the steady, tem-

perate, economical young men who entered upon a farmer's life fifteen to twenty years since. Let it be kept in mind, that the savings of the first years are the foundations of success. If George C—, like a majority of young men, had spent half or more of his earnings in carousals, parties, Sunday clothes, &c., he might still be a farm hand instead of an employer.

THE TULIP.

THERE is no spring flower in cultivation, that will rank with the tulip, in the general beauty of its form, the wealth and splendor of its colors, the endless variety and brilliancy of its tints, as they stand in bold contrast to each other in a single flower, or blend almost imperceptibly their hues; or in the cleanness, purity, and peerless elegance of its stem and leaf, in every stage of growth.

These are very high qualities to award to any plant, or flower, but the tulip claims and owns them all. Indeed, there is no floral display, no picture of a single spot of earth whatever in a northern climate, which can be made so perfectly beautiful—one which fills the eye with such intense fulness—as a bed of choicely-selected tulips. They are so easily obtained and propagated, that the humblest cottager in town or country can enjoy them; and it is said that the Spitalfields weavers of London, on little spots of earth, often enclosed in boxes, rear and exhibit, at the London Tulip shows, flowers of wondrous magnificence, admired by the nobility, and coveted even by royalty itself.

When the green leaf of the bulb has entirely faded, a few weeks after flowering, the functions of the plant, for the season, are suspended; it has gone to rest. Then is the time to take them up, and make selections for new beds. Those who admire tulips—and who does not?—should, if possible, select their varieties themselves, when in the height of their bloom. This is usually more satisfactory, when one knows what and how to select, than to leave the selection to the gardeners; who, although they may give you choice, rare, and new kinds, many of them at high prices, too, will not so much please you as some that are more common and long cultivated. In planting them, they should be so arranged in the bed that the colors should show in striking contrast, giving to it as *bizarre* an effect as possible. This arrangement of color in a tulip bed has quite as striking an effect as the individual character of the tulips themselves. We have known very common bulbs, by a tasteful method of planting, look more beautiful in the mass than the finest and most costly flowers when promiscuously thrown together. A Parisian sewing-girl, with a few parti-colored remnants, will, in a few hours, stitch together a more brilliant and attractive dress for the boulevards, than the costliest robe got up for a court presentation. It is so with a tulip bed. The bulbs should not only be choice in themselves, but the arrangement of colors and sizes should be equally tasteful. Then, their effect is unequalled by any thing else that blooms.

There are several kinds of tulip, as the Parrot, or fringed, the full rose tulip, and the semi-double. They are, however, all inferior to the upright, cupped, single flower, which, when *right*, is the only perfect thing of its kind, and the only one we should be anxious to cultivate.

Tulips sometimes suffer from being kept too long out of the ground. They should, after their summer drying, be put into the ground as early as the 1st of October—or if earlier, no matter. Fresh-rotted sod mold is the best covering for them. Three inches below the surface is their proper depth in a moderately dry situation, and a light covering of clean litter should be thrown over them for the winter. When the frost is effectually out of the ground in the spring, this litter can be removed; they will then spring up, and flower strongly and beautifully. Planting should never be delayed till spring, if possible to get them down in the fall. Spring planted, they seldom bloom, and if they do, the flowers are small and less brilliant. A removal once in two years, is amply sufficient for their best propagation and show; and if left in the earth for three or four years, if they do not get too much crowded, and the beds are kept clean and rich, they will not harm. Indeed, their whole cultivation is simple and easy. Hyacinths may be treated like tulips, both in arrangement and cultivation; while crocus, narcissus, jonquils, daffodils, and the like hardy flowers, need less attention, and may stand for years unmoved, and bloom in great luxuriance; their only wrong tendency being to overcrowd each other by multiplication.

Every body who has a piece of ground large enough, should cultivate a bed of tulips, and other bulbs, as opportunity offers.

UP THE HARLEM RAILROAD.

This is an excellent road, and passes through a very attractive country, which has such a variety of forest-covered hills, and cultivated valleys, that the eye meets at almost every turn, a succession of eligible sites for country-seats, with good farms attached.

The large and flourishing village of White Plains is about thirty miles from the City Hall, and nine passenger trains each way, daily stop at this place; and on the way they stop at intervals of from two to eight minutes at Yorkville, Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisiana, Fordham, William's Bridge, Hunt's Bridge, Bronxville, Tuckahoe, Scarsdale, and Hart's Corners, to land and receive passengers. About twice as many trains run to William's Bridge, thus accommodating those denizens of our city who wish to enjoy the benefit of pure country air during their hours of relaxation from business.

As far as White Plains, the line of the road is mostly laid out into village lots and country-seats, and the cultivation of the soil has been too much neglected. The soil, however, is good, and the country healthy; in fact, the most of it, more so than the banks of the Hudson River; while that portion of it near the city, which has heretofore been liable to the fever and ague, and other kindred diseases, has, by the influence of draining, and other improvements, become much healthier.

A sandy or gravelly loam appears to predominate in the soil, and although in many places the land has been allowed to run down, yet a sub-soil plow, and a liberal application of fertilizers, will quickly restore it.

One farmer informed us that for twenty years his neighborhood had scarcely raised ten bushels of wheat per acre on their choicest

land, but during the last three years, by the addition of a small amount of phosphates, they had gathered 25 bushels per acre.

A celebrated fruit grower, some sixty miles or more north of the city, informed us, that, for nearly thirty years his town had been unable to raise peaches, yet now his trees produce an abundance of the finest kinds. We noticed many apple orchards so neglected, that they were literally cumberers of the ground; we also saw, in the same vicinity, new orchards of as thrifty growth, and promising as large crops of good fruit, as the apple trees in the best fruit-growing region of Western New-York.

The Harlem road gives such market conveniences to this whole country, that the farmers can afford to bestow far better cultivation—in fact, they cannot afford to do otherwise, for their land has become altogether too valuable. The freight of milk alone, on this road, now exceeds six hundred dollars per day, as we are informed.

We made a pleasant trip over this road last week, and we advise others to do likewise. The obliging conductors seemed to take pleasure in making the ride agreeable to all, and we shall be glad to repeat it, and report still further of this pleasant suburban country of the metropolis.

THE PRACTICAL FARMER.—Owing to not receiving the first two or three numbers, and a pressure of engagements afterward, we inadvertently omitted to notice the appearance of the *Practical Farmer*, published at Boston. It is a large, well-printed, weekly journal, under the editorial superintendence of Mr. Wm. S. KING, and will, we trust, prove an efficient aid to the cause of agricultural improvement. If the half dozen agricultural papers at Boston are all well sustained by the farmers of that vicinity, we must certainly give them the credit of being a "reading community."

TO BOIL RICE.

RICE is one of those vegetables which is easily injured by poor cooking, and may be made really unpalatable by a little over-boiling. Rice should be carefully looked over, and thoroughly washed in two or three waters. The kernel will then have a pearly lustre. It should be put into boiling water in which a little salt has been thrown, and allowed to boil fifteen or seventeen minutes. The water should then be drained off—and the kettle set back from the violent heat of the fire—when it has steamed in this way about fifteen minutes, it will be perfectly soft, of snowy whiteness, and each kernel will retain its individuality, and not be lost in one solid mass of paste.

A pint of rice may be boiled in three quarts of water.

A. H.

For the American Agriculturist.

A MORNING PEEP INTO FARMER BROWN'S KITCHEN.

THERE are no class of men more independent than farmers. Their comforts are less affected than others, by changes in the market. A reduction in prices may deprive them of some gratifications, but it does not diminish their supply of wholesome food, or deprive them of fuel. A rise in the market brings money into their pockets, and a man who can sell a load of

potatoes for \$50, as one has recently done at Rochester, may well say that "after all, farming is a pretty good business." It is a business, however, which in the season of labor admits of no idleness. So soon as frost disappears, all is busy industry. The farmer's wife and daughters are obliged to be diligent to have the house in order—the paint cleaned, the carpets shaken, the walls whitewashed, and the smoke and dust of winter removed, to give time for butter making, cheese making, &c.

What bustle in farmer Brown's great home-like kitchen. Breakfast for a half dozen men to be cooked—and a substantial one too—for it is to keep up the supply of bone and muscle which is to fill the barns with plenty, the granary with its rich treasures of wheat, rye and oats, and the golden corn, that will display its attractions in the great crib, and court, through the wide crevices, the caresses of the wind.

With what satisfaction that rasher of bacon, so finely cured in early winter, is welcomed by the palates of those robust men. Those fried eggs are fine; that hot corn bread is delicious. How dry and mealy those potatoes! they must be Mercers. The rye bread and the wheat could not be improved; the butter is yellow and sweet, and tastes of the fresh green grass; the coffee is clear, the cream rich, and there is scalded milk, for those who like it, to use with their cream. How tempting it looks. It would almost entice a Grahamite to break his resolutions, and just drink a little to see how it tastes.

She who has presided over this breakfast, is certainly a good house-keeper, or every thing would not be so perfectly cooked, and so nicely arranged on the snowy cloth which covers the table. The whole room has an air of comfort and thrift. The ceiling, to be sure is low, and every thing is plain, but there are book-shelves between two of those windows, well filled with different agricultural works, and they give evidence of having been thoroughly read. There is one shelf, I see, for the ladies—Miss Beecher's *Domestic Economy* and her *Recipe-book*, *The Mysteries of Bee-keeping*, and several other volumes on those independent little folks, may be found on it. Books of general literature are in the parlor, which has quite a little library for the leisure hours of the family in the long winter evenings, when they gather around that center-table, from which a vase of wild flowers now sends its perfume throughout the shaded room.

There are newspapers on that small table in the corner. I recognize the recent numbers of the *Agriculturist*, neatly stitched in a paste-board cover to await a binding at the close of the year. The *Tribune*, the laboring man's friend, and the newspaper of the country, are regular visitors. There are juvenile papers for the children. The Little Pilgrim has found his way into that neat and tidy kitchen, and he meets a warm welcome.

Those boys look as though they would make men—true men—with a character that will be respected and honored. Their brown faces are ruddy with the glow of health, their eyes beam with intelligence, and they are ready for either frolic or work. How unusually neat all those assembled around that inviting breakfast-table appear. The men are required to be particular. There is a scraper at the door, and a mat, both of which are to be used. A broom hangs near by, with which they brush off the dust which has

accumulated in their labor. The men, when first employed, consider all this scraping and brushing unnecessary, but they feel obliged to follow Mr. BROWN's example and instructions, and find their self-respect so increased by their neatness, that they soon do voluntarily what they commenced reluctantly, and if they accidentally soil the clean floor, they offer an apology.

The breakfast has been finished with the greatest satisfaction, and the men go forth to the toil of the day. The women roll up their sleeves, put on their big aprons, and prepare for their appropriate duties. ANNE HOPE.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

BOY'S LETTER No. 3.

THE following letter was very well written, and contained only two or three mistakes in dividing the sentences properly with periods and capitals:

KINGSTON, New-Jersey, June 6, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It is with pleasure that I see you have devoted a small portion of your excellent paper to us boys. Now, I think that a great many people, including some editors, think that they must not notice the boys. I wish all such had heard Dr. POTTS, of New-York, speak at the annual exhibition of Edge Hill School, near here, last week. His subject was, *Maxima debetur puero reverentia*, which is literally translated thus, Our greatest reverence is to the boy due. You may think that this is going too far. We thought so ourselves, until the Doctor showed us what was intended in his subject. He said that he did not intend to reverence the noisy little urchin in the street, but the upright and gentlemanly boy who was preparing to take, in a few years, a respectable and firm stand on the platform of usefulness. He also gave us some good advice about our habits, which we form now, for said he, "as the twig is bent so the tree inclines." I agree with the Delaware boy on education. I think our farmers ought to be educated better, and our doctors and lawyers more thoroughly. It belongs to you, Messrs. Editors, to stir up an interest on this subject, for every farmer's boy should have an education—not necessarily a collegiate education, but a good common school education. If one cannot get this at the common school, there ought to be a reform among those schools. But from what I have said, you may think me too forward. If so, please excuse me, and I would assure you that I know my place, for father is a great advocate, for the old maxim, "Children should be seen and not heard." You might ask me, who I am; and what I am doing? These I will answer. I am the son of one of your oldest subscribers, and at present I am tending school. I walk four miles to school and four back every day, and when there is no pressing work to do in the fields, I work in the garden. I think that I can show you the largest radishes, cabbage plants, and beets, and the earliest peas and beans of any other garden around here. Our grains look uncommonly fine this season, but the present wet weather seems likely to strike the wheat with the rust, which would be very bad, for I think that grain is high enough already, without any misfortune coming to the present crop. I think farming is the business now, for with wheat at two dollars, corn at one dollar, and oats at fifty cents, they cannot help but make money. I must close. I hardly know whether to send this to you or not. Please excuse my mistakes and writing, for I have done my best. Yours with respect,

WILL WELLING.

THE CRUEL BOY.

THERE was once a little boy that delighted to torment and kill flies and little animals. Was he not very cruel? What do you think became of this boy when he was grown up to be a man? Did he grow merciful and kind as he grew older? Oh, no. History tells us otherwise. When a man, he became emperor of Rome. Then how much good he could have done, if he had only wanted to. Though very kind in the beginning of his reign, his natural character after a while began to show itself.

Nero, for this was his name, loved to do evil. I will tell you some of his wicked actions. *He killed his own wife, and ordered his own mother to be assassinated.* He enjoyed cruel sports of all kinds; and the groans and sufferings of his fellow-creatures afforded him rich entertainment. He had heard the story of the burning of ancient Troy, and wishing to see how it looked, he ordered the city of Rome to be set on fire. Then the traitor placed himself on a high tower that overlooked the conflagration, and sung to his lyre the story of burning Troy. As if all this was not enough, he laid the blame on the poor Christians, and they were tortured in the most horrid manner, to confess a crime they had not committed.

Such wicked people do not generally live to be old. Nero's subjects at length grew weary of him, and condemned him to be thrown from the Tarpeian rock and dashed to pieces. To avoid so dreadful a death, Nero killed himself, in the thirty-second year of his age.

Now, when I see a little boy inclined to torment flies and other helpless creatures, I am apt to think of Nero. The Bible says, "To the merciful, thou wilt show thyself merciful." Does any child think that the great God, whose tender mercies are over all his works, and who watches the dying sparrows, will not be angry with all those who in any way abuse his creatures?

All bad habits grow stronger as we grow older. They are like the snow-ball set in motion by a group of playful children, very small at first; but as the ball is rolled on and on, it grows with every turn, till at last it becomes so large and slightly, that the passing traveler stops to look at it.

Children must show kindness to every creature, if they would win the love of that great being who has them so completely in his power.—*American Messenger.*

Scrap-Book.

FISH STORY.

THE amusing anecdote under the above caption in our last, has drawn forth the following true story from a humorous correspondent:

Some years ago, a party of men were traveling on a canal-boat in Ireland, it happened to be Friday, which is a partial fast day in the Roman Catholic church, and of course fish was the principal dish served at dinner. A Catholic priest took the head of the table, and he catered so well for himself and his neighboring co-religionists, that the fine fish was rapidly disappearing, to the dismay of the *heterodox* part of the company below the salt. One of the latter at length resolved to perpetrate a *coup d'etat* for his stomach's sake, and drawing the dish towards him by a rapid movement, he remarked, "Bad luck to ye thin, do you think no one has got a sowl to be saved but yourselves."

AFFECTIONATE.—There is an inscription on a tomb at La Pointe, Lake Superior, which reads as follows: "John Phillips accidentally shot as a mark of affection by his brother."

REMEDY FOR SMUT IN WHEAT.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I see a writer in the *Country Gentleman*, asks for a preventive for smut or fungus in wheat. This, together with the frequent inquiries made by our northern friends, in the wheat-growing regions, induces me to give you one that is simple, cheap, never failing. It is simply a soak in water in which blue vitriol has been dissolved, in the following proportions: For each 4 or 5 bushels wheat, dissolve 1 lb. blue vitriol in water, sufficient to cover and properly soak the wheat; let it remain in this soak 20 to 24 hours—sow immediately after taken out of the soak. Pursue this annually and properly, and my word for it you will never more hear complaint of smut in wheat, however badly the seed from which it was grown may have been mixed with smut. This is the discovery (at least in this State,) of an old and successful planter and wheat grower of this district; and has been tested many years, always successfully, by hundreds, yea, thousands. Some say this soak also effectually eradicates ches, in a few years, but of this I am not fully satisfied. But when properly applied and used, that it is a sure and effectual remedy for smut, there is not the shadow of a doubt.

If new, or untried, with you, get a single farmer to make the experiment. He, you, or the country generally, will never regret it.—*R. Stewart, in Country Gentlemen.*

THE TRUE ELIXIR OF LIFE.

SOME GOOD THOUGHTS.

It is the remark of travelers, that Americans are more frequently victims of impaired digestion than any other civilized people. We believe medical statistics assert the same fact. It is worth while, therefore, to inquire whether this state of things is unavoidable; whether, in other words, it is the result of climate, or is caused by our own excesses.

That impaired digestive organs are enemies to long life need hardly, we suppose, be repeated. The stomach is the great alembic, so to speak, in which all animal vitality is distilled. If its powers are weakened, if it does its work indifferently, health is nearly impossible, and protracted years utterly so. All persons who have attained unusual longevity, have notoriously possessed good digestive organs. Thomas Parr, who died in the reign of James the First of England, at the extraordinary age of one hundred and fifty-two, was proverbial for his sound stomach. So was Henry Jenkins, who lived to the still greater age of one hundred and sixty-nine. Effingham, who died at one hundred and forty-four—Slender, who died at one hundred and three, and numerous others, who died when over a century old, were proverbial for their excellent appetites and their capital digestion.

But the advantages of a good stomach are not confined merely to the possessor. It is now well understood that the qualities of parents are more or less transmissible to children. Consequently, the parent who has good digestive organs is more likely to have progeny similarly favored, than one who is the victim of dyspepsia. With the Parrs, for example, a good stomach being hereditary, long life was a common thing; for a great grandson of the famous ancestor died at Cork, Ireland, towards the close of the last century, at the age of one hundred and three. A sound digestion, moreover, is necessary to happiness. Dyspeptic people are confessedly irritable. More persons owe fits of mental depression to a weak digestion than to any other cause. It is amazing how much ignorance there is on this subject. Hundreds, who suppose their stomachs to be in perfect health, have the organs of digestion slightly impaired, and should attribute to this cause their unaccountable heaviness after eating, and their periods of profound dejection. The hilarity of early youth, when we feel as if we trod on air, comes from a perfect stomach. Could we re-

tain the digestion of childhood, we might also keep much of childhood's joyousness.

Why can we not? To some extent we may. Advancing years necessarily wear out the human frame, and the stomach suffers with the rest of the body; but the digestive powers are oftener impaired by excess, at least in America, than by age. Intemperance is a fertile source of impaired digestion. It is to his having nearly destroyed the coats of his stomach that the drunkard partly owes his shattered nerves. Even many persons who cannot be called inebriates, and who perhaps have never been intoxicated in their lives, injure their digestion by the daily use of stimulating liquors. The dropping of water will wear away the hardest rock. Is it astonishing, therefore, that the drinking of ardent spirits, habitually, even in comparatively moderate quantities, will weaken the stomach at last? Americans are notoriously the largest consumers of brandy in the world. Other nations, generally, when they resort to stimulants, use light wines or preparations of malt. The Frenchman takes his claret, the German his beer, the Englishman his ale. But Americans must have brandy, or, at least, whiskey. Even if the amount of stimulant in the light wine, or in the preparation of malt, is not sufficient to be injurious, the distilled spirits which form the common beverage of the American people are undeniably so. It is a fact, which any man may verify, that habitual brandy-drinkers, even if they never become intoxicated, rarely attain old age.

But there are other excesses almost as fatal to the digestive organs. Intemperance in eating is as injurious as intemperance in drinking; and it is, perhaps, even more common. An old writer has said: "Whoever feels that he has a stomach, cannot have a good one." Tried by this test, how do Americans stand? The majority, perhaps, are born with digestive organs naturally strong, but men soon learn to overtask them; and, indeed, it is the ordinary practice not to stop eating till the stomach begins to feel uncomfortable. Is it strange, therefore, that dyspepsia is so general? What, with the habit of bolting food, the excessive use of pastries, the fondness of hot cakes, and the late suppers, so popular with many, it would be extraordinary if Americans were not sallow, thin-faced, nervous, and low-spirited. Thousands who religiously abstain from ardent spirits, gorge themselves at every opportunity, little thinking that they are shortening their days, and impairing their capacity to enjoy life, nearly as much as the brandy-drinkers they condemn.

Avoid excess in eating, as well as in drinking, if you wish to attain old age. A moderate diet, adapted to your pursuits, and varied according to your constitution, is better than all the physicians and all the schools. In short, keep your digestive organs unimpaired, for that, after all, is the true elixir of life.—*Dollar Newspaper*.

GOLDEN RULES FOR THE GUIDANCE OF THE GREEN.—If you require a person to become security for you, don't ask the man who promised he would do any thing for you when he knew that you didn't want any thing done. If you happen to know an author, don't own it; one-half the world won't believe you, and the other half won't think much of it if they do. Don't say you never take suppers, excepting where you know they never give any. If you don't know what every body else knows, you had better hold your tongue; and if you know something that every body else knows, you had better hold your tongue, too. If you happen to say something in society which causes a painful sensation, you had better take a walk for five minutes. If you intend to do a good thing, don't change your mind; and if you possess a five pound note, don't change that. These, and a few other golden rules, which we don't exactly remember, should be learned by heart, as they will prevent your appearing green, and other people looking blue.—*Diogenes*.

HOW TO OBTAIN A LONG LEASE OF LIFE.

A CURIOUS medical work, by Richard Reese, of London, has lately made its appearance, and is just attracting some attention, on account of the following article which describes the uses and operation of the so-called "Pommelling Hammer."

This simple instrument was invented by the late Admiral Henry, to pommel and rub parts of the body effected with rheumatism or subject to gouty inflammation, and for invigorating absorbent vessels in the cases of local deposits or diseased structure, in which it is desirable to bring the absorbents of the part into full action. By rubbing and occasionally pommelling different parts of the body which are subject to gouty and rheumatic attacks, Admiral Henry—who had for many years been a martyr to rheumatic gout—succeeded in not only curing it; but, by a perseverance in that practice after the malady was subdued, he succeeded in diminishing the sensibility or excitability of the nerves, and particularly of the membranes or joints, so as to render them unsusceptible of gouty or rheumatic action.

By persisting regularly in the use of this system, the Admiral fancied he could render the muscles and nerves of the body so firm and irritable as to prolong his life three hundred years. He pommelled and rubbed the abdomen with such a degree of force, as to act on the stomach and intestinal canal, and to its effects he attributed the regular state of his bowels, and the excellent condition of his digestive organs, having an excellent appetite, and being entirely free from any symptoms of indigestion; but, unfortunately for the anticipated results of this system, which has, unquestionably, considerable merit, the Admiral could not apply it to the most important organs of the body—namely, the brain, the lungs, and the heart.

The Admiral lived to the age of one hundred years, and for the last twenty-five years of his life, was equal to considerable muscular exertions, often walking twenty-five miles in the course of the day, without experiencing the slightest fatigue, and enjoying sound health. A similar mode of treating rheumatism and gout has lately been much recommended by Dr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, who has just published several cases in which it has completely succeeded. One great advantage arising from this system is, the cures it effects are generally permanent.

The Admiral being afflicted with cataract in both eyes, consulted Mr. Ware, who, finding them both ripe, advised him to have both extracted. He resolved to submit to the operation on one eye only, promising that, if it succeeded, he should operate on the other.

The operation having completely failed, the Admiral determined to apply his system of pommelling and rubbing—the eye-lids being closed—to the other eye, which had the effect of bringing the absorbents into action, and the diseased lens was so completely removed, in the course of three months, that he had the power of reading small print.—*Home Journal*.

EFFECTS OF CLOTHING ON THE HUMAN SKIN.

THE *London Lancet* presents some excellent ideas on the subject of clothing. Let a person in bed be covered with sufficient blankets to promote perspiration, and let these blankets be covered with an oil or India-rubber cloth, or other impervious fabric; in the morning the blankets will be dry, but the under surface of the India-cloth will be quite wet. The blankets, by their dryness, show that the exhalations of the body, pass through them, and would pass through them to the surrounding air had they not been intercepted by the impervious outer covering. Thus it is inevitable that the habitual use of an impervious covering is injurious. Its effect must be to place the body in a constant vapor bath, in which the insensible or health perspiration is constantly becoming con-

densed into the form of humidity, and being prevented from passing off in its elastic and invisible form, the perspiration is thus constantly checked, and skin eruptions must be the result. Nevertheless, it must be less injurious to check perspiration, in some degree, by a water-proof overcoat, than to get soaked with rain. There can be no doubt but water-proof fabrics may be made very light, and so formed as to be worn in wet weather, and yet allow some room for perspiration. But still they are not healthy, and should never be put on but in cases of extreme necessity.

Any person who has worn a water-proof outer garment for some time, knows by experience that it causes weakness and chills. No person should wear a garment but such as allows the vapor or perspiration which is continually exuding from the skin to pass off freely. For this reason a frequent change of entire clothing conduces to health. Clothing should be light and warm, and not too tight. A happy change in the fashions has taken place within a few years; it is the substitution of loose outer garments for the old-fashioned, tight, close and pinching overcoats. Too few flannels are worn in America, especially along the eastern coasts, where sudden changes are frequent, and where many cold rains fall during the winter season. Children should always have their outer garments for winter made of woolen materials. Although India-rubber over-shoes are excellent for walking in the street in wet weather, or when there is a thaw with snow upon the ground, they should never be worn at any other time, and should be taken off as soon as the wearer enters a house. They prevent perspiration in a great measure, and are only useful as a lesser evil than getting the feet completely wet from outside water.

BULL vs. LOCOMOTIVE.

A WARNING STORY FOR LORD DERBY.—Lord Derby has avowed his chivalrous determination to run at the Press, when offended by the light cast abroad by it upon any subject that, as his Lordship believes, ought to remain in sacred obscurity. For the timely instruction and benefit of Lord Derby, Mr. Punch humbly begs permission to relate to him a true story. (See Newspapers at Peele's Coffee-house.)

About two—it may be three, it surely is not four—years ago, there was a bull pastured in a field skirting a railway. The bull—a weakness with bulls in general—had a high sense of his dignity. It may be, he was a bull of long descent, come down to us from the grand old bulls of the Caledonian Forest. Be this as it may, the bull had—it was believed—been much annoyed by the rattling, and bellowing, and smoking, and steaming of the railway train, that would pass him—contemptuously pass him—on wheels of thunder. "Shall I, a bull, permit this?" asked Taurus, as was thought from the sequel. "By no means. I will—when next disturbed—pitch into the train—run at it—toss it off the rail—throw it into infinite space."

The night-train appeared; and, by way of mockery of the magnificent bull, carried two flaming red lights! Now the bull had a natural disgust of every thing put forth that was red. Whereupon, true to his determination, but further stimulated by the new insult—the bull threw up his tail, lowered his head, shut his eyes—and ran full butt at the railway train.

And the train, in one moment, knocked every puff of breath out of the body of the bull, that lay so much beef upon the railway.

The house of Derby is famous for its breed of cocks. Let his Lordship take heed lest he complete the tale; making the story a double story of a Cock and a Bull.—*Punch*.

BROTHERS.—"How well he plays for one so young," said Mrs. Partington, as the organ boy and his monkey performed near her door; "and how much his little brother looks like him, to be sure."

THINGS THAT ARE COMING.—Manhood will come, old age will come, and the dying bed will come, and the very last look you shall cast upon your acquaintances will come, and the time when you are stretched a lifeless corpse before the eyes of weeping relative will come, and that hour when the company will assemble to carry you to the church-yard will come, and that moment when you are put in the grave will come, and the throwing in of the loose earth into the narrow house where you are laid, and the spreading of the green sod over it—all will come on every living creature who hears me, and in a few years the minister who now speaks and the people who listen, will be carried to their long homes, and make room for another generation. Now all this you know must and will happen; your common sense and common experience serve to convince you of it. Perhaps it may have been little thought of in the days of careless and thoughtless and thankless unconcern which you have spent hitherto; but I call on you to think of it now, lay it seriously to heart, and no longer trifle and delay, when the high matters of death and judgment and eternity are thus set so evidently before you.—*Our Drawer.*

A MODEL SPEECH.—"Fellow citizens: I am no speech-maker—But what I say, I'll do. I've lived among you twenty years—if I have shown myself a clever fellow, you know it without a speech; if I'm not a clever fellow, you know that too, and wouldn't forget it with a speech. I'm a candidate for the Legislature—if you think I'm the clear grit, vote for me; if you think Major R. of a better stripe than I am, vote for him. The fact is, either of us will make a good Representative?"

SERVED HIM RIGHT.—A man was fined five dollars on Saturday, for bringing into Rochester a load of live calves, with the head of one of them hanging down by the wagon wheel. "We commend this wholesome example to the authorities of our city, where market calves and sheep are habitually maltreated, with a cruelty which would be disgraceful to savages," says the *N. Y. Courier*.

BANK PRESIDENTS WANTED.—A good story is told of a Michigan man who recently went down into Indiana to buy a drove of horses. He was longer than he intended to be absent, and failed to meet a business engagement. On being rather reproached for not being at home, he made due apology. "I tell you how it is, Squire, at every little one-horse town, they wanted me to stop and be President of a Bank."

LONG LEASE.—A certain land speculator having a piece of land to let, had a placard stuck up which read as follows: "This good and desirable land to be let on a lease of one hundred and twenty-five yards long!"

A HOT PLACE.—The most curious specimen of all the Arabic adages is, perhaps, the following:

"There are no fans in hell."—*Am. Union.*

SMALL SOULS.—Among the curiosities, lately added to the Schenectady Museum, is a mosquito's bladder containing the souls of twenty-four misers, and the fortunes of twelve printers—nearly half full.

THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.—Commodore Perry has succeeded in obtaining the conditions of a treaty opening the commerce of Japan to American enterprise. Two ports are to be opened—Simodi, in Nippon, and Hakatam, in Japan. American vessels visiting the coasts will be supplied with water and provisions, and also coal for the steamers. Com-

modore Perry proposed that the benefits of the treaty should extend to all nations, but this was refused by the Japanese.

FAMINE AT THE EAST.—The Boston Daily Advertiser states that measures are about to be taken for the purpose of affording relief to the starving inhabitants of Zante and Cephalonia, in the Ionian Islands. It is hoped that every one will contribute his mite to so worthy an object. Mr. A. S. York, the American Consul, in a letter dated Cephalonia, May 10, says:

"There is not a single corner in the frequented parts of these cities which is not thronged with haggard and emaciated faces, imploring charity. Men are driven to madness by want. I am compelled to keep the door of my house constantly shut, for they all—I do not know why—look up to the American Consul for help. But what can a poor Consul do to a famishing population? A few days ago a number of them, finding my door open, rushed into my presence, crying out, 'For God's sake, sir, give us bread!' I really did not know what to do. My heart bled for them. The crop failing this year also, as it most probably will, I do not know what is to become of these poor people. May God have mercy upon them!"

We learn, from an extract of a letter from Palestine, published in the *Courier*, that the Jews of the Holy Land are also suffering great distress from destitution. Their sufferings have been occasioned partly by the failure of the last harvest, and partly by the present political disturbances, which have cut off their sources of supply. Famine and pestilence walk hand in hand among them, and all classes of society have become united in the brotherhood of woe. Learned rabbis and heads of synagogues mix with the others in the crowds to supplicate a crust of bread. The fathers and mothers even sell their children, so that their offspring may be spared death from starvation.

THE PLAINS OF CHALDEA.—Layard says that these plains produce some of the finest fruits in the world. A very delicious peach has lately been introduced into England, which has created a good deal of excitement among nurserymen. The plains, in the spring of the year, are covered with gorgeous flowers. Truffles grow there in great abundance, and are quite extensively used as an article of food.

The hanging gardens of Babylon, Layard says, were no fiction. He has found pictured representations of them in his researches.

APPEARANCE OF THE CROPS.

The wheat crop in this section will be very light. The fall rains and the freezing and thawing have injured it extremely. A few pieces look well and promise for a crop. Spring grains, notwithstanding the backward spring, are looking fine. Grass, about medium. Fruit trees very full, especially peaches.

S. A. COLLINS.

Sodus, Wayne Co., N. Y.

THE TOBACCO CROP OF VIRGINIA

MUST be a short one. "In Albemarle and adjoining counties," to adopt the words of a correspondent—an oral one, if we may be allowed the phrase—of the *Richmond Enquirer*, "the frost destroyed the first crop of plants, the fly the second, and the third sowing will come too late to allow a hope of planting in time to make more than a partial crop."

And another correspondent of the same paper says, that in Dinwiddie, Nottoway, Brunswick, and Lunenburg, (of course in Mecklenburg and Halifax, which are in the same range and have been subject to the same casualties, and we

know from report on the spot, that it is nearly or quite as bad in Amelia and Powhatan,) he has seen numbers of beds without one plant in them. From the best information he could get, he is satisfied that the crop must be a short one, and also inferior. In many places, he saw tobacco land plowed up for corn, and in one instance, hills ready to be planted were being plowed down for corn.

So says the *Southern Planter*.

HOW IS WOOL?

As every thing in the market has an "upward tendency," as the brokers say, it is fair to infer that wool ought to rise in proportion to other merchandise. Manufacturers, however, have started the idea that wool must be an exception, and instead of rising must fall a peg or two from last year's prices. They assert that the cause of this is owing to the great amount of woolen cloth that is to be forced into our markets at a cheaper rate, from Germany. They say the manufacturers in that country, anticipating trouble from the surrounding wars, are pushing their goods into sale, and hence wool will be reduced in price some ten cents lower than last year. May-be so—we shall see what we shall see. It is best not to be frightened because the Germans are in trouble. It is pretty evident that wool, though it may be depressed some at first, will be in good demand before fall, and although it may not go beyond the average of prices for the past year, will come up to it before winter.—*Maine Farmer.*

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate or-

naments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen from 25 to 75 cts. per bbl. the past week, dependent on the quality. Pork 12½ cts. lower per bbl. Beef firmer. Wool is dull.

Cotton and Sugar more firm.

The Weather and Crops.—The Weather has been very warm with occasional showers the past week, and every thing is consequently growing with great rapidity. In many places they say, with the exception of Corn, the crops are as forward this year as last, notwithstanding the very late spring.

Wheat is now mostly harvested at the South, and it proves a large crop. With the exception of some parts of Virginia and Maryland, we think it will be a full average all along the sea coast to Maine at the North. At the West Wheat is a failure in southern Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; north of this, it is very promising. We anticipated a large average yield, taking in the whole country; but this cannot be fully decided upon till after the harvest of the great

North-west and Upper Canada, which will not be completed before the middle of August. They are in full harvest now in parts of Virginia, Maryland, and that belt of the West between the 37th and 39th degree of north latitude. Contractors are offering from \$1 to \$2 per bushel for the new crop of wheat, dependent something on quality, but more on the facility and cheapness of getting it to market.

Rye is likely to prove a good crop. Barley and Oats are pro

Hay will be a large crop. Grass is very abundant.

Corn cannot be decided upon under a month or more. At present it is backward.

Potatoes and other roots promise well.

Money continues high and difficult to be obtained.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, June 17, 1854.

THE markets to-day were not as brisk as usual, and many of the vegetables were small, especially Beets, Carrots, &c., and they were sold by the bunch instead of the bushel.

Carter Potatoes, ½ bbl., \$4 25; Mercer, \$1 25@4 50; Common, \$2 00@2 75; Bermuda, \$6 50; Charleston, \$5 20@5 50; Cabbage, ½ hundred, \$6@8; Turnips, ½ hundred bunches, \$3@5; Radishes, \$1; Peas, ½ bushel, \$1 12; Carrots, ½ hundred, \$5; Beets, \$6; Spring Beans, ½ bushel, \$1 25; Tomatoes, ½ basket, \$5; Apples, very few in market, and are worth, ½ bbl., \$6; Gooseberries, ½ bushel, \$2 50; Cherries, ½ lb., 9@12c; Strawberries, ½ hundred baskets, \$3 50@4; Butter, 18@21c. ½ lb.; Eggs, ½ doz., 16c; Cheese, ½ lb., 6@9c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, June 19, 1854.

The number of cattle in market to-day, is considerably below the numbers last week, and the prices remain about the same, but the sales were rather slow. We noticed no extras to-day, but the cattle all through the yards were very good indeed.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports the cattle market as rather heavy, and buyers have a tendency to hold off and buy no more than is necessary for immediate use. Sheep are very brisk, and none on hand. A great inquiry for cows and calves, especially for live ones.

Beeves are worth from 9½@10½ cts. per pound.
 Sheep, \$4@8
 Lambs, \$2 50@56
 Corn fed swine, 4½@5 cts. per pound.
 Mast fed " 4c.
 Veals, 4@6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,016	2,016
Cows, 6	
Calves, 565	
Sheep, 529	
Swine, 770	

The Hudson River R. R., brought 750 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 220; Harlem R. Road, 24 Be , 6 Cows, 529 Sheep, 565 Calves; Erie R. R., 780 Beeves 552 Swine; New-York State furnished by cars, 91; Illinois, by cars, 460; on foot, 263; Kentucky, by cars, 617; Illinois, by cars, 561.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves, 140	
Veals, 200	
Cows and Calves, 175	16
Sheep, 3,100	
Lambs, 1,750	

BERKSHIRE, LINCOLNSHIRE, AND SUFFOLK SWINE.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK OF SWINE NOW owned by SAMUEL LOVE, consisting of Berkshire, Lincolnshire, and Suffolk breeds of all sizes. This stock is worthy the attention of Farmers and others, who wish to procure the above breeds. The above swine have a good reputation, and have received the principal prizes at the exhibitions of the American Institute.

Gentlemen living at a distance can have them boxed and shipped from New-York.

Refer to A. B. ALLEN, editor of this paper, or to the Managers of the American Institute.

Letters addressed to A. B. Allen, will meet with immediate attention. SAMUEL LOVE, 33-40 Corner of 53d Street and 6th Avenue, New-York.

SHEPHERD PONIES.—WANTED A GOOD FINE PAIR OF Shepherd Ponies—One a stallion, the other a mare. Inquire at 189 Water street.

SALE OF STOCK.

PURE BRED STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE AT MOUNT Fordham, Westchester Co., New-York, Eleven Miles from City Hall, N. Y., By Harlem Railroad Cars.

Having met with more success than I anticipated the past year, with the Catalogue of male animals at Private sale, is the reason for offering this lot of animals, AND MY JUNE SALE BY AUCTION, WILL NOT TAKE PLACE. A full descriptive Catalogue with prices attached, will be published on the fifteenth of April, and I intend to be at home myself to see any who may call. I will sell at private sale, about 18 Short-Horns, 6 of which are young Bulls and Bull Calves. The Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf, to the Celebrated Imported Bull "BALCO," (2918) or Imported, "ROMEO," winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, in 1853; and also at American Institute the same year.

The young Bulls and Bull Calves, are some of them from imported Cows, and sired in England; and others are sired by the imported Marquis of Carrabas, (11789.) winner of the first Prize at Saratoga, the past year, as a two year old.

Also, about 10 head of Devons, consisting of a yearling Bull, sired by MAJOR, and 5 Bull Calves, sired by my imported first Prize Bull, FRANK QUARTLY, and several of them from imported Cows and Heifers old enough, will be in Calf to FRANK QUARTLY. Also 6 or 8 Suffolk Sows; and several young Suffolk and Essex Bors. Also, 2 South-down Rams, imported direct from Jonas Webb; and 6 Yearling Rams, all bred by me, from Stock on both sides, imported from Jonas Webb. Catalogues will be forwarded by Mail if desired.

All Animals delivered on SHIPBOARD, or RAIL CAR in the City of New-York, free of expense to the purchaser. The Devons are at my Herdsdale Farm, 12 miles north, to which place I will take persons both to and from.

MY FRIEND MR. N. J. BECALI, who is interested in several of my Importations, will also sell about 10 head of Short-Horns, consisting of 4 young Bulls, and 5 or 6 Females. His young Bulls are also several of them from imported Cows, and sired by the LORD OF ERYHOLMNE, (2205.) and the celebrated first Prize imported Bull ROMEO. Mr. Becali's Cows and Heifers are in Calf to the imported Bull, MARQUIS OF CARRABAS, (12789.) Mr. Becali can be seen at his Store, No. 187 Broadway, New-York, at which place he will make arrangements to go to his Farm, at Smithtown, Long Island. His animals will be entered in the same Catalogue with mine, which can be obtained by addressing him at his Store, or me at Mount Fordham. His animals will be delivered in the same manner as mine. Our Importations have been in almost all cases made at the same time, and are of equal merit, excepting that I have more in number.

TERMS, Cash on delivery. L. G. MORRIS.

March 16th, 1854. 29-37

WILD MEXICAN POTATOES.—These are raised from seed brought from Mexico three years ago. They boil dry and mealy, and are highly lauded for the table by those who have used them. They are as early as the Kidney, and the rot has not yet appeared among them. R. L. ALLEN, 35-37 189 and 191 Water st.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.
 Pot, 1st sort, 1853 ½ 100 lbs. 5 75 @ 5 81½
 Pearl, 1st sort, 1852 5 50 @ —

Beeswax.
 American Yellow ½ lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.
 American, Gray and White — 40 @ — 45

Coal.
 Liverpool Orrel ½ chaldron, — @ 9 —
 Scotch — @ —
 Sidney 7 75 @ 50
 Pictou 8 50 @ —
 Anthracite ½ 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.
 Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
 Ordinary 8 8 8 8
 Middling 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
 Middling Fair, 10½ 10½ 10½ 11
 Fair 11 11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.
 Gunny Cloth ½ yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
 American Kentucky — @ —
 Dundee — @ —

Coffee.
 Java, White ½ lb. — 14 @ — 14½
 Mocha — 13½ @ — 14
 Brazil — 10½ @ — 12
 Maracaibo — 12 @ — 12½
 St. Domingo (cast) — 9½ @ — 10½

Cordage.
 Bale Rope ½ lb. — 7 @ — 10
 Boit Rope — @ — 20

Corks.
 Velvet, Quarts ½ gro. — 35 @ — 45
 Velvet, Pints — 20 @ — 28
 Phials — 4 @ — 16

Flax.
 Jersey ½ lb. — 8 @ — 9

Feathers.
 Live Geese, prime ½ lb. — 47 @ — 48

Flour and Meal.
 Sour ½ bbl. 7 25 @ 7 75
 Superfine No. 2 7 — @ 7 25
 State, common brands 7 25 @ 7 50
 State, Straight brand 7 81 @ 8 00
 State, favorite brands 8 12½ @ 8 37½
 Western, mixed do 9 37½ @ 9 50
 Michigan and Indiana, Straight do 7 87½ @ 8 25
 Michigan, fancy brands 8 25 @ 8 50
 Ohio, common to good brands 8 12½ @ 8 12
 Ohio, round hoop, common 9 43½ @ 9 62½
 Ohio, fancy brands 8 75 @ 9 —
 Ohio, extra brands 9 50 @ 10 75
 Michigan and Indiana, extra do 9 50 @ 10 50
 Genesee, fancy brands 9 — @ 10 —
 Genesee, extra brands 10 — @ 11 75
 Canada, (in bond) 7 76 @ 8 1½
 Brandywine 8 87½ @ 9 25
 Georgetown 8 87½ @ 9 25
 Petersburg City 8 87½ @ 9 25
 Richmond Country 8 50 @ 8 87½

Alexandria.....	8 50	@ 8 57½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 50	@ 8 57½
Rye Flour.....	5 37½	@ 5 62½
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 87½	@ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 —	@ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50	@ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 45	@ 2 50
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	2 —	@ 2 15
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 —	@ 2 15
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 —	@ 2 20
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 30	@ 2 50
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95	@ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 80	@ 1 95
Rye, Northern.....	1 25	@ —
Corn, Unsound.....	—	@ 79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	82	@ 83
Corn, Round White.....	82	@ 84
Corn, Southern White.....	82	@ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	85	@ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80	@ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86	@ 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ —
Barley.....	95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	52	@ 53
Oats, New-Jersey.....	50	@ 51
Oats, Western.....	53	@ 54
Oats, Penna.....	47	@ 49
Oats, Southern.....	42	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75	@ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½	@ —
Beans, White.....	1 50	@ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	23	@ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21	@ 23

Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales.....	100 lbs.	@ 87½ @ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	285	@ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	—	@ —
Manilla.....	15½	@ —
Sisal.....	10	@ 14½
Sunn.....	5½	@ —
Italian.....	290	@ 300 —
Jute.....	120	@ 125 —
American, Dew-rotted.....	220	@ —
American, do., Dressed.....	250	@ 280 —
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@ —

Hops.

1853.....	28	@ 30
1852.....	18	@ 20

Lime.

Rockland, Common.....	88½	@ —
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Lumber.

	WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine.....	18	@ 22
Timber, Oak.....	25	@ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35	@ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18	@ 22
	YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	18	@ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20	@ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30	@ 35
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@ 17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16	@ 22½
Boards, City Worked.....	22	@ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25	@ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25	@ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26	@ 32
Plank, City Worked.....	26	@ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18	@ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@ 24
Shingles, Pine, saved.....	25	@ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	27 5	@ 3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	24	@ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32	@ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	16	@ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	22	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	65	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	52	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40	@ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	38	@ 35
Heading, White Oak.....	60	@ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	27	@ —
Porto Rico.....	23	@ 20
Cuba Muscovado.....	25	@ 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	25	@ 27
Cardenas, &c.....	23½	@ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d.....	4½	@ 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	—	@ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb.	@ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@ 5 50
Tar.....	3	@ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75	@ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75	@ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	280 lb.	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	66	@ 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	—	@ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@ 28
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	@ 33

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	6 bl.	@ 12 50
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	@ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	@ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@ 17 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	@ 8 —
Beef, Mess, rpked, Wiscon.....	—	@ 16 —

Beef, Prime, Mess.....	22 75	@ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 37	@ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	@ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88	@ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	10½	@ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½	@ 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 7½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½	@ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9	@ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	20	@ 21
Butter, Ohio.....	12	@ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16	@ 19
Butter, Canada.....	12	@ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	10	@ 12

Salt.

Refined.....	6½	@ 8
Crude, East India.....	7	@ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@ 5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	7	@ 9
Timothy, Mowed.....	14	@ 17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@ 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	—	@ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@ —

Salt.

Turks Island.....	—	@ 48
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@ 1 75

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	—	@ —
New-Orleans.....	4	@ 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@ 6
Porto Rico.....	4½	@ 6½
Havana, White.....	7½	@ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	9½	@ —
do. do. Crushed.....	9½	@ —
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½	@ —
do. (A) Crushed.....	9	@ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@ none
Manilla.....	5½	@ —
Brazil White.....	6½	@ —
Brazil, Brown.....	5	@ 7

Tallow.

American, Primo.....	11½	@ 12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	7	@ 10
Kentucky.....	6½	@ 11
Mason County.....	—	@ —
Maryland.....	12	@ 18
St. Domingo.....	18½	@ 23½
Cuba.....	40	@ 45
Yara.....	40	@ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	@ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½	@ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece.....	47	@ 50
American, Full-blood Merino.....	42	@ 44
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	36	@ 38
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	30	@ 33
Extra, Pulled.....	40	@ 42
Superfine, Pulled.....	34	@ 36
No. 1. Pulled.....	28	@ 30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

SEED BUCKWHEAT for sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.**GREAT SALE**

OF IMPROVED SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on Wednesday, the 12th of July next, at the Yellow Springs, in Green county, Ohio, his entire herd of Durham Short-horns, consisting of about 50 head of different ages and sexes of the choicest animals to be found in our country.

There has been a want of care in registering them for a number of years, so that their Pedigrees cannot be given with precision. Their character is, however, widely known as being perhaps the most celebrated Herd in America.

The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, on six months credit for approved paper, or 10 per cent. off for cash. The Yellow Springs is of easy access, being on the Little Miami Railroad, 9 miles S. W. of Springfield—9 miles N. E. of Xenia, and 75 miles N. E. of Cincinnati.

A-44

WILLIAM NEFF.

A BOOK THAT OUGHT TO BE READ BY EVERY**FARMER IN THE COUNTRY.**

UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE, by A. D. MILNE. Price 75 cts.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

"Full of impressive scenes."—*N. Y. Tribune.*"May be read with pleasure and profit by all."—*Yonker's Herald.*"The scenes and incidents of every day life are truthfully portrayed."—*N. Y. Budget.*"It is a splendid illustrated book, and reflects much credit upon the publishers."—*Warren Co. Whig.*"It cannot fail to interest the general reader."—*Monmouth Democrat.*

The author exposes the fearful, damning, workings and influence of the rum traffic, and points out the only remedy.

C. SHEPARD & CO. Publishers, 152 Fulton-st.

Sent by mail free of Postage. For sale, by booksellers generally.

38-43.

BUCKWHEAT WANTED.

SEVERAL HUNDRED BUSHELS OF PRIME BUCKWHEAT wanted by the subscriber. Please forward samples with lowest prices.
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Lay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6

to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF

all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-

chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber

Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EX-

pressly for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-

patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day

with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESS-

IVE Power Presses, combining improvements which

make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF

Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight

horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers.

These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 101/4, 111/4, 121/4, 13, 15, 18, 18½,

19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS,

Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

1-1/2 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian

Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK CITY WILL FIND a pleasant

stopping place at **SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 14**

Beekman street, (near the park). Neat rooms with clean beds,

at 35 to 50 cents per day. Meals furnished in the Dining-Saloon

or in rooms, and a reasonable charge only made for

dishes ordered. 37-1/2

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COM-

PANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufac-

tured at Woburn, Coun. Office and Warerooms, at 343

Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the

hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years,

and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The

Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with

that increased confidence in their merits which the united

testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and

confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the

principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our

own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are

the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with

which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled

to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest

linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work

can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even

those of the most delicate constitution to use them without

injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more

particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags,

and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairhead's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORSCOLO or KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CAULIFLOWER—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren.

CELERY—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BRETS—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.

ONION—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURPINS—All of the varieties.

WATERMELON—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Bavon Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

CABBAGE—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Oharlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

Also, WHITE BLACKBERRIES, a new and choice variety.

Also, RHUBARB AND ASPARAGUS ROOTS, fresh and of fine growth.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-30

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.

III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.

IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.

V. Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.

VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.

VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.

VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.

IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.

X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.

XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.

XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.

XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.

XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.

XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.

XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.

XVII. Storkhott's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.

XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.

XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.

XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.

XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.

XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.

XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.

XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.

XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.

XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.

XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.

XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.

XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.

XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.

XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.

XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.

XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.

XXXIX. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.

XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.

XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.

XLII. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.

XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.

XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.

XLV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.

XLVI. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.

XLVII. Smith's Land and Garden. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.

RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.

XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.

L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING AT HIS WORKS IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, **BONE DUST** of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

March 13, 1854. [29-40.] Middletown, Ct.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

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VOL. XII.—NO. 16.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 28, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 42.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES;

OR GLEANINGS AMONG PRACTICAL MEN.

DURING our visit to the Horticultural and Horse Shows at Providence, R. I., (for account of which see other columns,) we spent some time with SAMUEL B. HALLIDAY, who occupies a farm of 130 acres just out of the city. Mr. H. is chiefly engaged in cultivating a market garden, or what in New-Jersey would be called "truck" for the city market. He has one acre of asparagus, $1\frac{1}{2}$ acre of rhubarb, 3 of spinach, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of tomatoes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of celery, 9 acres of peas, sold green, $3\frac{1}{2}$ of beets, 4 of cabbage, 5 of early turnips, $1\frac{1}{2}$ of carrots, 1 of parsneps, 1 of string beans, $1\frac{1}{2}$ devoted to raising seeds for home use, 10 acres of potatoes, 15 acres of corn, &c. Most of these are sown or planted at different seasons, and so arranged as to keep the market supplied at the right time, to give a succession of work to laborers employed, and also to get as many crops from the ground as possible. This last item is of considerable consequence where land is so valuable or high priced as it is on the outskirts of our cities.

As an example of how this may be done, Mr. H. first gets an early crop of spinach, and from the same ground carrots or beets; early peas and potatoes are followed by turnips, or millet for soiling; the ground for early beets is next occupied with celery; millet and late cabbage are put upon the inverted sod after the first cutting of clover. Of course land cultivated in this way needs thorough manuring, which it constantly receives on this farm. Mr. HALLIDAY has a number of cows constantly manufacturing milk for the city and fertilizers for the field. They are soiled, that is, kept in the yard or stable, and all green food is carried to them. They are let out into a yard half of each day during summer for water and exercise. We do not like this plan, when it can be avoided, though it is not so objectionable, where as in this case, the stables are kept perfectly clean and sweet by a full and often-renewed bedding of peat or straw.

Method of Soiling.—Mr. H. feeds his cows, beginning in the spring with green rye till the stalks get quite hard, and even after this, if necessary, by cutting them up short. The rye is continued till clover is ready, which forms the next food. Clover is followed by green millet, which for this purpose, is sown as early as possible in the spring. Corn—sown in drills at intervals of 10 to 12 days—follows millet, and continues till frost, when millet or oats is again

resorted to, and used till the ground freezes up.

The winter food of his cows consists of cut corn-stalks, roots, oil meal, and shorts. The daily food of each cow is 2 quarts of oil meal, 4 quarts of shorts, half a bushel of turnips and carrots, and as much cut corn-stalks as she will eat. He says that from considerable experience and observation, he is satisfied that no root contributes so much to the *quantity* of milk as turnips, while carrots do not add much to the quantity, but greatly enrich the *quality*. He is quite certain that oil-cake is the best milk-yielding food. He says that in feeding turnips, long-continued practice has proved, beyond a doubt, that a little dry hay, or any dry food, given to a cow *just before* milking, will entirely prevent any turnip flavor from being communicated to the milk.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

FARMING ABOUT BURLINGTON, VT.

THIS township has Lake Champlain on the west, and Winooski River, one of the largest in the State, on the north. The greater part of the surface is considerably elevated above the lake, but the soil, in general, is not of the best quality. The variety of soil is considerable. Below the lower falls of Winooski River, is an extensive tract of intervale, which is not surpassed, in beauty and fertility, by any in the country. The upland, in the north-eastern part, was originally timbered with pine, and the soil is sandy and light. In the southern part the timber is mostly hard wood, and the soil clay and loam. The soil now occupied by the village, is a mixture of clay and sand. In the north part, sand predominates, in the south and east part, the clay.

It is not seventy years yet, since the first town meeting upon record was held here, and one sees, in the old stumps and fresh clearings, evidence that this is still a new country. Most of the timber in this region, was cut off quite early in the settlement, and large quantities of lumber went to Canada and so to Liverpool. Now, lumber comes down the tributaries of the St. Lawrence, and finds a market here. Large tracts of virgin soil are still found in the east part of the town, where the large stumps of the primitive forest are still standing. Here and there, you see samples of the pines, with which the whole country was covered seventy years ago. They are noble trees, and worth a journey to see.

The principal products of the farms in this region, are hay, corn, rye, oats, potatoes, stock, butter, and cheese. The statistics of the town for 1840, were, horses, 351; cattle, 1,455; sheep, 6,642; swine, 3,917; wheat, bushels,

2,462; barley, 28; oats, 10,183; rye, 4,246; buckwheat, 1,427; corn, 11,450; potatoes, 45,098; hay, tons, 4,241; sugar, lbs., 340; wool, 10,660. About 800,000 pounds of butter are made in the county, and twice that amount of cheese. We notice in the census returns of 1850, as an item of considerable importance, nearly \$11,000, put down as the value of the market gardening in this county. Most of this business is confined to this town, and the market is found in your city.

We found, away up here in Northern Vermont, one of the feeders of your city hotels. A large farm regularly sends its produce to the Irving House. We saw the peas, tomatoes, and other vegetables, growing on the banks of the Winooski, that, a few weeks hence, will be served up to the guests of Mr. BRADLEY. The produce of these farms, upon the bottoms, is very great. With very little manure, they yield enormously. The soil is a mixture of sand, clay, and vegetable matter, and is so loose and friable, that the roots can push their way downward to any desirable depth. They are annually overflowed by the river, and as the lake is usually full at the period of these overflows, the back water extends miles from the mouth, and a heavy deposit is made. These intervale are easily tilled, and there is scarcely a stone to obstruct a plow, to be found.

In a climate so severe as this, hay is a crop of prime importance. On the bottom lands, they get two to three tons per acre. On other lands, a ton, or a ton and a half, is considered a good crop. Both soil and climate are admirably adapted to the potato, and this vegetable is still found here in its perfection. We have not seen, in a long while, such potatoes as are served up at the tables here. The fields devoted to this crop, are now looking remarkably well, and the same may be said of all other crops. The rains of the last week, have given vegetation a vigorous start.

We have not found, upon the whole, so much good farming as we anticipated, in this region. More reliance seems to be placed upon stock, for profit, than upon the vegetable products of the earth. This region is deservedly celebrated for its fine horses, and one could hardly fail to notice the unusual number of fine animals to be seen in the streets of the city, as well as the host of starved and ancient Canadian ponies, grazing in the suburbs, among the French and Irish population.

The farmers have not yet learned the secret of investing their capital in manure and labor, rather than in land and bank stock. The value of high manuring, even with the products of the barn-yard, is not fully understood. Peruvian guano, and other concentrated manures, have

not found their way up here, in any considerable quantity. These light, sandy lands, now yielding but a ton of hay, or twenty bushels of corn, to the acre, are just the fields to be profited most by the ores of Chinchua. The farmer who shall introduce them will not only benefit his own soil, but will introduce a new era in the husbandry of this valley.

We found that plaster was quite extensively used, and saw some fields of corn and potatoes dressed with it. It is applied to grass lands with beneficial results, bringing in red and white clover, and increasing the product of hay for two or three years after the application.

Lime is not much used, although it is furnished in quantities inexhaustible, near by. In the north-east part of the town, and in Colchester, there are extensive lime-kilns. The Winoski River here forces a passage through the rock. The channel is about 40 rods in length, 70 feet in width, and 65 feet deep. A covered bridge has been thrown across the chasm, which is perfectly secure from the floods. From its windows you get a fine view of the river far below you, and of the precipices on either side, which are covered to the edge, with evergreens and other forest trees. The place is well worth visiting as a natural curiosity. There are lime-kilns on both sides of the river. The rock crops out, and is easily accessible. It is remarkably pure, and makes lime of as good quality as the Thomaston or Smithfield. Some of the best specimens show 98 per cent. of carbonate of lime. It is very fine for finishing, and commands the highest price in market. The Vermont Central railroad passes right by the kilns, so that it finds easy access to the markets along the line of the road, all the way to Boston. The Colchester kilns burn about 150,000 bushels annually, which brings, in market, by the quantity, about fifty cents a barrel. It is retailed at from one to two dollars a barrel. There is considerable refuse lime made every year, and we saw it lying by the cart-load near the kiln, with few purchasers, at five cents a bushel, the price at which it was offered. It would probably be good policy on the part of the owners, to lower the price, or even to give it away, until the value of it should become known to the farmers. There would then be a ready sale for all they could produce, at a fair price.

A little lower down the river, the lime rock is of different composition, and makes good water lime. Some of it has been burned and tested, but its manufacture was not found profitable at that time, and was abandoned. There is inexhaustible mineral wealth in the soil of this State, and its value has hardly begun to be known.

There are large supplies of muck in the swamps near here, but they are very little used. Some, however, have found out their value, and are beginning to work the muck mines. There is a new spirit abroad, going out from our agricultural and horticultural societies, and from the papers devoted to these pursuits, and it cannot be long before it will reach every nook and corner of the land. Before we visit this region again, we doubt not, the Wizard of the Pacific (guano) will have made its advent, and we shall have to record its magic working, and wonderful crops upon the soil of this valley.

Burlington, Vt., June 13, 1854.

BUCKWHEAT.

A FEW days since we paid 62½ cents for a bag of Buckwheat flour which contained but 10 lbs., and we can seldom obtain a really good article at a much lower price. The reason for this high price is that there is a short supply, as there has been for some years past. Since the recent introduction of improved mills for hulling and grinding this grain, its use has greatly extended, and will continue to extend, and we think we may put Buckwheat down as one of the most remunerating crops that can be raised by the farmer. It is easily cultivated, and it is not yet too late to sow it with a prospect of a good yield. It may even be sown as late as July 4th, in this latitude, though earlier is preferable. The following is from the *Maine Farmer*, published several degrees north of New-York.

It has been said that buckwheat held the same position among grains, that the donkey does among animals—useful, but not popular. There are two varieties of buckwheat cultivated in Maine. The smooth common buckwheat, and the rough tartarean buckwheat. This last-named is much cultivated in Aroostook County, and in the adjoining province of New-Brunswick. It is much used there for feeding swine and poultry; and all their mills have apparatus for separating the hull from the flour, when they grind it. It is also used for making buckwheat cakes for the table, which when eaten warm, and well coated with maple molasses, are very excellent.

This rough buckwheat was introduced into Kennebec County some fifteen years ago, under the name of Indian wheat, and cultivated more or less by some of our farmers, but it was not very highly appreciated by them, and it was gradually laid aside, and we do not know of any of it being raised here now. We have seen some exceedingly fat pork, which was fed upon nothing but the meal made from this species of buckwheat.

Either of the varieties are profitable, and should be more cultivated among us than they are. They need not be put in very early—indeed it has been found that if sown too early, it does not yield so great a crop as if sown later.

From the middle of June to the fourth of July, is sufficiently early. We have harvested a good crop of buckwheat in just two months from the day it was sowed. This is getting along pretty fast, but it is best to cut it soon after the kernel begins to change color, and then by trussing it up into small heaps, let it lay and ripen. In this manner, a greater amount of grain is obtained, for the grains which ripen first would shatter out while harvesting, if suffered to remain until the whole were ripe, before being cut. When cut somewhat green, and properly cured, we have found that horses would eat the whole, as readily as they would clover.

We have also found that it made a good fall pasture for hens. By sowing a field of it, and after letting it get sufficiently ripe, cutting it and letting it lie sometime to mature more fully, and then turning the hens in, they will do the harvesting or threshing for themselves. They will pick upon it until snow comes, and get very fat without much trouble from you.

When threshed and cleaned, buckwheat also makes good feed for poultry in the winter. The flour of buckwheat sells as readily as any other flour, and large quantities of it are brought into Maine, in small casks, from New-York, and sold to us, when we might raise enough of it in Maine to supply the Union.

WHAT NEXT?—A convention of farmers is to be held in July, at Warrenton, Va., on the subject of the joint-worm. The exchange from which we clip the foregoing calls it "A Joint-Worm Convention."

THE WHITE DORKING.

My individual reason for preferring the White to the Colored Dorking is, that though the white is certainly a somewhat smaller bird, it has the great advantage of a handsome plumage, a desideratum not to be overlooked by those who rear poultry as a source of pleasure, and not for a livelihood. Many of the birds shown as White Dorkings at the different poultry shows last year were called so with as much justice as a London cab-horse might be palmed off as a pure Arabian or a first-rate Yorkshire hunter; of course, this would not apply to many pens exhibited, but, taking the whole of those which came under my notice, it was very evident many exhibitors were totally ignorant or indifferent as to what were the necessary points. But I will describe what I consider to be a good bird, and then leave your readers to judge for themselves.

First, the color: This should be a *pure* white, without any shade of yellow, or any colored feather of any description about the body. When the attention of the novice is directed to this single feature, he will be astonished to find how few specimens (especially of the cocks) will pass in this respect; but still it is essential; for as beauty is the only point in which the White Dorking is superior to the Grey or Speckled, so much more is it necessary that the feature which gives them this preëminence should be distinct and perfect.

The comb: Both single and double combed birds may be pure bred, but it is now, I think, almost decided that this beautiful appendage should be double; indeed, any person of taste, who has no knowledge whatever of poultry, would immediately pronounce for the double, as being more graceful, and more in harmony with the general appearance of the bird; in the cock it should be very broad at its base near the beak, gradually passing over the back of the head in the form of a triangle, the point of which should be slightly curved upwards; the whole of the surface should be evenly serrated, and not ragged and unequal; the color should be a bright red, indicating a healthy state and good condition; the same remarks will apply to the hen, only that the comb will always be very much smaller.

The form: The back should be broad, and from the point of the head to the root of the tail should be almost straight; the breast should be broad, full, and gracefully rounded—wherever a large bird is found with a concave back, a straight instead of a full breast, legs large and not white, and a short instead of a flowing tail, you may strongly suspect a trace of Cockerel blood; the legs should be white, a proportionate length, and a fair distance apart to allow of a good broad breast; each foot should have five claws, the fifth being as distinct as any of the rest. Viewing the bird as a whole, the attitude should be erect and bold, lively in its motion, and appearing full of spirits at all times.

Qualities: When describing these, I would be understood as describing chiefly from my own birds, and not from any thing I may have read about this breed. In breeding Dorkings, one thing is essential to success—I here refer to a dry soil; if this is present, and they receive an ordinary amount of care, they will be found a prolific bird, very fast growers, and easy to rear; my broods, this year, varying from ten to fourteen chickens in each, and up to the present time we have only lost one, and that a weakly one, the day after it was hatched. All our broods, to a bird, are in strong and healthy condition; they are small eaters, good layers, and though not laying to the same extent as the Cochins, their eggs are finer and more delicate; as mothers, they are excellent, taking great care of the young chickens, and not forsaking them at so early an age as the Cochins. Their superiority for the table is so well known, that it will be unnecessary to enlarge on that point.—*J. C. of Dorking, in Poultry Chronicle.*

MOWING.

We copy the following good advice about mowing from the *Germantown Telegraph*, although mowing-machines are so much used now, as to render the hand scythe unnecessary, except in the roughest ground. Mowing with a machine is an easy, aristocratic affair now-a-days. All one has to do is, put on his *white kid gloves*, take the reins of a pair of fine horses in hand, mount a cushioned seat, and away he goes as easy and gentlemanlike as any nabob of the land. No bending, and almost breaking of the back; no blistering of the hands to almost rawness, as ours have often been at the beginning of haying; no pouring out of perspiration all over the body, making frock and trousers as wet as if one had been pitched into a river. All that is changed now; and we expect to see the day when to find the hand scythe, we shall have to look for it as intently in some odd museum, as we would for an old-fashioned hand spinning-wheel.

It may not, perhaps, be amiss to offer a few remarks at this time, on the subject of mowing. There are few employments in which the young farmer is called to engage, which more severely task the physical powers, or which require a greater amount of skill and endurance than mowing. Yet every beginner is emulous of being the first, of carrying the forward swath, and of being thought the best mower in the field. By the young, this emulation is always indulged, and it not unfrequently results, almost as a matter of course, that serious injuries are experienced by the ambitious aspirant, which, without securing any solid advantages, render his existence wretched, and entail expense and misery both upon himself and friends.

Those young men who contemplate farming as the future business of their life, should begin mowing young. I have never yet known an expert master of the scythe, who commenced late. At the age of fourteen, the youth should be provided with a light scythe and snath, and put to work by himself. If introduced into a field with others who are older and more experienced, he will be stimulated to over exertion, and be rather disposed to excel in swiftness, than in cutting his grass well. If alone, this stimulus will be wanting, and he will rather take pride in performing the exercise with ease and neatness, than in being a "swift mower," and will not be so likely to injure himself, or "leave his wages in the field."

In mowing, there are two things of consequence to be observed. I refer to what is called "pointing in," and "pointing out." The first refers to the correct manner of entering the scythe, which should be so done, as to leave the swath as square and even as the side of a drain, or ditch; and the latter, to the method of bringing it out—the point of the scythe entering the grass at all times, at a uniform distance from the roots, should be carried round on a level, the heel dropped so as to make level without any "comings" between the strokes, and come out on an exact level with the previous swath. The swath should be long enough to allow of the operator standing *erect*; for the more nearly the position of the body, in this exercise, approximates a perpendicular, the less will be the fatigue, and the greater the facility of execution. No good mower ever stoops, unless the habit, which is a pernicious one, has been acquired young.—*An Old Mower*.

DREADFUL.—On the 18th ult. a little son of Wm. Taylor, of Randolph county, Indiana, aged four years, died of delirium tremens. It was a horrible sight, says the *Winchester Emblem*, to see the little fellow screaming at, and jumping from the snakes that he thought he saw. The father of the boy was an intemperate man.

NITROGEN—AMMONIA.

It was the pleasure of the writer to enjoy a long and intimate acquaintance with Mr. SAMUEL W. JOHNSON, while we were working and studying together in the laboratory of PROF. NORTON, at Yale College. We speak our own opinion, and that of all others who know Mr. JOHNSON personally, when we say that he is an intelligent, skillful, and careful experimenter and investigator. Having availed himself of every facility afforded in this country for pursuing chemical analysis, and for studying the chemical rotation of crops and soils, he sometime since went to Germany, to enjoy the additional advantage of studying with some of the ripest scholars of that country. He is now at Munich, prosecuting his studies under the celebrated LIEBIG, and we trust that when he again returns to this country he will be able to do much towards advancing the cause of scientific agriculture, a subject in which he is intensely interested, having himself been brought up a practical farmer. In a recent number of the *Country Gentleman*, we find a letter from Mr. J. on the subject placed at the head of the article, which will be interesting to those who take any pleasure in reading those things more immediately relating to the chemistry of agriculture. The following is the letter entire:

The nature of the sources of food of vegetables is a topic of deep interest to the farmer who is intelligent in the study and pursuit of his profession. But a very few years have elapsed, since this subject began to excite the attention of those capable of subjecting it to a successful examination, and to-day we are in the midst of an era which is occupied with solving the problem. Already so much is known with regard to this matter as to furnish one of the most interesting chapters in physical science. Yet from year to year the, formerly received principles require extension and correction from the results of new researches.

The farmer knows that the muscle which sustains his labor, and the nerve which impels and guides it, contain as an invariable and essential ingredient, a substance called azote, or nitrogen. He knows that it must be contained in his food in order that it support life, and of course also must be obtainable by the vegetable, which is the only ultimate source of animal nutrition. It is assumed as a general thing that the chief hindrance to perfect vegetable development is a deficiency of this body, or at least a deficiency of those forms of it which are capable of giving it to the plant.

Chemistry teaches that there occur in nature, but three bodies which can directly supply the vegetable kingdom with the nitrogen needful for its growth. These are, 1st, the free nitrogen of the atmosphere; 2d, ammonia, existing in air, in water, and in the soil; and 3d, nitric acid in union with ammonia, potash, soda, or lime, in the atmosphere, in water or in soils.

It is proposed in this paper briefly to review the facts and doctrines hitherto received concerning the availability of each of these bodies as sources of vegetable nutrition, and to bring forward the interesting results of recent investigations.

1. To what extent is atmospheric nitrogen directly assimilable by plants?

Four-fifths of the air which constantly bathes the leaves of plants is nitrogen.* The result

* The mixture known as atmospheric air, is composed, under almost all circumstances, quite uniformly as follows: In 10,000.

Nitrogen,.....	7912
Oxygen,.....	2080
Carbonic acid,.....	4
Carburetted hydrogen,.....	4
Ammonia,.....	trace.
	10,000

of nearly every one of the earlier investigations was, however, that this nitrogen does not contribute directly to vegetable growth, and accordingly in the standard treatises on the chemistry of vegetation it is accepted as a fact, that nitrogen is acquired by the plant from other sources. Boussingault, indeed, was led by some of his grand trials to suppose that atmospheric nitrogen might be directly absorbable, but his results have been usually explained in another way. Very recently, investigations have led to the fact that the nitrogen of common air is actually absorbed and assimilated by plants. Dr. Knop, of Leipzig, in a series of experiments upon aquatic plants, found that shoots of the common "cat-tail," when brought into glass vessels, inverted in water and partly filled with an air consisting $\frac{3}{4}$ of nitrogen and $\frac{1}{4}$ of oxygen, (in such proportions are oxygen and nitrogen found in the air which is dissolved in spring water,) in a short time completely absorbed it. During the last two seasons, Ville, a French chemist, has experimented with tobacco, the sunflower, and wheat, in the following manner. He sowed seeds of those plants in soil free from all nitrogen, viz., pure sand mixed with the ashes of the plant experimented with, and contained in a glass chamber, the air of which was steadily renewed. He determined accurately the small quantity of nitrogen which the imprisoned plants could receive from the ammonia of the air admitted to them; he also found how much the seeds sown originally contained; the sum of these two, however, in every case fell short of the amount of nitrogen existing in the plants at the conclusion of the experiment. The difference, so far as can be seen, must have been furnished by the atmospheric nitrogen.

The only report of his experiments that I have seen, does not afford any data for ascertaining what plants assimilate the nitrogen most readily, and therefore stand least in need of artificial nitrogenous manures; but we may hope before long to learn many facts of practical importance from the prosecution of similar but more extended inquiries.

2. What part does ammonia and its compounds play in vegetable development?

By whatever natural process animal and vegetable matters containing nitrogen are destroyed, whether by undergoing the changes that accompany animal nutrition, by burning, or by decay, their nitrogen is converted into the compound called ammonia. In nature ammonia always is found in the state of carbonate, (salts of hartshorn, smelling salts,) which, as is well known, is so volatile as to diffuse itself rapidly through the air, and as nitrate which is highly soluble in water, but not volatile. Ammonia itself is a compound of nitrogen and hydrogen. According to Mulder, the humus, or vegetable matter of the soil devoid of nitrogen, in its decay evolves free hydrogen, which at the moment, unites with atmospheric nitrogen, producing ammonia. The animal kingdom furnishes indirectly a large share of the ammonia that occurs in nature. The muscles, nerves, and other tissues of an animal, as is well known, are constantly wasting as a result of their use, and as constantly being renewed from the materials of the food. In the animal as well as vegetable, the carbon, hydrogen and oxygen of the food, are mostly reduced to bodies of very simple constitution, as carbonic acid and water, and in these shapes separated from the system through the lungs, (leaves,) or by the perspiratory process through the skin. In the animal, however, the used-up nitrogen is not excreted as gaseous ammonia, for that would be highly disagreeable were it to pass off as carbonic acid does in the breath, but the urinary functions are charged with its excretion, and from them it is separated in the *solid* form, and to a great extent as a substance which may be obtained in beautiful white crystals, and which is known to the chemist as *urea*. This body, dissolved in the urine, very soon becomes decomposed, and what is remarkable, it falls directly into car-

bonate of ammonia. We hardly need stop here to adduce facts to prove that ammonia acts favorable to vegetation. Every farmer knows it. Some trials made by Ville, are, however, too interesting to be passed over. He caused plants to grow in chambers, to the air of which he added a small quantity of ammonia. He found that the addition of 4-10,000 of ammonia to the air, produced a result apparent to the eye after a few days, and thereafter becoming more and more considerable, making the vegetation luxuriant, and giving the foliage a deep green color. The highly important fact was fully proved by him that the amount of nitrogen in plants grown under these circumstances, was far greater (almost the double) than in an equal weight of the same kind of plant which had grown in the ordinary air.

The fact that ammonia exists in the atmosphere has been known for a long time, and several attempts have been made to determine the amount therein. The results of different experimenters are very various. Those of Ville are the most recent, and have been conducted with such care, and on so large a scale as to give them the preference over all previous ones. He found the quantity to vary between 31 and 16 parts in 1,000,000,000. In 16 experiments the average was found to be 22 parts in 1,000,000,000. In the article to which I have had access, he does not communicate the circumstances causing these differences, but they are probably to a great degree due to meteorological changes. How they might have been affected by rain, fog and dew, will be seen by the experiments of Boussingault, which I here communicate.

Boussingault has investigated the amount of ammonia contained in rain water. Since the forms of ammonia found in the atmosphere are very soluble in water, it appears that a rain would wash them out of the air and carry them to the soil. This is found to be the case to a great extent. Boussingault's experiments were conducted in the country, at a distance from the abnormal atmosphere of large towns, and the water falling during each rain was collected in 5 to 8 separate successive portions, and the ammonia content of each separately determined. He always found that the first portions of rain contained the largest amount of ammonia, the quantity decreasing, and at last almost but not quite failing entirely. He also found that when an interval of but a few hours elapsed between two showers, the quantity contained in the first portion of the second shower was always greater than that yielded by the last portion of the first rain. After long-continued dry weather the ammonia was more than when frequent. When the fall of rain did not exceed 2-100 of an inch, the ammonia formed 311,000-1000,000,000. A fall whose depth was between 2-100 and 4-100 in. contained 121,000-1000,000,000, and between 4-100 and 20-100 in. 70,000-1000,000,000, between 20-100 and 1 25-100 in. 45,000-1000,000,000. During one rain of 1½ hour in August, '53, commencing at 4½ p. m. after ten days of dry weather, fell 5½-100 in. water; about 1½ galls. were collected and contained in the gall. (wine measure) 8-100 of a grain, Troy, of ammonia; nearly the half of this was collected in the first sixth of the shower. Two days afterward it began to rain at 7½, A. M., and rained gently till 11, A. M.; 8½ in. fell; about 2½ gall. of water were collected, the average content of which was only 2-100 of a grain per gallon. Of the total amount, more than the half was contained in the first fourth of the rain, more than ½ in the first eighth. The total quantity of ammonia was less than ½ that found in the rain of two days before. At 6, p. m., of the same day fell a sharp shower lasting ½ hour. The collected rain was about 1-3, and the ammonia was 4-5 that of the morning rain. The reason of the small amount of ammonia in morning rain is, doubtless, that the dew of the preceding night had washed the air to a great extent, while between 11, A. M., and 6, p. m., evaporation went on rapidly, carrying the ammonia again into the air. Boussingault

was able on several occasions to collect sufficient dew (½ gallon) to determine its ammonia. He found that body present in greater proportion than in rain. He also collected atmospheric water during fogs, and found in it as much ammonia as in dew, and on one occasion the water contained so much that it was detectable by the ordinary tests. Boussingault remarks to the effect that "these facts explain themselves, by the nature of the carbonate of ammonia which, doubtless, is the form in which the greater part of the ammonia exists. This carbonate is volatile and very soluble in water. Formed in or upon the soil, from decay, &c., it continually passes off into the air as vapor, and it is clear that it will be taken up by rain, dew, &c., and brought again to the earth, and that rain will contain more when it begins than when it ceases. When the rain is over, the carbonate vaporizes again, and indeed faster, according as the temperature is higher, and the physical and chemical properties of the soil favor evaporation. There thus occurs a perpetual exchange of ammonia between the air and the soil."

From the 26th May to the 16th Nov., Boussingault examined all the rains, dews and fogs which could be collected. On a surface of 268 sq. ft. he collected 462 gallons of water, which contained a little less than 14 grains of ammonia, a rate of a little more than 5 oz. per acre. Admitting as much as this to be actually brought within reach of the plant, it is but a small contribution to the growing crop. An acre of wheat yielding 30 bushels, contains nitrogen equivalent to 30-35 lbs. of ammonia, or 100 times the amount brought to the soil from the atmosphere. It must be borne in mind, however, that the ammonia brought to the soil in the dews of every night, not taken into the above account, is quite considerable.

Boussingault has made numerous analyses of spring and river water, with reference to their ammonia, and finds its amount exceedingly small, except in cases where it might naturally be looked for in unusual quantity. It hence appears that the atmospheric water loses its ammonia in filtering through the soil. The retentive faculty of the soil has been so often discussed in your paper that it is now unnecessary to recur to the subject. As a consequence of it, ammonia accumulates in the soil to a certain extent, though to what extent is not accurately known, as the experiments made upon this point have been incorrectly carried out. In 16 recent analyses of soils, I find an average of 14 pts. of nitrogen in 10,000 of soil. Were this all ammonia, as some have assumed, and as is probably the case, it is equivalent to more than 3,000 lbs. per acre in a depth of 6 inches—a very large supply, if it be indeed actually a supply. 300 lbs. of guano is a large manuring, yet can yield not more than 60 lbs. of ammonia; and if this amount be doubled the crop is often spoiled from excess. It is plain, then, that our knowledge of the state in which nitrogen exists in the soil, is entirely too vague to warrant much speculation upon the extent to which it is available to the plant.

The extent to which ammonia exists in soils, and the conditions under which they yield it most rapidly to plants, are subjects in the study of which important practical results may be expected to be attained. It is immediately important to know if every acre of soil of fair quality does contain 3000 lbs. of ammonia, and to know how to make this possible stock tell most favorably upon crops.

It is very rare that the retentive power of a soil is called into full action; it always remains ready to absorb new bodies that may be presented; at the same time small quantities of ammonia produce highly remarkable results upon plants growing in clayey and retentive soils.

It is an interesting fact, that crops of meadow hay, clover and peas, grown on a tolerable soil, without manure, contain far more nitrogen than wheat or other cereals raised on the same soil, with the aid of manure. In how far this de-

pends upon the structure and habits of the plant, upon its ability to assimilate free nitrogen, or appropriate the ammonia of the soil, upon its slow or rapid growth and maturity, its greater or less expansion of root and leaf, must be decided by future investigations.

But this article has already reached such a length, that some remarks that might be made upon the natural supply of nitrogen through the nitrates, may be omitted, more especially as it is highly probable that this source of nitrogen is very insignificant under most circumstances, and our knowledge of the subject is certainly very limited.

S. W. JOHNSON.

Munich, Bavaria, May, 1854.

DOMESTICATION OF THE CAMEL IN AMERICA.

THE natural history of the camel, showing that it is the animal of all others best adapted for the transportation of burdens across the deserts lying between the Mississippi and the Pacific ocean, is the subject of a pamphlet just issued by the American Camel Company, now being organized in this city under a State charter. Apart from the commercial object which this essay is intended to promote, we regard it as an extremely valuable and interesting contribution of zoological science. The author, Mr. Edward Magauran, probably knows more about the camel than any other man on this side of the Desert of Sahara. He seems to have read and studied all there is to be found about the animal in books of travel and natural history, and to have collated the facts described by original observers with great care and judgment.

Of all animals, the camel is the most ancient, the completest, and the most laborious slave. The whole species is enslaved; for none are known to exist in a wild state. Properties, which are denied to other quadrupeds, are possessed by this stately animal, and in their fullest extent converted to the use of mankind. It feeds on thistles, on the stunted shrubs and withered herbage of the desert, and can pass successive days in total deprivation of water; thus seeming as if purposely designed by nature for the most cheerless and inhospitable regions. It is exceedingly fond of the huge succulent leaves of the cactus, a plant which abounds in the table-lands of Texas and New-Mexico. Brackish water, upon which other animals will not thrive, is as acceptable to camels as the water of the purest streams; a most important quality, which, among others, fits it for travel in our western deserts, where vast expanses are to be met with, either wholly destitute of water, or dotted with saline pools.

The camel attains its maturity in its fifth year, and lives about forty-five years. During its whole long life, from the time it leaves its mother, which is in about one year from its birth, it never ceases to be used as a beast of burden.

The Bactrian camel will carry eight hundred pounds on long journeys. Immense numbers of this variety are bred in the Tell of Algeria, a region of country which is isothermal with the table-lands of New-Mexico; and it may there be purchased for eighteen or thirty dollars. The Arabian camel, with only one hump on its back, will carry six hundred pounds. The dromedary stands in the same relation to the Arabian camel that a thorough-bred racer does to a cart horse; and, of course, is never used for carrying heavy burdens. Its habitual pace is a trot, which it is able to sustain at about the same speed as the ordinary trot of a horse. Both the Arabian camel and the dromedary are to be found in Algeria, and the other Barbary States.

In Algeria, and Northern India, the camel is used for military purposes. Field pieces and field hospitals are carried on its back.

Like man, the camel adapts itself to every climate; nature enabling it to endure with equal fortitude the extremes of heat and cold. It has

followed the radiations of war, commerce, and emigration over a stupendous segment of the earth's surface, stretching across the whole of Asia, and extending as far North as Lake Baikal, Siberia, in the sub-polar region comprehended between latitudes 56° and 58°. In Africa, it resignedly plods its weary way across its entire breath, and from the shores of the Mediterranean to the region of tropical rains.

Recent explorations demonstrate that the high table-lands of Texas, New-Mexico, Utah, Sonora, Chihuahua, Durango, and portions of Central Mexico, are fitted for camel travel—that they constitute, in fact, an American camel region. This remarkable adaptation did not fail to attract the attention of Mr. Bartlett, late Commissioner for running the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, and the advantages that would be gained by using camels instead of mules, horses or oxen, often occurred. These advantages are set forth at length in his "Personal Narrative," just published by the Appletons.

The object of the Company is to import from an accessible camel region of the old world—from Algeria, for instance, which is in possession of a civilized power—an adequate number of the different varieties of the camel, and to employ them in the transportation of men and munitions of war over the arid wastes of the West. This object has the sanction of the secretary of War, who, in his late report, presses with great urgency upon the attention of Congress the expediency of introducing camel transportation into our newly-acquired territories. General Davis remarks, that a railroad, such as has been contemplated to connect by the most eligible route the Mississippi river with the Pacific coast, would but partially remove the difficulties that have now to be encountered. It would serve to transport troops, and to supply depots along the route, and at the extremity of the line, but there would be still vast regions of the interior too remote materially to feel its effects. For many years to come, communications with these regions can be carried on by camels with less loss of animal life, less human suffering, and more rapidity, than by any other means.

The Commissioners named in the charter, are Messrs. Wm. G. King, Charles W. Webber, and Edward Magauran. We wish them every success in their undertaking. The introduction of the camel will fix the second great epoch in the history of the domestication of animals useful to man on this continent.—*Spirit of the Times*.

TRANSPORTATION OF BEEF CATTLE.—The *Rochester Advertiser* notices that a freight train from Buffalo for New-York, passed down the Central Railroad on Wednesday evening, consisting of thirty-nine cars, having on board five hundred and ninety head of cattle. These probably did not weigh less than three hundred and fifty tons. The *Advertiser* says: "It is presumed that when the Central Railroad and others West shall have been double tracked, the business in the beef line will be further simplified and expedited. Instead of sending the cattle to market, they will be butchered in the West, and by means of refrigerating cars and ice, the meat will be presented clean and cool in the sea-board markets, much to the relief of those places, both in the way of cleanliness and price."

We are glad to chronicle any movement which will do away with a single butchery in this city. They are sickening, filthy dens, which never ought to be permitted within the precincts of a large town.

HOUSING MANURE.—In a late visit to Ardenheim, the highly cultivated farm of Dr. James A. M'Crea, President of the Montgomery County Agricultural Society, we were very much struck with the judgment displayed, not only in the

selection and extent of the different crops, but also in the barn and storage arrangements. The manure yard, which is of large dimensions, slightly bowled out in the middle and protected with a good stone wall, contained several hundred two-horse loads of manure, while nearly as much more had been housed, which labor was performed at odd times, so as not to interfere with the other operations of the farm. The manure thus secured against the ruinous effects of sun and rain, is enhanced in real fertilizing value not less than 25 per cent. All that portion of the contents of the yard, for which no room could be provided, Dr. M'Crea informed us, would receive a *plentiful covering of refuse straw*, so as to protect it against the debilitating rays of a summer's sun, and afford it the enriching process of shade.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

SWELLING OF GRAIN.—We have a great deal of faith in tough newspaper stories, especially if they are "fish stories," but we cannot swallow the following:

A canal boat, loaded in part with 1100 bushels of peas, was sunk in the Hudson, opposite Albany, last week. The swelling of the peas burst open the side of the boat.—*New-Haven Journal*.

We do not think the above statement at all improbable, for it is well known that a large quantity of grain, stowed in bulk, on board the ship "Great Republic," was at the time of her destruction by fire so moistened by the water thrown on to save the ship, as to spring part of her deck almost clear from the knees, by the expansion of the wheat.

RUNAWAY OX IN BROADWAY.

ON Tuesday, as a large brindled ox was passing up the Avenue to that bourne from which oxen never return, except in disintegrated sections, as steaks, sirloins and the like, he suddenly elevated his tail, gave a loud bellow, and started with furious speed up the street, the driver in hot pursuit, yelling "whoa," at the highest possible key of his voice. Boys shouted, darkies ki-hied, and nursery maids seized their juvenile charges and fled up the stoops. But no accident occurred, until an old gentleman, with a red wig, who was perambulating, entirely unconscious of danger, attracted the attention and excited the ire of the headlong animal. "Lookeout, mister!" screamed a Fifth Avenue stage driver from the top of his vehicle, "that are critter'll spile yeour beauty." "Look out dere!" shouted a Dutch bootmaker, through the open window. But it was too late; the old gentleman saw his danger, and, holding on his white hat, started into a vigorous trot, the left horn of the animal taking deadly aim at a corner of the silk handkerchief that protruded from his coat pocket behind. A slight motion of the ox's head after duly adjusting his horn, sent the old gentleman to a level with the second story windows; and yet strange to say, beyond the novelty of the sensation, he escaped unhurt. The next object of onslaught was a pea-nut stand; and that edible, together with a lot of ginger-snaps, experienced a farther upward tendency that must prove highly satisfactory to holders. After backing his beef stakes through a plate glass window, our brindled friend disappeared around a corner, hotly pursued by a tow-headed urchin armed with a joint of stove pipe and two tin colanders. These runaway oxen sometimes produce more mischief than fun.—*Journal of Commerce*.

FLOUR GOING EAST BY A NEW ROUTE.—Yesterday a miller of this city shipped one thousand barrels of flour by the steamer Herald, for Cincinnati, whence it goes to Cleveland, thence to Dunkirk, and thence over the Erie Railroad to New-York. The whole charge for transportation through the route being \$1.78 per barrel. Since the break in the Illinois canal,

shipments are suspended by that direction, and, as to sending by the way of New-Orleans, that is out of the question. Nothing remains, then, but to depend upon the Ohio river, and its tributary railroads, for getting flour, hemp, and other produce East.—*St. Louis Intelligencer*.

CATTLE MOVING.—Within three days past the number of neat cattle which had passed over the Michigan Central Railroad has exceeded 500. They are transported from Chicago to Detroit for six dollars per head. It occupied twenty-four hours to bring them from Chicago to Buffalo; here they rest and feed twenty-four hours in a pasture, no opportunity either for food or water being given while on the cars, and then they are shipped for Buffalo. In cool weather they bear the journey well, those which arrived yesterday were looking very bright and lively.—*Detroit Inquirer*, 2d inst.

LIBERAL APPROPRIATIONS.—The *Richmond (Va.) Dispatch* says the Council appropriated the handsome sum of \$5,000 towards the permanent endowment of the State Agricultural Society, and in addition to the praiseworthy and munificent act, unanimously adopted a resolution appropriating \$5,000 more to make such arrangements in and about the Fair grounds as may be necessary to accommodate the Agricultural Exhibition in October.

He that cannot forgive others, breaks the bridge over which he must pass himself; for every man has need to be forgiven.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1854.

THRESHERS.—Wm. Palmer, of Elizabeth City, N. C.: I claim, first, the peculiar form and construction of the furrowed surfaces of the flanches and rubbers, as described.

Second, I claim the combination of such rubbers that are adjustable with such flanches, and their arrangement, as described, upon opposite sides of the flail case, and also the combination of such rubbers and flanches with the rotating flails, as set forth.

WINNOWER MACHINES.—J. Keech and S. Stillwell, of Waterloo, N. Y.: We claim the movable trunk, for the purpose of converting the open horizontal blast of the ordinary winnowing machine into a vertical blast separator.

HARVESTER CUTTERS.—Bronson Murray, of Farm Ridge, Ill., (assignor to T. R. Spencer, of Geneva, N. Y., assignor to J. S. Wright, of Chicago, Ill.): I claim making the rear serratures of the sickle blade sickle-edged, as set forth, except the rear-projecting points, which latter construction I disclaim, as being the invention of Henry Green.

HARVESTERS.—Ira Reynolds, of Republic, O.: I claim, first, the arrangement of a double series of double edged shear blades supported at their rear ends by the reciprocating bars to which they are pivoted, and regulated by temper screws, as set forth.

Second, the grain gatherer, so arranged that its forward portion can be elevated or depressed from the driver's seat without stopping the machine, as set forth.

HARDENING TALLOW.—Chas. Schinz, of Camden, N. J.: I claim the use of either the nitrate of ammonia alone, or conjointly with sulphate of ammonia, for the purpose of hardening fats used for the manufacture of candles, as described.

ENDLESS CHAIN HORSE POWER.—G. Westinghouse, of Central Bridge, N. Y.: The mode of gearing by internal gear and pinion I have adopted, is old—the peculiar construction of the parts of it is my invention.

I claim the construction of the gearing as set forth, having a pinion permanently affixed on the end of each shaft, to either of which the hubs of either the driving or band wheels fit and are fastened.—*Scientific American*.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

HORTICULTURAL SHOW OF THE RHODE ISLAND SOCIETY

FOR THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF DOMESTIC INDUSTRY.

THIS Exhibition was held on Tuesday and Wednesday of last week, in the Hall over the Railroad Depot. The hall is very large, and the number of specimens made less show than if crowded into smaller space. The exhibition was well attended by old and young. We were especially pleased with the arrangement made to admit, at a particular hour, a large crowd of the little folks. This should always be done, for such displays are well calculated to develop in the young mind a taste for the pure and lovely in nature. A beautiful font, of unique design, set up in the center of the hall, by William H. Topham, Jr., attracted much attention. As this font is somewhat of a novelty, we shall be glad to receive from Mr. T. a particular description for publication.

The rain and hail on Monday did much damage to all exposed plants, and materially injured many of those designed for the exhibition. The display of Roses and Strawberries was quite large. It was much to the credit of the managers, that every rose, and most other flowers and plants, were distinctly labelled. Their example is worthy of universal imitation at all similar exhibitions.

The specimen that most interested us was a large and tastefully arranged bouquet, composed of *fifty-five* distinct species of wild flowers, gathered in the vicinity, each one plainly labelled with the common and the botanical name. It was prepared by Miss Mary Elizabeth Kent, of Lonsdale, a manufacturing town near Providence. We were informed that this lady usually contributes a similar specimen at the exhibitions of the Society. Will Miss Kent please send us a list, embracing both names, of each flower in that bouquet?

We also noted fine specimens of *Corypha Mauritiana*; Thistle Cactus (*mammillia*); Cactus, *Euphorbia Mallirais*, (resembling ears of corn,) and two candlesticks entirely covered with flowers of the wild daisy, the general form of the candlestick being preserved. The names of the exhibitors of these we did not learn, as the specimens were only numbered. Mr. Wm. Nesbitt, of Elm Grove, exhibited 18 showy specimens of the Coxcomb.

The following list embraces the names of the principal exhibitors, with the premiums awarded:

STRAWBERRIES.

R. Dalglish, 11 varieties, best collection, premium of \$4.
S. H. Smith, 7 varieties, second best collection, premium of \$3.
J. J. Stimson, 5 varieties, third best collection, premium of \$2.
John Stone, of Warren, 1 variety, best dish, premium of \$3.
E. B. Pitcher, of Pawtucket, second best dish, premium of \$2.
Lewis Dexter, of Smithfield, third best dish premium of \$1.
Cornelius Manchester, of Fruit Hill, 1 variety gratuity of \$2.
J. F. Jolls contributed three varieties of Strawberries, A. D. & J. Y. Smith three varieties, Wm. Viall two varieties.

CHERRIES.

L. Dexter, best collection, premium of \$3.
Mrs. P. Church, second best collection, premium of \$2.
Joseph H. Brown, best dish, premium of \$2.
C. B. Manchester, second best dish, premium of \$1.
J. P. Smith, third best dish, premium of 50 cents.

Edward Aborn two varieties of Cherries, John Whipple, one variety of Cherries, Dr. H. Cleaveland, of Pawtucket, the finest samples of black Tartarians. They were not received until past 5 o'clock, or they would have had the premium for the best dish.

GRAPES.

F. B. Durfee, of Fall River, first premium of \$3. There were two varieties, the appearance in every respect showing skillful management.

LEMONS.

Two superb specimens from C. Allen, by D. O'Conner.

VEGETABLES.

The committee on Vegetables awarded premiums as follows:

Crawford Allen, for best Cabbage, \$2; for best Cauliflower, \$2; for best Onions, \$1; for best Turnips, \$2; for best Radishes, \$1; for second best Beets, \$1.

Richard Dalglish, for best Beans, \$1.

James Smith, best Cucumbers, \$2.

W. Nesbit, of Elm Grove, for second best Rhubarb, \$1; for second best Cucumbers, \$1; for only specimen of Endive exhibited, a gratuity of \$1.

S. B. Halliday, for best Beets, \$2; for best Lettuce \$1; for best Peas, \$1; for specimen of seedling Rhubarb, very fine, a gratuity of \$1.
Thomas Haslam, for best Rhubarb, \$1.

THE NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

HELD a Conversational Meeting at their rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening the 19th inst. Vice-President, J. GROSHON, in the chair. The subject for discussion was an interesting one, viz., On the Fruits on Exhibition. The Secretary, P. B. MEAD, exhibited specimens of the following thirteen varieties of *strawberries*: McAvoy's Superior and Extra Red, Longworth's Prolific, Moyamensing Pine, Boston Pine, Bicton Pine, Black Prince, Climax, Jenny's Seedling, Walker's Seedling, Barr's New White Victoria, and Excellence. Mr. WHITE exhibited McAvoy's Superior and Longworth's Prolific.

We are glad to learn that Mr. MEAD has entered upon a series of careful experiments on that delicious fruit the strawberry, and although it will take some years to make the experiments entirely reliable, yet his well-known skill and zeal will go so thoroughly through with it, that we shall look forward with great interest to the results. His success on plants set out this spring is quite unusual. Roses of fine sorts

and other flowers were exhibited by JOHN CRANSTON and others, and the discussions were interesting and practical throughout.

FOREIGN HORTICULTURE.

WE sometimes wish our horticultural friends could sit down with us to enjoy the perusal of the numerous foreign journals that lie on our tables. We have this moment before us the *London Horticultural Cabinet*, and *Turner's London Florist* for June.

The *Florist* opens with an exquisitely-colored plate of five new seedling cyclamens, followed with a lively description of them and their mode of culture. We then find a sprightly article of four pages, in favor of brick walls and against glass walls for fruit-raising. This is succeeded by a well-written article on the harmonious distribution of colors in stands or collections of Dahlias; and next we notice a descriptive list of hardy conifers, No. six, followed by hints on grape growing by a gardener from the country, in which he discourages the cultivation of numerous varieties of foreign grapes, declaring that Black Hamburg is best, black and of white there is none better than the Muscats. He then contends that it "has been demonstrated over and over again, that turfy loam, a little road grit, or old mortar, and a little well-rotted dung—horse, cow, or pig dung, it does not matter which—are all that are really required to grow first-rate grapes,"—only "never meddle with these materials when wet."

On turning over the leaf, we see an article on frame-gardening; and the opposite page is devoted to J. HOUSTON, from the Royal Kew Gardens, on the Genus *Epimedium*. Next we come to a brilliant account of the exhibition of the London Horticultural Society; after which we have an interesting statement of the discovery of the Batti or White Clifton Moss Rose. The next is Memoranda from Kew speaking of the great havoc of the frost during the recent severe winter, and more particularly the frost of 24th April. After this we are introduced into the Crystal Palace at Sydenham; after that to novelties and new things, principally fine vegetables.

The Gardener's Royal Benevolent Institution with all its excellences next passes under review; then comes an article on numbering tallies, and design, No. 2, for Flower Gardens; after which we are treated to a description of the first great feté of the Royal Botanic Society, Regent's Park, and the great Tulip Exhibition, the sale of Mrs. LAWRENCE splendid plants, which is followed by a valuable calendar for the month, touching on auriculas, camellias, carnations, and picotus cinerarias, cold frames, conservatory and show house, dahlias, flower garden and shrubbery, forcing, hardy fruits, heaths and epacris, hollyhocks, kitchen garden, mixed green-house orchids, pansies, pelargoniums, pinks, roses and tulips, closing with an announcement of from one to seven meetings each sixty-three Horticultural Societies in England.

From the above running sketch of one of the half dozen foreign horticultural journals, besides the still larger numbers at home, it will be readily seen we have the most abundant resources to furnish materials for our readers, and collect proof of the correctness or incorrectness of much that is said and written. Such articles

as are adapted to our readers' wants, or contain new information, we shall carefully copy for them.

CULTIVATION OF GOOSEBERRIES.

THE following article, found in *Hovey's Magazine* for June, is headed "Cultivation of Gooseberries in Canada;" but we think the practical information it furnishes, is equally adapted to the Northern States, at least those bordering on Canada, and we are glad to transfer the article to our columns for the benefit of our readers generally. We would however add that, gooseberries in this neighborhood are less affected with mildew when grown in bushes, instead of on a "stright, clean stem," as here recommended.

Nowhere on the American Continent can the gooseberry be raised in greater perfection than in Canada, and the northern part of the United States, a fact which is admitted by the most eminent cultivators and writers on Horticulture amongst our neighbors across the lines, and nowhere in our Province has the cultivation of this fine fruit been brought to such a high state as in the city of Montreal. The Horticultural Society established there some seven or eight years ago, has been mainly instrumental in directing more attention to be turned to gooseberry culture, as well as increasing to a vast extent the taste for gardening generally. At the gooseberry shows of the Society, held in August, we have seen displays of this fruit which could only be excelled in the moist climate of England, and which evinced a skill and perseverance on the part of our amateurs and gardeners of which we may well be proud. Ten years ago, only a few straggling old sorts of the gooseberry were grown; now over two hundred varieties can be shown in their proper season, comprising all the sorts most famed for either size or flavor.

The gooseberry is a fruit universally admired. When we consider the delicious flavor of some of the best varieties, the ease with which they are grown, the small piece of ground they occupy, and the enormous product they sometimes yield, we can only wonder its cultivation has generally been so sadly neglected. No garden, however humble, ought to want its share of gooseberry trees. In the hot season of the year they provide us with an abundant supply of luscious and healthy fruit—any quantity of them can be eaten with impunity. We have seen them in universal use in large quantities by every class of people, and never once saw any evil results. For green use in tarts, and in the shape of preserves, they are also invaluable. To sum up its qualities we would say, gives us a good "Ironmonger," well colored and of tolerable size, and we do not envy any one, either their grapes or their peaches. Loudon says it is the most valuable of all fruits, since it can be grown in less space, in more unfavorable circumstances, and brought sooner into bearing than any other.

As we believe the gooseberry can be grown to perfection by the humble cottager, we propose here to offer a few short remarks regarding our method of cultivation, as a guide to our farmers and others who may desire to add this fruit to the produce of their gardens and orchards. The great barrier to its successful cultivation hitherto has been the want of proper pruning, and the carelessness with which they have been raised when in a young state; we see them generally allowed to grow without pruning at all, whereby they become rampant and thicket-like in their growth, and instead of yielding fruit, only produce leaves and branches. Another serious fault is allowing the bushes to throw up suckers from their roots, whereas they ought to be grown with a clear stem from six to twelve inches high; straggling, low-set bushes, which are infested with suckers, will never produce fruit properly, and the sure and best rem-

edy is to cast them out. Contrast with this, a clean-legged bush, as it is technically called, that is, with a straight clear stem nine inches high, properly pruned and thinned of all useless and superfluous branches, and loaded with half a bushel of fine fruit, and it will be admitted that the sort of cultivation we have spoken of as generally seen, is not cultivation at all. Young gooseberry trees ought to be chosen for planting two or three years old, preferring the first-mentioned age, if the bushes are strong and hearty; choose such as are raised from *cuttings*, discarding those procured *layers*, which can never make good plants. Set them in tolerably *damp* soil; here is the grand secret with the gooseberry in this climate; it naturally loves a moist atmosphere; this we have it not to give in this country; if the soil be not naturally deep, it should be made so by trenching and manuring. England possesses a moist climate, and there it meets a congenial home. Here, then, we must plant it, if we have a choice of a situation, in a low, *damp* soil, not a *vet* one, but where the ground is moist and cool; it could be grown admirably under the shade of orchard trees, although some cultivators consider that it will not thrive if planted in such situations. We have seen whole plantations of them set out under the shade of apple trees, from which the most abundant crops were annually gathered.

The ground must be pretty well manured, and kept scrupulously clean; we have seen plantations in Britain give unflinching crops, for many successive years, without manure; but in this dry and warm climate, it strikes us that we must manure more liberally for every sort of crop, if vegetation is to be carried forward. The trees ought to be dug round every fall, using a strong grape in preference to a spade; and they will amply repay the additional care of a mulching of manure over the surface of the ground, which serves to keep the roots cool, as well as affording nourishment.

Where it is practical to do so, we consider the best method of planting is to set out the young bushes in squares or patches, giving them from five to six feet distance apart; we are speaking now of grounds which are well kept, and where a certain neatness prevails at all seasons; a very common way is to plant the bushes all around the borders at equal distances, but by this plan these flower spaces are kept continually trodden over by the feet (a ripe Graset is a tempting morsel!) and also littered by the fallen fruit. It is, moreover, not always the case that the soil of the borders around the garden walks are suitable for the cultivation of gooseberries, so that it will be found most judicious to choose a proper piece of ground, and set it apart for their cultivation alone.

To insure a good supply of well-flavored fruit, the bushes must be pruned every fall or spring, preferring the former season; we say they must not only be pruned, but severely pruned—more so than any other species of fruit tree—the heart of the bush should be well cut out, so as to keep it open, and nearly all the young side shoots of the past year should be cut out, leaving only two or three eyes at the base of each of the leading shoots; and a few of the side shoots should only, however, be shortened to about half their length. By the leading shoots—we mean those which terminate the old branches; by attending to these few easy rules, and using the knife unsparingly, but skilfully, we would soon see different looking fruit from that usually produced. We may as well here state that the berries are produced over every part of the bush, except the wiry old wood and current year shoots.

A gooseberry plantation will last one's lifetime. They are in perfection after they are six years planted out, and will produce regularly for many years afterwards.

The medium-sized and small sorts will be generally found to be the best flavored, and therefore most worthy of cultivation. In this country, however, these sorts are not so sale-

ble as the large kinds; the largest and heavier kind which has ever been raised, is a very excellent and palatable fruit; it is a red sort, and we may here remark that the red ones are generally the richest flavored kinds, those of a white color being the most flavorless, although perhaps as profitable for market as any of the others. The richest flavored are those of Scotch and Irish origin. But nowhere has their cultivation been so much attended to as in Lancashire and the middle portions of England. Last summer we made a professional tour through all these parts, and it was quite interesting to see the zeal and competition evinced by the weaver's gardeners, and the amateurs, in their favorite pursuit.—Messrs. COCKBURN & BROWN, *Cote de Neiges, Canada*.

GARDENS THAT NEVER FAIL.

"My garden failed last year, owing to the drouth," was the remark of a friend of ours, when apologizing for the slovenly appearance of the patch of ground which he dignified with the name of *garden*, and in which, each year, after plowing and harrowing the ground, he is accustomed to plant cabbages, onions, beets, cucumbers, melons, &c., for the supply of his family; but the soil being clayey, and not over 5 or 6 inches in depth, with a compact sub-soil beneath, the crops were of course liable to dry up in such a season of severe drouth as was last year in June; and as such seasons are by no means unusual in this climate, it is good policy for every one who has a garden, or vegetable patch, to adopt such a system of culture as will prevent the danger of failure from this source.

Deepening the soil is the only effective means of protection against failure from drouth. Plow or spade up the sub-soil in the fall, so as to expose it to the mellowing effects of frost, say to the depth of a foot at least, and if deeper so much the better, adding a good supply of stable manure; the crops will then push their roots so deep, and moisture will rise from below so constantly, that while other gardens around may fail from drouth, this will continue green and flourishing; and the increased yield as well as improved quality of its products will in a single year almost or quite pay for the improvement.

Cucumber, melon, and similar vines appear to have small roots, but their roots run very deep if opportunity is offered them. Experienced gardeners will not fail to give them *deep* as well as rich ground, in this sunny climate where drouths are so frequent. The same is true of cabbages, and in short nearly all kinds of garden vegetables. The directions for the culture of such things as given in most books on gardening, are written by persons unaccustomed to so dry and warm a climate as ours, and hence are deficient in not sufficiently insisting upon deep culture as a preventative of injury from drouth. We find it necessary to give "line upon line" on this subject.—*Ohio Cultivator*.

FRENCHMAN'S DESCRIPTION OF A YANKEE.—A Frenchman traveling in the United States, sends the following sketch of a "genuine Yankee" to a Parisian journal:

"Picture to yourself, if you please, a lean figure with bony wrists; feet with dimensions that would forever tarnish the escutcheon of a gentleman; a hat stuck upon the back of the head, straight hair, mouth stretched from morning till night by a lump of tobacco; lips stained yellow by the juice of the same weed; a black coat with narrow skirts; a tumbled shirt; the gloves of a gendarme; trowsers in harmony with the rest of the equipment; and you will have before you the exact portrait of a thoroughbred Yankee."

NO PLACE FOR BACHELORS.—In China, if a young man is not married by the time he is 20, he is drummed out of town. No place for bachelors among the *fum fums*.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, June 28, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

RHODE ISLAND EXHIBITIONS.

HORTICULTURAL—BUTTER—REAPERS—HORSES.

LAST week was one of unusual interest at Providence, R. I. The Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, held their annual exhibitions of Flowers, Vegetables, and Butter in lumps, and in addition a trial of Reapers was held. These were all in the proper season. They also had an exhibition of Horses on a pretty large scale. We were present during most of the time that these exhibitions were in progress, and were highly gratified at witnessing so much interest manifested by a large class of the citizens both of Providence and of many other parts of the State. A number of persons were present, as spectators or exhibitors, from Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Much credit is due to the members, and especially to the efficient officers in the different departments of this Society, for the judicious manner in which the arrangements were made and carried out as a whole and in detail. While, as in all such instances, two or three leading spirits were foremost in the enterprise, we could see that others were at hand who showed no disposition to shirk any labor or responsibility that fell to them.

For a report of the Horticultural Exhibition, we refer to that part of our paper, page 246.

Trial of Reapers.—Only two machines were entered for competition—Ketchum's and Allen's, which is claimed to be an improvement upon Ketchum's. They were tried in a field of clover, which was still wet, and very much lodged by a heavy rain storm that fell on the previous day and evening. We were sorry to see an implement so valuable as we esteem this to be, fail to give satisfaction on this occasion, since a large number of farmers had come together from different parts of the State, many of them for the sole purpose of learning something of this new labor-saving machine. We have seen the mowers of both kinds on trial, at work in other places, and they gave the highest satisfaction. We think the failure in this instance, was not to be laid to the machines themselves, nor even so much to the lodged and bad condition of the grass, as to the fact that they were worked by horses and operators who were entirely unskilled in using the implement. We think it would be conducive to the interests of both manufacturers and farmers, if the former would immediately send experienced operators to two or three central localities in that vicinity, and have a thorough practical demonstration of the value of mowing-machines.

BUTTER.—The show of butter in lumps was very fine. There was 25 specimens entered by nearly 20 different exhibitors. The specimens were very tastefully got up, and what is of greater importance, the quality was excellent. We think the committee must have found it difficult to decide between the different specimens, when all were so good. We give the report of the committee:

1st premium of \$10 was awarded to No. 18, presented by Mrs. Franklin Stevens, of Crawford Allen's, North Kingstown.

2d premium of \$8, to No. 3, by George Allen, North Kingstown.

3d premium of \$6, to No. 22, by George Gardner, North Kingstown.

4th premium of \$4, to No. 19, by J. W. Browning, of North Kingstown.

A gratuity of \$3, to No. 9, by Turner Haskell, Cumberland.

No. 14, by J. Hubbard, Killingly, Conn., would have received the 3d premium had it been made within this State.

Three boxes of butter, exhibited by J. N. Francie, maker unknown, brought for exhibition only, were of very excellent quality.

The committee are gratified to perceive that their efforts in diffusing information respecting the best process for making Butter, as published in the transactions of the Society, have produced such satisfactory results. The majority of the samples presented were thoroughly worked and judiciously salted. *Without proper attention to these essentials, good Butter cannot be produced. Neither sugar, saltpetre, nor any other substance than salt should ever be added to Butter.*

S. H. SMITH, for the Committee.

SHOW OF HORSES.—The exhibition of this class of useful animals, quite exceeded our expectations. It was an experiment on the part of the projectors and managers, and certainly resulted much to their credit. Six hundred and fifty dollars were offered as premiums. The race-course south of the city, was secured for the show-ground. Seats were prepared for about 3000 persons. All stimulating drinks were excluded from the premises. The good policy of this last precaution was quite evident in the fact that during two days we did not see a drunken or disorderly person among the thousands drawn together. [We trust that this course will be pursued by the managers of all exhibitions the coming autumn. Last fall we saw several disgraceful scenes at some of the State and County Shows, which very much marred their harmony, pleasure, and beneficial results. In every case, the causes were clearly traceable to liquor or beer stands upon or near the grounds.] At the Providence Show, a Band was constantly in attendance, and added much to the interest of the occasion, by interspersing music with the exercises. We learned from several members of the Society, that the honor of first projecting this show of horses, and of many of the arrangements, is due to the Secretary, Mr. S. H. Smith. He enjoyed the aid and cooperation of an efficient Board of Managers.

There were a large number of horses entered. During the progress of the show, we copied from the Secretary's book a list of 330 horses—embracing, 10 draught horses, 20 breeding mares, 22 colts, 104 matched horses, 24 trotting horses, 17 stallions, 114 family horses, and 19 saddle horses. Many others were subsequently entered in the different classes, but we did not get their number, probably near four hundred in all. This speaks well for the interest mani-

fest, especially when it is remembered that Rhode Island is not numbered among the horse-producing States. Many of these animals were originally purchased from Vermont, New-York, and elsewhere. But the display of stallions and breeding mares showed the elements of future success in producing home-bred horses. We passed around the grounds and asked many questions in reference to breeding, pedigree, &c., but the enumeration of the answers would be too long for insertion here. In regard to the last particular, (pedigree,) we found comparatively few who could give definite information. Of the known breeds the Morgans predominated, though the Black Hawks were well represented. Of this breed we particularly noticed a four year old stallion, sired by old Black Hawk, from a French dam, and owned by Mr. Arnold Pratt, of North Scituate. Another large stallion, "American Consul," we were much pleased with, because of his apparent capability of adding to the numbers of that valuable class—farm or draught horses. He is 7 years old, 16½ hands high, and weighs about 1300 lbs. This horse is owned by L. J. Keyes, of the town of South Killingly, Ct., which borders upon Rhode Island. Sire, old English Consul—dam, St. Tammany.

The exercises of the show consisted of those usual on similar occasions, such as examinations of the different classes by the judges, trials of speed, &c. Much credit belongs to the efficient marshal, Mr. ———, for the systematic order preserved during the whole exercises. Our thanks are due to the officers and members of the Society, and to our brethren of the Press in Providence, for their kind attentions during our stay, and for the facilities afforded us in gathering reports, making observations, &c.

We shall perhaps hereafter allude to some practical observations embodied in the reports of the judges on the different classes. We have not yet received these in printed form.

The following are the premiums awarded:

STALLIONS.

The first premium of \$100 for the best stallion of any age to "Matchless," belonging to Wm. B. D'Wolf, of Bristol.

"Matchless" is a light chestnut, fifteen and a half hands high, full-blooded Arab, eight years old.

The second premium of \$50 to "American Council," belonging to L. J. Kies, of Washington Co., New-York.

The third premium of \$25 to John A. Hammond, of Seekonk, Mass.

FAMILY HORSES.

The first premium of \$50 for the best horse, four years old or over, to Robert W. Watson, of Providence.

The second premium of \$30 to John F. Brown, of Woonsocket.

The third premium of \$20 to Richard J. Arnold, of Providence.

TROTTING HORSES.

The first premium of \$50 for the best trotting horse to "Lady Litchfield," belonging to Daniel Mace, of Boston.

The second premium of \$30 to "Fanny Jenks," belonging to Adams Carpenter, of Providence.

The third premium of \$20 to Wm. H. Greene, of Providence.

BREEDING MARES.

The first premium of \$40 for the best breeding mares, having had a colt or with foal by her side, to Wm. Goddard, of Providence.

The second premium of \$20 to E. Rice, of Warwick.

SADDLE HORSES.

The first premium of \$20 for the best saddle horse to R. L. Lippitt, of Providence.

The second premium of \$10 to E. C. Wade, of Providence.

The third premium of \$5 to James D'Wolf, of Bristol.

MATCHED HORSES.

The first premium of \$50 for the best span, four years old or over, to Edward Carrington, of Providence.

The second premium of \$25 to Mrs. Amasa Sprague, of Providence.

There were only two premiums offered, but the committee decided to issue four more to N. Chapman, of Windsor Locks, Ct.; Thomas Fletcher, of Providence; Wm. W. Hoppin, of Providence, and J. H. Hull, of Attleborough; and also Diplomas to P. Allen, Jr., W. P. Bullock, Amasa Manton, of Providence, and J. Ricketson, 2d, of New-Bedford.

Many pairs of fine horses were presented, but they were not perfectly matched. Matched horses, properly speaking, should be alike in size, shape, color and external appearance.

DRAUGHT HORSES.

The first premium of \$10 for the best pair, to A. D. Arnold, of Coventry.

The second premium of \$5 was not awarded.

The first premium of \$10 for the best single horse to G. A. Billings, of Providence.

The second premium of \$5 to George Hoff-man, of Pawtuxet.

COLTS.

The first premium of \$15 for the best 3 years old colt, to H. D. Dean, of Mansfield, Mass.

The second premium of \$10 was not awarded.

The premium of \$10 for the best filly, to N. F. Potter, of Providence.

The first premium of \$10 for the best two years old, to F. B. Woodmancy, of Lisbon, Ct.

The second premium of \$5 to Lowell Pitcher, of East Greenwich.

The premium of \$5 for the best filly, to E. Spencer, of East Greenwich.

The first premium of \$10 for the best 1 year old, to M. B. Ives, Providence.

The second premium of \$5 was not awarded.

The premium of \$5 for the best filly, to Geo. W. Payton, of Providence.

GET THE TOOLS READY.

The hay and grain harvests are just before us. The bearded heads of the wheat and rye are already waving in the golden sunlight, and the oats have put on their richest green. The rains have been abundant, and the promise for a hay crop was never better. You have ten acres of grain to cut, and three times that area in grass. It is laborious business to gather these harvests. Will it not pay to get one of the new reapers, or mowing-machines? Manual labor is very expensive, at one dollar and a half, or two dollars a day. If, with one of these new implements, you can gather your own harvest in one week, instead of five, will it not pay, especially if you have neighbors who will need your services for the other four weeks? It is a matter of great importance to have the grain cut just at the right time, and scarcely of less consequence to have your hay cut and cured in bright, sunny weather. These machines put the harvest very much under your control, and gather them in the best of order.

But if you are not ready to venture upon any new experiments this season, are all the old tools in order? Two fingers of the cradle were broken last year, and the horse-rake needs a

tooth or two. The scythes were pretty much used up, and new ones must be purchased. The rigging for the hay-cart was left out of order, and you forgot to mend it in the winter. See that all these things are ready for work.

PREMIUMS OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY TO BE AWARDED AT THE NEXT ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—There have been left at our office for distribution, a number of copies of the announcement of Premiums, Regulations, and Order of Arrangements for the forthcoming show to be held in New-York city on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th of October next. This pamphlet contains 18 pages, which detail the long list of premiums, and give all needed information to exhibitors.

MR. MILLER'S SALE OF CATTLE AT MR. BATHGATE'S.—This came off on the 22d inst., as advertised. The day was very rainy, which proved something of a damper on the sales. About forty gentlemen were present, and upwards of thirty head of cattle were sold, principally grade Durhams. The prices generally were from \$50 to \$125 each, which was considered low.

For the American Agriculturist.

QUACK MEDICINES—FEVER AND AGUE.

"Oh! what's the matter? what's the matter?"

What is't that ails young Harry Gill?

That evermore his teeth they chatter,

Chatter, chatter, chatter still!

Of waistcoats Harry has no lack,

Good duffle grey, and flannel fine;

He has a blanket on his back,

And coats enough to smother nine."

When an individual has made a discovery of some wonderful remedy, for any of the diseases to which flesh is heir, he is tempted to procure a patent, that he may have the exclusive right to prepare the medicine, and may be enabled to pocket a fortune out of its successful sale. Sometimes the nature of the cure prevents the possibility of getting a patent, and then, the discovery is imparted for a pecuniary consideration to others, as a great secret, which they in their turn may only disclose on receiving a similar equivalent.

The uneducated human mind has a tendency to accept what it cannot understand, as of more value than that which it meets in every-day life. The physician, who has spent years in the study and practice of his profession, is lightly esteemed compared with some mystical old man, who comes from nobody knows where, but who avows himself skilled in the pharmacy of the Indians, and whose smoky cabin is hung around with dried herbs and shriveled roots, and whose cobwebbed window has an array of bottles filled with some unknown compounds, which are to work wonders in removing the aches and pains of those who purchase them.

The patrons of these Indian doctors have a still higher regard for an Indian doctress, and will cheerfully cast aside the prescription of an M. D., for some nostrum she has prepared. If the patient dies, it is only because this wise woman was not called in season. The medicines of the apothecary's shop killed him.

The belief in the marvelous leads to the adoption of some singular remedies, and oftentimes works a cure where it is quite difficult for

lookers-on to see the connection between cause and effect. I have heard of remedies for fever and ague, which, to say the least, are not generally known, and which I may be deemed a revealer of secrets for relating. Those who told me really believed they had been efficacious in their own cases. The first was that of a laboring man who had suffered for some time, but had not been able to prevent the recurrence of chills. He was told that if he dug a deep hole in the earth, and sat in it, with his head below the surface, he would effectually break up the disease. He tried the experiment, and was not disappointed in the result.

Quite as marvelous a cure as the above, came to my knowledge recently. A man heard that if he arose early in the morning, and went to a tree, and tied a string on it, with a knot for each preceding chill, and one for that day, and then returned to the house without looking behind him, he would, if he did not reveal what he had done to others, be relieved of his difficulties. He knew of several who had been benefitted in this wonderful way, and he thought that it could at most do him no harm—so, on his chill morning he arose, proceeded to a tree, tied the requisite number of knots, and walked back to his dwelling, looking neither to the right hand nor left, and without confiding his secret even to his wife, awaited the result. He watched his finger nails—they did not grow purple. No creeping sensation crawled up and down his back; his mouth did not stretch for a yawn. The hour passed. He had the control of his own nerves, and did not shiver and shake at the bidding of the tyrant Ague. The knots had conquered. The man could plow and harrow to his heart's content. Chills dared not venture near him, and he has bid defiance to them ever since.

I have known individuals who said they had removed ague and fever by drinking cold water—one tablespoonful, fresh from the well, on the first morning—taken immediately after rising. The next morning, two tablespoonfuls, taken in the same way; the third morning, three tablespoonfuls; and so on, till the number is increased to nine. The ague vanishes before the potency of well-water taken in this particular way. I am not enough of a hydropathist to have confidence in this as a general remedy, although I have no doubt that a proper application of water will, in most cases, be an effectual restorative.

A person in a chill feels an inclination for a moist warmth. This is nature's indication of the means to be used to relieve the sufferer. Take a sitz-bath, or a common wash-tub, and fill it partially with as hot water as can be borne. Fill a pail also. Let the patient be seated in the tub, with his feet in the pail; cover him, first with a sheet, then a blanket, and over this a comforter, in such a way as to effectually exclude the air. *Bathe the head with as cold water as can be obtained*, to prevent its aching. Add hot water to the bath, as it can be borne. If you can induce your patient to remain in the tub till he gets into a perspiration, he will avoid the chill and fever stage. He may then be removed to his bed, with the sheet, blanket, and comforter about him, where he must have patience to remain quietly till perspiration ceases. Then he may enjoy a cool sponging, and if he chooses, be dressed. It

may be necessary to repeat this bath several times, before a cure is effected.

Those who are unwilling or afraid to use Quinine, Miner's Fever Cure, Choloquoque, &c., will probably do themselves no harm by trying this warm bath. I have seen it given repeatedly with the desired success. I do not suppose it infallible, but believe it would generally prove efficacious.

Perhaps some of the readers of the *Agriculturist* will place the hot bath in the same category with the hole in the earth, and the string on the tree. But if they are the victims of malarious disease, they will not be unmindful of so simple a mode of relief, unless hope has been quite shaken out of their hearts, and despondency settled down upon them like an incubus. I shall not charge them for my advice, but shall only assure them of my sympathy, if they look like the pictures I have seen on some of the patent medicine bottles. ANNE HOPE.

WHAT A GARDEN SHOULD BE.

HAVING discussed Gardens at some length under their ornamental aspect, lest the accusation be brought that the useful has been forgotten, this article shall be devoted to the special consideration of the Kitchen Garden.

We are wrongly apt to associate with the word Garden, a corner of land filled with weeds and flowers, and another corner marked into rows, by a regiment of White Birch, bean poles, and pea bushes, with an intersprinkling of corn stalks, some squashes, vines—and a great deal of rubbish—where, as the country people say, the "Garden Sauce" is grown. Now, as the object of this article is to have a little talk about this very "Garden Sauce," let us see if we need to abandon our much-loved vegetables, in improving our homestead, and making its surface a little more pleasing to the eye.

Rather than abandon them, it would be better to loose much that would be pleasing of the purely ornamental, for in the country, people are very dependent upon the vegetables of their own growing, as markets are rare, and but ill supplied. Were there no other argument for their culture but this, it, alone, would be enough, but there is a still stronger one; few are aware how conducive to health summer vegetables are; all authorities agree in recommending their free use; and the danger of cholera arises, not from the bad effects of good, fresh vegetables, so much as from the stale and wilted denizens of the market. It is always a matter of very great surprise to city residents, to find so little attention paid to the growth of any thing but potatoes, corn, and a few beans, in the country.

Leaving bricks and dust for green lanes and trees, they revel in the fresh air, and with a keen appetite, eagerly await the promised dinner, imagining all the dainties of the vegetable world they have heard of, strawberries and cream, green peas, sweet corn, tomatoes, &c. When to their surprise they see the kitchen maid returning from the neighbor's with a bought, or borrowed pint of milk, and meet with the excuse from the matron, that "she regrets the lack of asparagus, lettuce, &c., but the butcher didn't bring any, and it's so hard to get vegetables in the country." The difficulty lies in the dread of trouble, not in the trouble itself; do not be so afraid, good sir, after you have come home from the day's work, to drop a few peas, or tomatoes, or lettuce seeds! and do not let your imagination dwell upon the hot days' weeding by and by.

It is a great shame, that it should be universally true, that it is no where so difficult to get vegetables as in the country. It will not do for you to say, any time will answer for that work. Any time is no time. Believe me, the ten minutes of aggravation a day your wife

will feel when the dinner presents no variety; of disappointment you will experience when your wife is not a fairy, and cannot produce baked beans and potato in any other shape than baked beans and potato, and is unable to alter the everlasting veal and bread, into green peas and sweet corn—is much more, than the mere trouble of weeding and sowing the seed. But weight enough has not been given to the healthfulness of vegetables; we are too essentially a meat-eating race; we do not know how to make the most of things; and hundreds of poor families might enjoy a luxurious variety, would they but use the bounties of the vegetable world. The English and European peasantry, live entirely on a vegetable diet, and yet are quite as healthy as we are, and hundreds and hundreds of thousands of our poor people have more sumptuous meat fare, than the majority of the inhabitants of the old world. Lay off, then, in your garden, a bit of land; plant a few of the different vegetables, just enough to supply yourself, and do not make that fatal mistake of getting so much land under culture.

People are inclined to go to work too largely, and plant enough of a few things, to supply several families, and then to allow the quantity to take the place of variety. It is very easy to calculate how much you will want, and when you have decided, do not plant all at once, but have a succession; plant a row of peas and corn today, another in a week, and another the third week; then have a few hills of squashes, summer and winter, and remember it is no economy to cover the land with winter squashes to the exclusion of summer vegetables;—it is robbing Peter to pay Paul, and no gain; then a few hills of melons, some distance from the squashes, to prevent impregnation of seed. Have some ten tomato plants, a little patch, ten feet square, of carrots, another of parsnips, a few hills of rhubarb, or pie-plant, a small square, say 20x20, of asparagus, and dotted in, a few pepper plants, some cucumbers, and in a corner by themselves, one hundred raspberry vines with two or three strawberry beds, 4x20 feet. On the edge of the walk, set currants and gooseberries, and a little farther in, dwarf pears. By a judicious selection of place, you can get two or three crops a year from some of the land; the parsnips will be eaten before time of planting, when their place may be taken by radishes, and they be followed by peas, and they by a few turnips. To the other early peas, the parsnips may follow; on the corn land you can grow squashes, and *vice versa*.

Half an acre arranged in this way, will give all that a family of six persons can possibly need, but be sure to remember at starting, that you want no more land under culture, than you can keep free from weeds, and to plant no greater quantity than you can use yourself. Where the most of the surface is under culture, and the ornamental is entirely excluded, there is danger of a too great spirit of utility; therefore do not forget that we must feed the mind and soul as well as the body, but pay a due regard to both. It is very desirable, however, to keep each division by itself, and not mix them together heterogeneously. No one wishes to see gilly-flowers and cabbages side by side, because they are of the same family; let the two divisions be just as separate as parlor and kitchen, but do not omit either any more than one of these two rooms from your house. It may seem rather late to make this appeal for the vegetables, but there is yet time for tomatoes, late peas, sweet corn, carrots, parsnips, and cabbages, and when you read over this list, recall the savory dishes they may be compounded into, and be willing to give your wife the assistance you can, into the culinary department. Lest the succession of the vegetables should be forgotten, an enumeration may be of service; first parsnips, then asparagus, rhubarb, radishes, lettuce, dandelions, peas, beans, cucumbers, corn, squashes, tomatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages and potatoes. For

fruits, strawberries, raspberries, currants, cherries, melons, pears, peaches and apples—all within the reach of every owner of one hundred and fifty feet square of land.—R. MORRIS COPENLAND, in *N. E. Farmer*.

Scrap-Book.

ROSES.

THE Month of Roses! Bright, dewey, delicious June! Reader mind, if you live only to eat pancakes, beefsteaks, talk scandal, and "chronicle small beer," do not read this; if you breathe because lungs are a proper apparatus to oxygenize the blood, turn aside—we have nothing in common—but if a cup of water is nectar to your lips—a bit of biscuit and these strawberries and cream are food for the gods in your eye, and breathing through healthful lungs a joy in itself, then come with us to some magnificent retreat. Imagine yourself on the piazza of the good Dr. E—, the honeysuckle flaunting its blossoms over the colonnade—the Michigan rose in a fever of blossoming, turning crimson with the hurry and excitement of production, like a young poet under the first kisses of Apollo; the yellow rose, so airy in its form, so exquisite in shade, that you go into ecstasies over its sweetness, and are ready to make mouths at Wordsworth, for saying:

"I'll betide the yellow flowers,
Children of the glaring hours."

roses of every shade and form of beauty, till your soul is like to exhale in fragrance. Milton loved the rose, and made his Angel blush

"Celestial, rose-y red, Love's proper hue."

Gentlemen love pinks, and wishing to compliment a lady, present her one of these stiff, prudish-looking flowers; excellent in one respect, as types of the ordinary class of our sex, who, "confined to decencies, forever," are formal, laced-in, perked-up, and puritanic; but once free from restraint, burst all the bounds of propriety and good-ordering, and become regular, full-blown, bursting-out carnations. Pshaw! never offer a woman a pink, gentlemen—keep your likings, in trappings of this kind, to yourself; but present a rose—not one full-blown, finished up—but a bud, gently unfolding, with sweetness and beauty, that no eye hath looked upon, not even your own; but no, no. It is folly to talk in this wise. People say they love flowers; talk sentiment over them; but it is a petty external appreciation. We do not see that deep inspiration of their beauty which fills us with a new life, and lifts us out of the atmosphere of dullness and commonplaceism, into one of heavenly peace and love. Ah! it is promised that the wilderness of life shall blossom as the rose. Exquisite image! "Mother," said a dying child, "are there roses in heaven?" "Yes, my love." "Then I want to go there,"—he replied. There must be roses and lilies there, the best types of beauty here. In dreams we are often in that state of beatitude, and we are always there twining over alabaster columns, and sleeping amid pure waters. Once we remarked this to the companion who walked with us, not through the "golden city," but a "faire cuntry," saying, "we had always on earth hoped these flowers would be in heaven, and now were glad to find it true, that Hope was not a mockery." Alas! how we abuse the Angel Hope—she, with her heavenly eye, luring us like the bird with the talisman, in eastern fable, from point to point, till like herself we come to look upward and beyond. Another thing came in our dreams, and sure are we it was a dream-thought entirely. We were walking in the midst of green fields, and blossoms, with the plash of falling waters, when we beheld in the distance a green slope with trees leaning to the breeze, and we said, "Oh! lovely, most lovely! there are shadows in heaven—I had thought the light would be diffused, so that

no shadows would fall; but see how coolingly they rest on the side of that hill!"—Mrs. E. OAKES SMITH, in *U. S. Magazine*.

MR. AND MRS. SPARROWGRASS

RETIRE FROM THE CITY TO ENJOY RURAL LIFE.

WHEN Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country, with our heads full of fresh butter, and cool, crisp radishes for tea; with ideas entirely lucid respecting milk, and a looseness of calculation as to the number in family it would take a good laying hen to supply with fresh eggs every morning; when Mrs. Sparrowgrass and I moved into the country, we found some preconceived notions had to be abandoned, and some departures made from the plans we had laid down in the little back parlor in avenue G.

One of the first achievements in the country is early rising! with the lark—with the sun—while the dew is on the grass, "under the opening eye-lids of the morn," and so forth. Early rising. What can be done with five or six o'clock in town? What may not be done at those hours in the country? With the hoe, the rake, the dibble, the spade, the watering-pot? To plant, prune, drill, transplant, graft, train, and sprinkle! Mrs. S. and I agreed to rise early in the country.

"Richard and Robin were two pretty men,
They laid in the bed till the clock struck ten:
Up jumped Richard and looked at the sky;
O brother Robin the sun's very high!"

Early rising in the country is not an instinct; it is a sentiment, and must be cultivated.

A friend recommended me to send to the south side of Long Island for some very prolific potatoes—the real hippopotamus breed. Down went my man, and what with expenses of horse-hire, tavern bills, toll-gates, and breaking a wagon, the hippopotami cost as much a piece as wine-apples. They were fine potatoes though, with comely features, and large, languishing eyes, that promised increase of family without delay. As I worked my own garden, (for which I hired a landscape gardener at two dollars per day to give me instructions,) I concluded that the object of my first experience in early rising should be the planting of the hippopotamuses. I accordingly rose next morning at five, and it rained! I rose next day at five, and it rained! The next, and it rained! It rained for two weeks! We had splendid potatoes every day for dinner. "My dear," said I to Mrs. Sparrowgrass, "where did you get these fine potatoes?" "Why," said she, innocently, "out of that basket from Long Island!" The last of the hippopotamuses were before me, peeled and boiled, and mashed, and baked, with a nice thin brown crust on the top.

I was more successful afterward. I did get some fine seed potatoes in the ground. But something was the matter; at the end of the season I did not get as many out as I put in.

Mrs. Sparrowgrass, who is a notable housewife, said to me one day, "Now, my dear, we shall soon have plenty of eggs, for I have been buying a lot of young chickens." There they were, each one with as many feathers as a grasshopper, and a chirp not louder. Of course, we looked forward with pleasant hopes to the period when the first cackle should announce the milk-white egg, warmly deposited in the hay, which we had provided bountifully. They grew finely, and one day I ventured to remark that our hens had remarkably large combs, to which Mrs. S. replied, "Yes, indeed, she had observed that; but if I wanted to have a real treat, I ought to get up early in the morning and hear them crow." "Crow," said I faintly, "our hens crowing! Then, by 'the cock that crowed in the morn, to wake the priest all shaven and shorn,' we might as well give up all hopes of having eggs," said I, "for, as sure as you live, Mrs. S., our hens are all roosters!" And so they were roosters! that grew up and fought with the neighbors' chickens, until there was not a whole pair of eyes on either side of the fence.

A dog is a good thing to have in the country. I have one which I raised from a pup. He is a good, stout fellow, and a hearty barker and feeder. The man of whom I bought him said he was thorough-bred, but he begins to have a mongrel look about him. He is a good watchdog though, for the moment he sees any suspicious-looking person about the premises he comes right into the kitchen and gets behind the stove. First we kept him in the house, and he scratched all night to get out. Then we turned him out, and he scratched all night to get in. Then we tied him up at the back of the garden, and he howled so that our neighbor shot at him twice before daybreak. Finally, we gave him away, and he came back; and now he is just recovering from a fit, in which he has torn up the patch that had been sown for our spring radishes.

A good strong gate is a necessary article for your garden. A good, strong, heavy gate, with a dislocated hinge, so that it will neither open nor shut. Such an one I had last year. The grounds before my fence are in common, and all the neighbors' cows pasture there. I remarked to Mrs. S., as we stood at the window in June last, how placid and picturesque the cattle looked, as they strolled about, cropping the green herbage. Next morning I found the innocent creatures in my garden. They had not left a green thing in it. The corn in the milk, the beans on the poles, the young cabbage, the tender lettuce, even the thriving shoots on my young fruit trees had vanished. And there they were, looking quietly on the ruin they had made. Our watch-dog, too, was fore-gathering with them. It was too much, so I got a large stick and drove them all out, except a young heifer, whom I chased all over the flower-beds, breaking down my trellises, my woodbines and sweet-briars, my roses and petunias, until I cornered her in the hot-bed. I had to call assistance to extricate her from the sashes, and her owner sued me for damages and recovered. I believe I shall move in town.—*Knickerbocker Magazine*.

HAVE A TRADE.

By all means have a trade. Do not go up and down in the world, and find nothing you can put your hand to. You may not always be as prosperous as you are now. This is a mutilating planet—the man that is up to-day may be down to-morrow. Thank heaven we live in no land of primogeniture, hereditary succession. Each man is morally bound by labor. Have something you can turn your energies to when times pinch—have a trade, we repeat. Educate your hands; it will be an everlasting resource. We never knew a man who, with a good trade, failed of getting a good living, and much more with right application. What though you are going to college, or into a profession? The case is not altered—you need it just as much. It will come in play every day of your life. Discipline of the hand should always go before that of the head. We never knew a college boy that wasn't better for a substantial trade. He always graduates with the highest honors. He is sure to be a scholar. The fact is, he knows how to work—to conquer. He but transfers himself from the shop to the study. Young man, decide at once to learn a trade, apply yourself with all your mind and heart, and be its master, and if you are not obliged to work at it, you have laid by so much, and such a kind of wealth can never be taken from you.

The above suggestions we take from *our drawer*. We like them, and would add that FARMING is one of the best trades. In this occupation there is always a demand for journey-men, and openings for bos-workmen and employers.

NEWSPAPERS vs. WHISKEY.—An Irishman who was once on a journey, said he never liked

to see tables full of newspapers where he stopped over night, "for," said he "I can never find any whiskey at such places." A shrewd inference.

EXTRAORDINARY INSTANCE OF FIDELITY IN A YOUNG DOG.

I WAS hunting along the Sierra Del Cobre last fall—having with me a pointer pup of eight months old at the time—in pursuit of turkeys. Having killed two, night came on, when I kindled a fire and laid down till morning. Daylight and the gobblers aroused me, and I renewed my hunt. My pup, being but partly trained, impatient at the repeated snapping of caps (the powder being dampened the night previous) at a flock of Mr. Gallipavos, within fifty yards of me, suddenly sprang forward, and put up the birds. I chided him very severely but did not beat him, and followed on after the turkeys, telling the dog to remain there. I found them on lofty pines, some distance off, on the edge of a ravine, and soon brought down two, with my rifle. I called my dog then, but he did not come; I wandered on, and passed, as I supposed, not far from where I had left him. But I must have been mistaken in the place. I called again. I then visited the last night's camp—he was not there—then walked back to the fort, expecting he had gone home; (some ten miles;) my dog had not been seen. All the day I waited in vain.

The next day I ordered one of my horses, with the intention of visiting the exact spot where I left the dog, expecting to find no more than his bones—for between Indians, grizzly bears, and wolves, his chance was poor. After a long search I found the spot, and great was my surprise and joy to find the faithful animal sitting in the same spot, on the side hill where I left him the morning before. He could not have heard me call him then; and had remained on the lone mountain the whole day and night. He has since proved an excellent animal, a first class retriever and steady hunter.—*Spirit of the Times*.

CALIFORNIA POETRY.—We always find at least one "gem of purest ray serene" in the California papers. A Mr. Allen Lee Bours, in an original poem lately delivered before the Stockton Library Association, thus "lets himself out," after delivering a severe castigation to naughty boys for disrespect to their parents:

"Indeed, my friends, far better would it seem,
Were you to choose the other great extreme—
Like one down East, who an umbrella took,
And from the rain gave shelter to a duck;
Who to a limping dog once lent his arm,
And passing a sitting hen, said—'don't rise, ma'am.'
Nor e'en to lifeless things respect did lack,
Said always to a chair 'excuse my back.'
'Excuse my curiosity,' he said to books,
And to his looking-glass, 'excuse my looks.'"

INTEMPERANCE AT THE SOUTH.—A New-Orleans paper makes the following statement:

During the last year there was expended something near \$30,000,000 for intoxicating drinks in this State; \$20,000,000 of this was expended in New-Orleans alone. There were made about 16,000 arrests, directly and indirectly, for drunkenness; in the city and State about 400 deaths by delirium tremens; about 75 murders, besides a host of other crimes. Over 1000 have been reduced to vagrancy and pauperism; the resources of the State have been crippled; thousands have been kept out of employment; society at large has been seriously, deeply damaged in all its relations; the health and energies of some of our best citizens have been destroyed and ruined in life.

An Arkansas paper states that not less than one hundred horses have been killed in Union county, by the gnats, within the past two or three weeks.

A VERY SLIGHT DIFFERENCE.

How one of our gay young brokers was recently furnished with a new wrinkle, is told by his friends on the street, as thus:

A fellow came riding a fair-enough-looking horse, to the front of the office at which Joseph does the needful trimming for his fellow-citizens, and hallooed:

"Say, understand you want to buy a hoss here, at this shop!"

Banker leaned against the side of the door, half opened his eyes, shut 'em again, gazed sleepily at the bipedal and then at the quadrupedal animal; and at last—

"How much?"

"A hundred and fifty dollars," was the reply.

"Can't give it, my friend. You're a good fellow, I don't doubt, but I can't give that price. Some judge of horse-flesh myself!"

"Well, say what you will give!" exclaimed the horse-merchant; "I want to sell."

"Tell what!" drawled Joe, very sleepily;

"Tell what—I'll give you *twenty-five* dollars for that horse."

"He's wuth more," said the jockey, tossing his leg over the saddle and coming slowly to the ground; "but *I never was the man to let a hundred and twenty-five dollars split me in a hoss trade. He's yours!*"

The banker took the horse, and has him yet, having utterly failed in a dozen efforts to *give him away*. His last trial was to bestow him on Prof. Snow, Veterinarian, to be used as a living illustration of *all* the diseases to which the horse is subject in this climate. But the Professor steadily objects, on the ground that several of the beast's ailments may possibly be contagious.—*Montgomery (Ala.) Mail*.

HOW TO GET A SEAT IN A RAILWAY CAR.—

We copy the following from a correspondent of the *Springfield Daily Republican*. The scene of the adventure is laid in Toledo:

Passing as hastily on as possible, we noticed as we came to the second car from the front that it had but few occupants, and those chiefly ladies, while a dense crowd was cramping itself into the front car or retiring to those in the rear. The mystery was explained, as we heard a brakeman exclaim, "this car is reserved for ladies and gentlemen accompanied by ladies." A seat in that car we were bound to have, but *how*, being ladyless. Laying aside for a moment our overwhelming modesty, we cast our eyes around, and seeing an elderly gentleman approaching with *three* (more than he had a right to) ladies in his care, we stepped in front, and touching our hat to the said brakeman with extreme courtesy, inquired in a tone of the most profound deference which we could assume, if he "would not be able to procure seats for the ladies and elderly gentlemen." The unwonted politeness shown the petty official, and the confidence reposed in his brass-badged potency, touched his heart at once, and deserting his post, he ushered us into the car and gave seats "to the ladies and elderly gentleman," and the young gentleman. The whole thing passed so quickly, that my newly-adopted friends had no time to throw off their astonishment and repudiate me before the brakeman had returned to his duty. Deeming the facts of the case our best apology, we briefly stated them, and a hearty laugh at the brakeman greeted the success of our joke. The ladies declared it to be a sufficient introduction, and we were at once placed on the footing of old acquaintance with the whole party. We found them by far the pleasantest of the many acquaintances formed during our trip, and when the next morning we bade them good-bye at Cleveland, and the gentleman gave us a cordial invitation to his home in New-York, it was with real regret that we parted.

He alone is wise who practically remembers that the wages of sin in this life is only death—death most deep, bitter and overwhelming.

SNAKE KILLING EXTRAORDINARY.—Mr. J. M. Mann, of this village, recently witnessed a curious spectacle. It was about noon on the day after the slight snow we had a short time since, and just before the heavy snow. As he sat by his window he observed a robin very intently engaged in picking at something which was hardly discernible above the snow, but which on close vision proved to be the head of a young snake! Robin picked and chirped, and chirped and picked, till at length he seized it "by the nape of the neck," and in an instant dragged his victim from its snowy covering, and bore it off in triumph! Soon after a bevy of robins appeared full of warlike intentions, and ere long they found and slew another snake; and during the afternoon they killed three more—making five snakes which those robins dragged from the snow and killed. The snakes were all young ones, being 6 or 8 inches long. This is the first time we ever heard of robins assailing snakes. Were they driven to it by hunger on account of the snow? Or is it an instinct of theirs to kill the creeping reptiles when not so large as to overpower them?—*Greenfield Republican*.

DISGRACEFUL BREAKING UP OF THE SPRINGFIELD COURT.—

The *Houston Star* has the following:

A citizen of Springfield entered the court room, during the session of the court, with his pantaloons off, and almost in a state of nudity. The Judge immediately ordered him to be imprisoned for the space of two hours for contempt of court. The Sheriff, in attempting to execute the order of the Judge, was met by the friends of this individual armed, who stated that they would pay a fine, but that if the Sheriff attempted to arrest him they would shoot him down. The Sheriff then returned to the Judge, and reported that he could not execute his order without endangering his life. The Judge then called on the jury to assist in arresting him. But they returning, and making the same report, the Judge adjourned the court *sine die*.

We learn verbally that the name of the above individual is Reynolds, a notorious desperado. The Sheriff summoned every body he could find in the whole community, but as Reynolds was supported by friends, and could not be taken without a desperate conflict and bloodshed, they all declined to assist in his arrest. The Judge was certainly right in refusing to hold the court under such circumstances.—*Galveston (Texas) News, June 6th*.

CORPULENCE A CRIME.—Mr. Bruce has written, in his *Classic and Historic Portraits*, that the ancient Spartan paid as much attention to the rearing of men as cattle dealers in modern England do to the breeding of cattle. They took charge of the firmness and looseness of men's flesh; and regulated the degree of fatness to which it was lawful, in a free State, for any citizen to extend his body. Those who dared to grow too fat or too soft for military exercise and the service of Sparta, were soundly whipped; in one particular instance, that of Naucles, the son of Polytus, the offender was brought before the Enhori, at a meeting of the whole people of Sparta, at which his unlawful fatness was publicly exposed; and he was threatened with perpetual banishment if he did not bring his body within the regular Spartan compass, and give up his culpable mode of living, which was declared to be more worthy of an Ionian, than a son of Lacedæmon.

A MONSTER HORSE.—A horse is now being exhibited in England which is *twenty-one* hands high, and weighs *twenty-five* hundred weight. He must be a monster—a full team, as the saying is, all alone by himself. In this connection, let me say that the price of horses has nearly doubled in many parts of France during the last twelve months; in Brittany, in particular, where a hardy race of small horses are raised, the advance in prices have been enormous.—*N. O. Picayune*.

A NEEDLE SWALLOWED AND EXTRACTED.—Some time in December last, a young lady of this city, who had indulged in the too common practice of holding pins and needles in her mouth, swallowed what at the time she supposed to be a pin. She soon after suffered severe pains in the region of the stomach, but did not then attribute the cause to the supposed pin. Yesterday while standing she was suddenly seized with an acute pain in one of her limbs, just above the knee, and soon after fainted. A physician was immediately called, and he at once discovered and extracted from the limb a medium sized needle, which had worked nearly to the skin, the eye being foremost. The needle was much corroded, and the point had become nearly as much blunted as the head. The young lady is getting along without difficulty. This will doubtless be a lesson to her, as it should be to others, to find some safer repository for pins and needles than the mouth.—*Rochester Union*.

DECIDEDLY COOL.—An Arkansas volunteer in the Mexican war, riding on horseback, came across an Illinoisian who was shot in the leg. The Illinoisian told him he was wounded, and suggested to be taken up and conveyed out of danger. "Arkansas" placed him on behind his saddle, and fastened him to himself with a leathern strap. While they were hastening from danger a grape shot took "Illinois'" head off, but "Arkansas" thought he had only fainted from fatigue and pain. When a safe place was arrived at, the horseman released his charge, and seeing his head was gone, exclaimed, "Well these Illinoisians are the greatest liars. Here's a rascal with his head cut off, when he told me he was only shot in the leg. You can't believe a word these fellows say!"

WE never much admired the church warden's wife who went to church for the first time in her life because her husband was church warden, and being somewhat late, the congregation were getting up from their knees at the time she entered; and she said with a sweet condescending smile, "pray keep your seats ladies and gentlemen; I think no more of myself than I did before."

FORCE OF HABIT.—It is curious to observe how one's habits of thought constantly break out and exhibit themselves in whatever he does or says. In one of our colleges it was customary for the professors to take turns in making the chapel prayers. Once upon an occasion this duty fell upon the learned professor of chemistry, and the students were astonished to hear him introduce an illustration thus: "Thou knowest, O Lord, that for tipping lightning silver is better than palatinum, so is the mind, touched by Thy grace made the most ready to receive the principles of science!"

On another occasion a mathematical professor asked "Divine goodness to enable us to know its length, its breadth, its depth, and its superficial contents!"

THE LAST HOUR.—The *Cambridge (England) Chronicle* says the Rev. Dr. Bacon closed his Dudleian Lecture with the following words:

Give me, in the calm, cold hour of death, not absolution, bestowed by priestly hands, nor a beaticum pronounced by priestly lips, but that strong and earnest faith in the Gospel which inspired apostles and martyrs, which gave strength to the Church of the Pilgrims, and which still glows in the bosom of the Christian teacher in temperate or torrid climes, in foreign lands and ocean's isles.

WHEN the Hindoo priest is about to baptize an infant he utters the following beautiful sentiment: "Little babe, thou enterest the world weeping, while all around thee smile; contrive so to live that you may depart in smiles, while all around you weep."

COMING OUT PLUMP.—A "Presentation of Plate" came off a few days since at Buffalo. The plate bore this inscription:

"Piece of plate presented to Mr. H. Warren at his residence at the Metropolitan, April 4, '54, by himself."

The material was delf white with blue edges. Mr. Warren closed the ceremony by taking half a dozen raw upon it.—*Atlas*.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally

lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen 50 cts. per bbl. the past week. Corn has advanced from 2 to 3 cts. per bushel. Pork 12½ to 25 cts. less per bbl. Beef firm. Wool has a downward tendency, with no buyers in this market, except in small parcels for immediate use.

Cotton is ½ to ¾ cts. per lb. better. No change in other southern products.

We have news per steamer Atlantic to the 14th inst. The Corn and Cotton markets were dull in Great Britain, with a slight fall in prices. The *Mark Lane Express* of the 12th inst., represents the weather as cold and gloomy, the stock of all kinds of grain on hand is small, and anticipates a rise before the harvest, which is not expected to be completed till the middle of August.

The Weather continues favorable for harvesting and the growing Crops; and of these we have little more to say than will be found by referring to our last week's remarks, under the same head.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, June 24, 1854.

THE markets to-day are rather more brisk than last week, although still somewhat dull. Vegetables are rather scarce, such as Beets, Carrots, &c., while the fruits of the season seem to be taking their place.

Carter Potatoes, ½ bbl., \$4 25@54 50; Mercer, ½ bbl., \$4 50@54 75; Bermuda, \$6 50; Charleston, \$5 25@55 50; Common, \$2 50@52 75; Cabbage, ½ hundred, \$6@8; Turnips, ½ hundred bunches, \$4@56; Radishes, \$1@1 50; Peas, ½ bushel, \$1@1 12½; Carrots, ½ hundred, \$4 50@55; Beets, \$6; Apples, very few in market, ½ bbl., \$6; Gooseberries, ½ bushel, \$2 25@52 50; Cherries, ½ lb., \$6@12c.; Strawberries, ½ hundred baskets, \$3 50@4; Butter, 18@21c. ½ lb.; Eggs, 16c. ½ doz.; Cheese, ½ lb., 6@9c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, June 26, 1854.

THE day is very pleasant, being comfortably cool and the attendance quite full. The effects of the late high prices is still very visible, as large numbers of cattle are continually arriving. Sixty-five car loads arrived from Albany this morning. The difficulties on the Erie Railroad sent many cattle destined for this route by the northern roads to avoid any possible detention. These difficulties will probably be arranged early this week.

The quality is about medium or below, there being several comparatively poor lots and very few of extra quality. Some few lots as low as 8½c., and two or three were esti-

mated as high as 11c. The great mass sold for 8½@9½c.

Mr. ALLERTON reports

Cows and calves,	\$30@75
Veals, live weight,	4½@6½c.
" gross weight,	\$1 25@2 50
Sheep,	\$5@9
Lambs,	\$3@7
Corn fed swine,	4½@5 cts. per pound.
Mast fed "	4@4½c.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports beeves 8@8½c., and dull; cows and calves, \$30@60; sheep, \$3 50@58, and all sold; lambs, \$2 50@56; veal calves, 5, 6@7c.

Mr. BROWNING reports beeves 8½@10½c.; cows and calves, \$28@35@55; sheep, \$3@5@57 50; lambs, \$3@55 50; veals, 5½@7½c.

Mr. O'BRIEN reports beeves 8@11c.; cows and calves \$25@40; veal calves, 4½@7½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves,	3,282
Cows,	17
Sheep,	1,109
Swine,	795
Veals,	604

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 2100 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 210; Erie R. R., 50 Beeves, 795 Swine; Harlem Railroad, 12 Beeves, 17 Cows and Calves, 1109 Sheep, 604 Veal Calves.

Beeves from New-York State 255; Ohio, by cars, 803; on foot, 745; total, 1548; Kentucky, by cars, 401; Indiana, by cars, 265; Illinois, by cars, 535; Iowa, by cars, 102.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robinson street.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	130
Veals,	200
Cows and Calves,	100
Sheep,	2,500
Lambs,	1,500

BROWNING'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	191	100
Sheep and Lambs,	4,597	1,400
Cows and Calves,	65	
Veals,	28	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves,	40	
Cows and Calves,	70	30
Veals,	56	15

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 75	@ 5 81½
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50	@ —

Beeswax.

American Yellow.....	½ lb. — 29	@ 30
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Bristles.

American, Gray and White.....	40	@ — 45
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Coal.

Liverpool Orrel.....	½ chaldron, —	@ 9 —
Scotch.....	—	@ —
Sidney.....	7 75	@ 50
Pictou.....	8 50	@ —
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 6 —	@ 6 50

Cotton.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	8	8	8	8
Middling.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair,	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair.....	11	11½	11½	12½

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth.....	½ yard, —	12½@13 —
American Kentucky.....	—	@ —
Dundee.....	—	@ —

Coffee.

Java, White.....	½ lb. — 14	@ — 14½
Mocha.....	—	13½@14
Brazil.....	—	10½@12
Maracaibo.....	—	12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo.....	(cast).....	9½@10½

Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	½ lb. — 7	@ — 10
Boit Rope.....	—	@ — 20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts.....	½ gro. — 25	@ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	—	80 @ — 28
Phials.....	4	@ — 16

Flax.

Jersey.....	½ lb. — 8	@ — 9
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Feathers.

Live Geese, prime.....	½ lb. — 47	@ — 48
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Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	½ bbl. 6 62½	@ 7 —
Superfine No. 2.....	6 75	@ 7 —
State, common brands.....	7 25	@ 7 50
State, Straight brand.....	7 37	@ 7 50

State, favorite brands.....	7 62½ @ 8—
Western, mixed do.....	9 37½ @ 9 50
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7 37½ @ 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 81½ @ 8—
Ohio, common to good brands.....	7 37½ @ 8—
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43½ @ 9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8— @ 8 37½
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 75 @ 10 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 50 @ 10 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 50 @ 9 50
Genesee, extra brands.....	10— @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond).....	7 76 @ 7 81½
Brandywine.....	8 87½ @ 9—
Georgetown.....	8 87½ @ 9—
Petersburgh City.....	8 87½ @ 9—
Richmond Country.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Alexandria.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Rye Flour.....	3 87½ @ 5 62½
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 87½ @ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4— @ 5—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50 @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 45 @ 2 50
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 88 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2— @ 2 15
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2— @ 2 20
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 15 @ 2 25
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 60 @ 1 75
Rye, Northern.....	1 25 @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ 79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	82 @ 83
Corn, Round White.....	82 @ 84
Corn, Southern White.....	82 @ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	85 @ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86 @ 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	52 @ 53
Oats, New-Jersey.....	50 @ 51
Oats, Western.....	53 @ 54
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ 49
Oats, Southern.....	42 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	23 @ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21 @ 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 57½ @ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	285 @ 350—
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	15½ @ —
Sisal.....	10 @ 14½
Sunn.....	5½ @ —
Italian.....	290 @ 300—
Jute.....	120 @ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	220 @ —
American, do., Dressed.....	250 @ 280—
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.

1853.....	28 @ 30
1852.....	18 @ 20

Lime.

Rockland, Common.....	87½ @ —
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Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine.....	18 @ 22
Timber, Oak.....	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....(by cargo)	18 @ 22
YARD SELLING PRICES.	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	30 @ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	20 @ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30 @ 35
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @ 17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	22 @ 22½
Boards, City Worked.....	22 @ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26 @ 32
Plank, City Worked.....	26 @ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18 @ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25 @ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3—
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	24 @ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22 @ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19 @ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17 @ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	16 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	22 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	65 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	52 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	38 @ 35
Heading, White Oak.....	60 @ —

Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	25 @ 27
Cardenas, &c.....	23½ @ 24½

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	4½ @ 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County, 280 lb.....	5 75 @ —
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	5 50 @ —
Tar.....	3 @ 3 60
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —

Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	280 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gal. — 66 @ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	1 ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28—
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33—

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 ton, 8 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @ 3 62½

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	11 50 @ 12 50
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50 @ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50 @ 17—
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25 @ 8—
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	— @ 16—
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	22 75 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88 @ 16—
Pork, Clear, Western.....	— @ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	10 @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½ @ 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ 7½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13 @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9 @ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	19 @ 21
Butter, Ohio.....	12 @ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16 @ 19
Butter, Canada.....	12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5 @ 9

Salt.

Reined.....	6½ @ 8
Crude, East India.....	7 @ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5 @ 5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	7 @ 9
Timothy, Mowed.....	14 @ 17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 @ 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	— @ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —

Salt.

Turks Island.....	23 @ 48
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	110 @ 112½
Liverpool, Fine.....	145 @ 150
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	172½ @ 175

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	— @ —
New-Orleans.....	4 @ 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4 @ 6
Porto Rico.....	4½ @ 6½
Havana, White.....	7½ @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	9½ @ —
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9½ @ —
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½ @ —
do. (A) Crushed.....	9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	none.
Manilla.....	5½ @ —
Brazil White.....	6½ @ —
Brazil, Brown.....	5 @ 7

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	11½ @ 12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	1 lb. — @ —
Kentucky.....	7 @ 10
Mason County.....	6½ @ 11
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @ 18
Cuba.....	18½ @ 23½
Yara.....	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ 1—
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½ @ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece.....	47 @ 50
American, Full-blood Merino.....	42 @ 44
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	36 @ 38
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	30 @ 33
Extra, Pulled.....	40 @ 42
Superfine, Pulled.....	34 @ 36
No. 1. Pulled.....	28 @ 30

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C. SHEPARD & CO. Publishers, 153 Fulton-st.

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GREAT SALE

OF IMPROVED SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on Wednesday, the 12th of July next, at the Yellow Springs, in Green county, Ohio, his entire Herd of Durham Short-horns, consisting of about 50 head of different ages and sexes of the choicest animals to be found in our country.

There has been a want of care in registering them for a number of years, so that their Pedigrees cannot be given with precision. Their character is, however, widely known as being perhaps the most celebrated Herd in America.

The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, on six months credit for approved paper, or 10 per cent. off for cash.

The Yellow Springs is of easy access, being on the Little Miami Railroad—9 miles S. W. of Springfield—9 miles N. E. of Xenia, and 75 miles N. E. of Cincinnati.

41-44 WILLIAM NEFF.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

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Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

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SOUTHERN PLOWS—Nos. 10¼, 11¼, 12¼, 14, 15, 18, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS. Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N.Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

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2. The perfect manner in which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.
4. The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway.

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M. & J. H. BUCK & CO'S MACHINE WORKS, LEEA & NON, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

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SEED BUCKWHEAT for sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbairn's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Duteh Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BOREROLE OR KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.

CARLIFFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, CELERY. White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.

CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, German or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.

ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.

CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.

ONION.—Large Wethershead Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

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LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

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RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.

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RHUBARB.—Early Tobolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-31

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ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

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THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING AT HIS WORKS IN MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.

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These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

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GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS, Building and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatches, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower shears; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden scufflers, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [21-17] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

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Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.

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Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-17

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction into this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.

It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.

For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "C. B. De Burg, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.

FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-17

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ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements.

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SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE machine for ousting moss and the old fog from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-17] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

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MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga., also by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N. Y. 27-17

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-17 A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-48

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25. Everybody His Own Flower Gardener. 25
American Rose Cultivator. 25
American Florist's Guide. 75
Breeke's Book of Flowers. 75
Bridgman's Florist's Guide. 50
Buist's Kitchen Gardener. 75
Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener. 25
Browne's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage.

Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, [post paid.] by 31-17 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY & MCAFEE, PROPRIETORS. Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Fir, American and Chinese Arbor Vitae, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.

The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME. The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady

THE PEAR BLIGHT,

which has never existed in this locality.

Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.

New-Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1854. 17-68

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2-43

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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

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NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 5, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 43.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

ANNUAL SHOW OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

To be held at Hamilton Square, between Third and Fourth Avenues, just above 60th street, in New-York city, on Monday, Oct. 3d, and continue four days.

We are glad to see by the programme of the Society, just sent to us, that its officers are determined to make the next show worthy the attention of the American public. They have secured the coöperation and union for this occasion, of both the New-York Horticultural Society, and the agricultural and stock, or animal departments of the American Institute. They have also opened the doors widely for competition beyond the State, in all departments of the exhibition; and to meet the greatly extended list of premiums to exhibitors, over \$8,000 have been appropriated, and the sum total of the Society's expenditures, inclusive of the temporary buildings and enclosures, which is a local expenditure, cannot fall short of about \$20,000 for this one exhibition. A liberal appropriation this for a single show from an individual State. We trust this liberality will be properly appreciated and met on the part of exhibitors and the public, and that an interest will be excited, and an exhibition will be secured far beyond any that has ever before been witnessed by the American public.

To increase the interest of the show, it would be well for the amateurs, (not officers of the Society,) to organize sub lists of premiums entirely independent of the Society. The butchers may, for instance, adopt a list of prizes for fat cattle and other animals, that shall be entirely free from any rules of the Society, and controlled wholly by their own views, whether local or general. They may offer premiums for the greatest number of choice animals from any one exhibitor, with reference to bringing in large numbers of cattle to this market, thereby making it a matter of pecuniary advantage to their particular craft, as well as thus augmenting the general interest of the show.

Gentlemen wishing to procure fine matched horses, or stallions of any particular breed or excellence, by clubbing together, can make up an additional premium list, which the Society can have no objection to their offering, and thus call in large numbers of choice horses which their owners would be glad to bring where a sufficient inducement is offered. There is no reason why this particular occasion should not be made to combine all the interest of many such exhibitions as was made by the Horse Show at

Springfield last autumn. The same principle may be adopted with cattle of each breed, sheep, and swine, and poultry; and if properly carried out, this would not only largely increase the specimens on the ground, but add greatly to the interests of the show. We should like to see coops of Sebrights, or Cochins, or Dorkings, pitted against each other by way of sweepstakes. There may be a crow and cackle got up that may be heard from Maine to Georgia on the south, and as far as Wisconsin on the west. From all these States we confidently look for choice specimens of various kinds of stock and agricultural productions. We shall be greatly disappointed, too, if we have not a better show of mules than has ever been offered to the public. Large shows of these animals are held frequently in Kentucky, where as many as 1500 are sold at one public auction; but we have in our vicinity some of the choicest from the above and other States, besides those we have reared among ourselves; and we shall be greatly disappointed if some of the choicest mules in the world do not grace our show grounds.

Nowhere are fruits, and flowers, and vegetables cultivated in greater profusion, variety, and perfection, than in the neighborhood of New-York, taking that term to embrace such a space as can be reached by steamboats or railways in 4 or 5 hours—a distance of 50 to 150 miles. All these may be brought to our show grounds with little expense and no injury, and of such we shall expect large and choice specimens. Let every intelligent man or woman select some one or more articles which they can furnish of good quality, and send to the exhibition. If it is the best, they will get the premium, and if not, they ought to know that somebody is in advance of them. If liberal minded, they will rejoice that there have been others more successful than themselves; and if ambitious, they will see to it, that they produce as good another year.

Of manufactures, domestic and agricultural, we expect to see large contributions. Nearly every variety are produced in our vicinity, and most of them highly meritorious of their kinds. Nowhere can larger assortments, or of more general excellence be got together than here; and we think these may be relied on as a certain and interesting additions to the show grounds.

In the way of cultivators of the soil, ten hours of boat or railroad can bring together an amount of bone and muscle, experience and brain, which cannot be surpassed on the face of the globe. Large numbers of our professional men, editors, business people, gentlemen of leisure, &c., have their snug cottages and cultivated grounds attached; and many have large farms under cultivation, which are models of taste, and

are wrought and managed with great intelligence and assiduity; and there is the mass of our large and small farmers and market gardeners, who count by myriads, who can each bring something to gratify the eye and inform the mind on this occasion. We hope none of these will be lacking in interest and exertion to render this show what it ought to be; and they will find an adequate reward in their own and their country's improvement, and the gratification of all.

FARMS OF MESSRS. B. AND C. T. HAINES.

THESE farms lie in Elizabethtown, N. J., and comprise about 250 acres, within a short distance of the railroad station, besides large pasture fields about two miles off. The soil is fertile, varying in texture from a light sandy to a stiff reddish clay loam; most of it, however, is intermediate from these extremes, and is exceedingly well adapted for grass and general cultivation. Ten years ago only, Mr. R. T. HAINES, the father of the above gentlemen, took this property in hand, and his improvements upon it for so short a period are worthy of much praise. During this time, he has built a fine, large house, in the gothic style, for his own residence, a conservatory, grape-house, a large, commodious barn, stables, and a poultry, and other out-houses. Similar buildings have also been erected for his son, Mr. BENJAMIN HAINES, who owns and occupies a part of the farm on the opposite side of the road. The grounds are handsomely laid out around these buildings, and thickly planted with a great variety of evergreen and deciduous trees, while shrubbery and beautiful flowers ornament the lawns.

Most of these trees have grown surprisingly for so short a time, and have already got to be so large and close together, as to form a dense mass of verdure, thirty feet high or more, between the residence of Mr. R. T. HAINES and the road, and require considerable thinning. Among these trees we noticed English and American Elms, the magnificent Tulip or Liriodendron, several varieties of Maples, English Planes, Copper Beach, Norway Spruce, Silver and Scotch Firs, Larches, Cedar of Lebanon and Deodara, Irish Yew, Weymouth Pines, Cypress, the Oaks, &c. Better grown or more perfect specimens of Evergreen trees we have never seen.

In the rear of the mansion near by, is a large garden, well stocked with vegetables and the small fruits; and in the rear of that, cherries, plums, peaches, and about nine hundred pear trees of the best kinds, and such as upon experience have been found most worthy of cultivation. Of the rarer kinds many

have been added for trial, making at least 150 varieties under cultivation here. Adjoining these is an apple orchard, also abounding with the finest varieties. Most of these trees are looking extremely well, and the pears we found quite free from the blight. As soon as this disease begins to blacken the bark, Mr. HAINES carefully shaves it off, then plasters it with a mortar, made of equal parts of clay and cowdung, tempered to a proper consistency with water. He then winds the trunk with a straw band, which is allowed to remain till it rots off. With this treatment the trees recover rapidly.

Remedy for Mildew on Gooseberries.—The favorite variety we found cultivated here, is Woodward's Whitesmith; and we never saw bushes more loaded with fruit, even in old England. It was also plump and fair, and quite free from the mildew. Mr. HAINES' remedy for this, is to remove the earth from around the roots, thickly mulch with salt meadow hay, and then cover it with the earth. He has tried many other methods of keeping off the mildew, but this is the only one which has been generally successful.

The Farms.—The cultivation of these is divided between the sons of Mr. H., Messrs. BENJAMIN and C. STEWART HAINES. Their crops are usually about 20 acres of corn, 20 of potatoes, 20 of oats, 50 of upland, and 50 of salt meadow; the remainder of the land is in small patches of rye, carrots, ruta бага, sugar beet, and large pastures. The cultivation is similar to that of the best Jersey farmers. As they now have a large, fine stock of cattle and horses, nearly all this produce, with the exception of the potatoes, is consumed on the farm. This enables them to make a large quantity of stable manure, which, with the purchase and application of a little guano and ashes occasionally, is steadily increasing the fertility of their soil, and enlarging the acreable production of the farms.

We noticed very few division fences on their farms, which is a great saving of time and money. Keeping up numerous division fences is the most onerous tax which farmers pay. We consider them a positive curse to the country, and it is the most ridiculous thing imaginable for farms to be so cut up with them. They encumber the land, harbor weeds and vermin, and often cost, within a half century, in making and keeping them in repair, more than the land, without its buildings, is worth.

Stock.—With great spirit and liberality, the Messrs. HAINES have now got together a fine herd of Short-horn cattle, which have been selected with special reference to their milking qualities. They purchased of Mr. Jackson, of Astoria, his superb bull Astoria, and several cows. This bull was bred by Mr. Sheafe, of Dutchess County, and was got by his imported bull Duke of Exeter, (10,152.) He took the first prize at the American Institute Cattle Show in New-York, as a calf, as a yearling, and as a two year old. He has a very fine head, horn, eye, neck, and shoulder, is full in the crops, possesses great width of brisket, and is of noble presence. We well recollect him when first dropped, a handsome but small calf. We had no idea he would grow up to be so large and grand a bull. But there he stands now, to show for himself, one of the finest, and most imposing bulls in front, we ever looked at. The next bull is a yearling, Vane Tempest 2d. He is

large of his age, and is very fine, with excellent quality, such as characterizes almost every thing that has a dash of Princess tribe blood in its veins. He will be a superb animal when full grown. His sire is Col. Sherwood's imported Vane Tempest, bred by Mr. Stephenson, of Durham, England; his dam, Nymph 2d, by 3d Duke of Cambridge (5941.) These for the present are the stock bulls.

The cows are all great milkers, being selected with special reference to this desirable quality. Hope, the two Nymphs, and Creampot 6th, are rather extraordinary. Either of them will give from 24 to 30 quarts per day in the best of their season. Of the cows, Nymph 2d, is the most showy, and one of the most superb animals in America. She is out of Nymph, by Bertram 2d, and got by the 3d Duke of Cambridge, (5941,) bred by Mr. Bates, of Yorkshire, England, and imported by Messrs. Sherwood & Stevens. She has a heifer calf, four months old, by Vane Tempest, which we consider as near perfection as any thing we have seen for a long time. It has great style and constitution, good size, fine limbs and handling. Here are five things rarely united. We have not seen Vane Tempest since a calf, and have heard some fault found with him since full grown—principally in his manner of standing, walking, &c.—but if he gets such stock as this of Mr. HAINES, he should be highly prized in Kentucky, where he is now used. It is not always the most showy-looking males, which prove the best stock getters. For our part, we regard blood in an animal more than a showy appearance, and in this, Vane Tempest has no superior in our country, and he ought to be highly prized even for his breeding alone. Besides the cows, there are several very fine two year old and yearling heifer calves, the get of Vane Tempest, Duke of Exeter, and Astoria, such as Sunshine, Anna, Pet, &c. The Messrs. HAINES have made an excellent beginning, and we trust the New-Jersey farmers of their neighborhood will appreciate this valuable stock, and become interested in it. It costs no more to raise a good calf than a poor one, and when grown, the former is often worth several times as much as the latter.

We found some very good roadster horses here, bred in Vermont, of the Morgan and Black Hawk breeds. These horses have fine action, and are very stylish and fast. One of the mares has a horse colt at her foot, which is highly promising. We also saw a Hambletonian grey gelding, for which Mr. C. S. HAINES has been offered a large price. He is fast, staunch, and fine. A brother of his recently sold for \$2000, at two years old.

Pigs.—We also found here a pair of pure Chinese pigs, which are the best of the kind we have seen in America. They were selected in China, by Dr. Green, head surgeon of the Japan Exploring Expedition, under Commodore Perry, and sent to New-York last winter. They are not so handsome in form as the Suffolk, Essex, Berkshire, and other of the English improved varieties of swine, yet are highly valuable as a cross on the native stock of the country.

Of Poultry the Messrs. H. have a great variety, from the diminutive little Bantam, no larger than a pigeon, up to the great towering Shanghai, as large as a good sized turkey. The former are of the Black African, Sebright, and English

varieties; the latter of the Black Spanish, and the Shanghai, &c. The winter arrangements for these are the best we have ever seen. They have a large cold grapery, divided in the center by a partition running from end to end. This is then cross divided every few feet, for the purpose of keeping each variety of poultry separate. In the back part of the house no grape vines are planted, and here are the roosts and nests. From this part a door is opened from each division, into the front of the grapery where the vines grow. The glass in front and on the roof keeps the house warm in winter, and here the poultry can sun themselves and exercise. Thus they have a warm, well-ventilated shelter all winter. The cross divisions subdivide this part of the grape house, the same as where they roost and lay, so that the poultry cannot intermix when let out for exercise. They benefit rather than injure the grape vines. This was an entirely new thing to us, and we record it for the benefit of those who wish to grow a double crop—poultry and grapes. In the summer season the eggs and chickens are all put out among different farmers to hatch and rear. The Messrs. H. pay so much per head for these. By this management they rear a large number and many varieties of chickens, without much trouble or any danger of intermixture.

The country north and west of the village of Elizabethtown, is beautifully rolling and highly productive, and there are many excellent farms in that region. We intend soon to make an extended excursion among them, for the purpose of obtaining information respecting their methods of cropping, &c. One of the most profitable crops they raise is rye. Of this they frequently get 20 to 30 bushels per acre, and two tons or so of straw. The former is worth \$1 per bushel on an average, and the latter \$20 per ton, sold to the Newark carriage makers for packing wheels, &c. Thus a rye crop sells for about \$45 to \$60 per acre. Large quantities of fruit are raised here also. One farmer has eleven acres in quinces, another makes a great quantity of the choicest champaign cider and vinegar, while others excel in different productions, which we shall note hereafter. Land is still comparatively cheap in that neighborhood; and it is less than an hour's ride by railroad from the populous city of New-York.

ON THE SPAYING OF COWS, FOR MILKING AND FATTENING PURPOSES.

THE following valuable article is translated for the London *Veterinarian*, from the French *Veterinarian*. We trust cattle breeders will read it with attention. The writer asserts that spaying heifers after calving, prolongs the milking period, and augments the annual production; and that they may be kept in milk for many years. He asserts also, that this operation is performed without pain or chance of injury to the animal.

As our population increases, and new wants arise, we become sensible of the necessity of augmenting and ameliorating the products of the earth, especially those serving for the aliment of man, such as are immediately required to support his health and strength, and which demand the attention of government, and every true friend of humanity. Thus it is that the spaying of cows becomes at the present day, as Professor Bouley says, the creation of a new race, sterile for breeding, but productive and

valuable, for the purposes of yielding milk for the dairy, and meat for the butcher.

Spaying of cows at a certain period of their life, offers immense advantages to the agriculturist and consumer, in producing much augmentation of milk and meat, without any increase of kind arising; in this way, the animal escapes a host of ailments, and spares a host of losses sustained in consequence of her bulling at times when it is either inconvenient or impossible to gratify her desires.

Formerly, such an operation, successful for a time at first, was consequently followed by sad reverses, in consequence of which it was once again abandoned. It evidently became, for the purpose of bringing it into favor, absolutely necessary that means should be devised to render the operation of spaying less dangerous. This it has been my object to effect.

At first I resolved an important modification in the proceeding recommended by Levrat. I essayed *torsion* restricted to the rupture of the Fallopian tubes, instead of tearing out the ovaries. In this way, I avoided the hæmorrhage which had proved the cause of death; but this effect, for want of instruments, was not invariably, and as the wound in the flank was, in fact, a Caesarian operation, it was apt to give rise to hermea, and to be attended with all its dangers.

Relinquishing this method, I determined to seek for the ovary through the natural channels. I had already felt it one day, while examining a cow to test her being in calf, in which I had made two lacerations through the root of the vagina, which, although they readily healed up, I afterwards thought ought to be made by simple incision; but the difficulty attendant on the introduction of any cutting instrument into an organ I know to be mobile and elastic, and provided, in certain parts, with numerous large vessels, and to be surrounded by other highly important organs, with the want of fit instruments for the purpose, made me recoil from this likewise. In this predicament, I found myself left either with the choice still to persevere, and, perhaps, in the end to succeed, or to abandon the affair altogether.

After much reflection, much lueubration, many experiments, in slaughter-houses, and on my own cows, many trials of all descriptions, many sacrifices, instruments of all kinds, I at length succeeded in rendering castration of the bovine female simple, facile, painless for the animal, and certain of success, unless in a case wherein either the subject, or the part operated on, were in a state of disease at the time, or unless through some unforeseen occurrence, as has been shown by upwards of two hundred operations which have been performed without any reverse.

This it is that forms the foundation of the new work I have had the honor of submitting to the Academy of Sciences; a work divided into three parts; the first part showing that spaying has the effect both of augmenting the return of milk and aptitude to fatten; the second, its effect on the health of milk cows; the third, treating of the manner of operating, with such modifications as I conceive ought to be entertained; terminating with some reflections on the spaying of cows that have had calves, and of heifers.

Advantages of Spaying to Agricultural and Industrial Economy.—Two questions here meet our view; one is—Does the operation give rise to an augmented supply of milk? The other, does it favor the fattening of the beast?

First—Let us inquire into the usual management of milk cows by cow-keepers and farmers, and others, who keep them for the purpose of milking. Two methods are pursued by them; the first consists in keeping the cows for several years, and producing fat calves every eleven or twelve months; the second, in keeping their milk solely, without ever desiring any reproduction. The former custom of keeping cows to breed every year, is now for the most part abandoned, in consequence of the inconvenience it puts them to, and of the losses sustained by it;

the cow remaining, perhaps, many months dry, or giving but little milk during the latter months of gestation. Such fluctuation in the supply of milk, such short-coming in the annual income, added to the necessity of keeping a third or a half more number of cows, in order to meet the demand for milk—privations like these felt by the small farmer and vineyard-keeper having but one or two cows, occasion their being months in the year without milk, or butter, or cheese either.

A small dairy such as this, notwithstanding it has but a few cows, is forced to keep a bull, which yields no profit save its dung, and is sold at a loss when wanted to be got off. When one has no bull of one's own, there may be none within reach, or within a long way off, and during the bulling season it may be impossible to get the cows to him, on account of the weather, or that one has nobody at hand to take them. In this predicament, the bulling may pass off. The cow may fail to conceive, although experiencing, more than ever, desire for copulation. Moreover, cows which are bulling, who have not been in the habit of going out, become intractable; often they break their halters, make their escape, and come to harm, or injure, or even kill persons. The proprietor of the bull, not being forewarned, it may happen that after two or three leaps the animal fails in the act, the effect of which is rather to excite sexual desire than to calm it, such as happens when he is a bad calf-getter. Or the bull may prove too large for the cow, or beget a calf too large for parturition. Or the bull may be unwell. Or, as happens not unfrequently, the journey to the bull is postponed from day to day, until the cow loses all desire; or this may be done purposely to prolong her duration of yielding milk.

Rich food, and plenty of it, which is given to the cow to force her milk, is apt to engender disease, besides creating in her a desire for copulation. And, as an inflamed surface refuses generally to absorb the substances applied to it, sur excitation of the vagina, uterus, Fallopian tubes, and ovaries, will, in like manner, be liable to continue to the failure of impregnation taking place, from lack of absorption of the fecundating fluid. Should the cow become with calf, then has the animal to encounter all the accidents and diseases attendant on gestation and parturition, &c.

1. The operation prolongs the milking period, and augments the *annual return* from such production.

In order to prove this assertion, I may repeat what has been before stated by my predecessors, based upon a series of facts whose authenticity is guaranteed; and afterwards, I may cite such facts as have occurred under my own cognizance, based upon certificates of cow-keepers, with the legalization of administrative authority; and, lastly, I may establish comparisons between the products of cows not castrated and cows that have undergone the operation.

From M. Levrat, of Lausanne, we learn that spayed cows yield, *annually*, for the first two or three years, *from a fourth to a third* more milk than they were in the habit of giving before the performance of the operation. And further trials convince M. Levrat, that the increase cannot be estimated at less than one-third of the annual amount.

M. Regire, of Bordeaux, asserts, that in five cases he experimented on, the cows yielded at least *double* the quantity they did before the operation.

And, lastly, M. Morin, veterinarian at the National Depot of Languet, asserts that a cow spayed thirty or forty days after calving, or at the time that she is giving most milk, continues to yield, if not for the remainder of her life, at least for many years, the same large quantity of milk, and sometimes more than she gave at the moment of the performance of the operation.

M. Roche-Lubin is the only person opposed to this latter opinion. M. Prangé has shown, by his experiments, that there was no reason for him to repose on the authority of Roche-

Lubin, since they themselves had proved to him the uncertainty of castration having the effect of maintaining the congenital natural supply of milk, his own trials having varied in its results in this respect; nevertheless they have shown *an increase in the annual amount*. It appears of consequence that the operation of spaying should be performed at a proximate and proper time after calving.

This second part of M. Charlier's paper commences with an account of the cases in support of what he has already advanced, in which he shows, by proof positive, that in spite of the doubts and contrary assertions expressed, it remains for certain that spaying has the effect of prolonging the milking period, as well as of augmenting the annual supply of milk. From this he proceeds to show that,

2dly. Castration favors the fattening of cows. M. Magne, in his *Traité d'Hygiène Vétérinaire Appliquée*, gives a reason for this—If cow's flesh, he says, is in little estimation, that depends mostly on their not being fatted until they have grown old, and left off yielding milk. And further on, he adds, cows which give no milk, providing they be well fed, have their genital organs in a condition excited and ready for the male, and at this time become fat with difficulty. Hence arises the bad odor their meat acquires at the butchery, where *all cows are reckoned oxen*. If they were castrated, it would not be so, since that would destroy the more powerful influence against their fattening. By such a practice there would be no need of working young oxen up to the moment of their being put up to fatten. By aid of castration the cow as well would come in, and yield both milk and fat. Thus would the price of meat become lowered in the market. Contradicting the common assertion that castration is not favorable to fattening, and that it is physiologically impossible to obtain, at the same time, milk and meat from a cow who has undergone such an operation. Observation daily shows the contrary of this.

In regard to the observation that castration detracts from consumption, by lessening the number of calves, and that it detracts also from the reproduction of the species. If calves produced by persons who keep cows for milking purposes were made fat before they were sold to the butcher, I could not deny that this was true; but when one comes to know the fact that, in general, these productions are disposed of at a very low price, in despite of the law, almost immediately after they are dropped, to the country butchers or others, to be food for classes not so well off, we are led to think otherwise. So that, in point of fact, castration does not so much harm to the propagation of the species, but rather contributes, in stopping bad cows from breeding, to our advantage. Nor can I comprehend how such an objection can be raised, when every day we behold at the butchery an immense number of cows in calf.

THICK AND THIN SOWING.

NEVER in our remembrance did corn of all kinds look more encouraging than at the present time; and where it is isolated and not planted too thick, an unusually abundant crop may be expected. Last season we stated the possibility of obtaining from single grains of wheat, at the extreme distance of three feet apart, upwards of 80 perfect ears, containing 50 kernels each, or more than 4000 fold. Our specimens of last year, and of the growing crop this season for inspection, corroborates the assertion. This gives upwards of 10 qrs. per acre, from two pints of seed. We are also prepared to prove that isolated plants, one foot apart, at about six pints of seed per acre, will, under judicious treatment, also produce as great a crop; but if planted closer than this standard, it is an utter impossibility, as the plants then cannot perform their natural capabilities. Respecting the opposite extreme—thick sowing, we now make the bold statement that every

grain of corn, whether wheat, barley, or oats, sown in the United Kingdom, simply from its extreme thickness, does not, and cannot yield one ordinary ear, say 40 fold, (nay, not even half as much,) from each grain; and were it so, as a necessary consequence, it would produce, of course, 40 times as much per acre as is sown, say two bushels or 128 pints of wheat, and 3 bushels or 192 pints of barley and oats, as an average quantity of seed usually sown. But such crops are never realized. Objections are raised, that by thin sowing late mildewed crops are sometimes the consequence; granted—but sowing early will be found to obviate this evil, and insure more forward and bountiful harvests.—*Hardy and Son, Maldon, Essex, in Agricultural Gazette.*

THE POINTS OF THE SPANISH FOWL.

THERE have of late been many inquiries and remarks in the "*Poultry Chronicle*" respecting Spanish fowls, and, as misapprehensions seem to exist on several points, I have thought it would be acceptable to your readers if I gave a short description of them, and of what are considered their principal merits in competition. The cocks should have upright, the hens, falling combs; but there is a peculiarity in this point, that birds reversing the carriage of combs, with perfectly white faces, would be judged more meritorious than others, faultless in this particular, but having red intermixed with white. It cannot be too strongly impressed on Spanish breeders and amateurs, that the purely white face is the most arbitrary rule in judging fowls in this breed, and will cover many trifling deficiencies. Of course, the plumage should be black, without mixture of any other color. The body should incline to a point, every way, to the tail, which should be ample, and carried cheerfully. The head should be long, and the face skinny; the beak strong; the legs long, compared with many other breeds, and, invariably, of a leaden blue shade.

Although cocks at seven months, and pullets at ten, ought to give promise of what they will be when they come to maturity, yet I would not advise the beginner to be precipitate in forming a judgment, and condemning those that are not apparently perfect, as many, and more especially pullets, are from eighteen months to two years in becoming really white, and it is undeniable that a Spanish hen improves up to three years old.—*Xeres, in Poultry Chronicle.*

UNUSUAL HEROISM OF A COCHIN CHINA FOWL.

PERHAPS, where opposed by so strong and powerful an antagonist, there has never been recorded an equal instance of determined valor, and dogged perseverance on the part of a fowl, as that displayed by the hero of the following anecdote. A gentleman having purchased at a public sale a pair of two-year-old Cochin fowls, took them to a property where they enjoyed the run of a large yard, unmolested by any other poultry. In less than three weeks the hen was found to have "stolen a nest," on the bare ground, behind some old timber in a vacant stable, and was sitting on fourteen eggs. The male bird seemed unusually interested in her occupation, and seated himself regularly about a yard from his mate nearly the whole of his time. Their owner, however, was not a little annoyed to find that during the night an egg had been purloined from the sitting hen; and later in the same day still another was missing. Acting under the impression that his losses proceeded from some youths in a workshop that overlooked his yard, (and whom he had frequently heard speak covetously of his favorites,) he determined to watch for the intruder, through a small fissure in an adjoining building. Shortly after taking his position, he observed a large rat creep stealthily towards the nest; on its approach the hen raised herself, but though apparently much alarmed, offered no opposition,

and the rat, after several ineffectual attempts, rolled an egg gently from the nest, and continued pushing it with its head towards a hole about five or six feet distant. At this juncture the cock, which till now had appeared quite a passive spectator of the whole affair, suddenly rushed upon the aggressor, and following up his advantages by a rapid succession of blows with the feet and spurs, still persevered, until he had driven the rat into a corner; here, however, a change took place in "the fortune of war;" and the latter, summoning up all its courage, jumped upon the head of the cock, inflicting at the same time a serious bite through the swallow, which caused the fowl to fall from its feet and struggle violently with its wings. The owner, greatly troubled at this apparently unequal contest now hastened to the rescue; his surprise, however was great on finding, when he reached the combatants, the cock standing upon the rat, which had fixed firm hold of its opponent through the foot. This strange warfare was "allowed now to take its own course," and soon drew to a close, for the Cochin seized its adversary by the nape of the neck, and with one pull literally scalped it. From the hemorrhage that instantly took place, the result was no longer dubious, the gripe of the rat slackened, and he sank dead at the feet of our courageous favorite. The matter, however, was not altogether settled, for after two or three exultant crows, the Cochin commenced a cannibal's feast, devouring the head, and part of the intestines. The writer of this paragraph saw the remnants of the defeated the same evening; they then weighed three quarters of a pound. Great inflammation ensued to the cock's wounds, he being bitten in eleven places, chiefly about the comb and wattles, but it is satisfactory to relate he at length perfectly recovered.—*E., in Poultry Chronicle.*

MIXING SAWDUST WITH MANURES.

THE manufacture of Animal and Vegetable Matters—such as fish refuse, butchers' offal, urine, sawdust, moss or peat earth—into manure, and their application to the soil, has long been a subject of anxious inquiry; and that part of it involved in the proposition of Lord Berners, of mixing sawdust with sheep's dung and urine, like other suggestions for economizing the volatile and soluble elements of manure on the farm, now so frequently wasted, is deserving of special notice at this time.

Glancing briefly at old practices first, our forefathers used sawdust for littering their stables, cow houses, sheep-pens, piggeries, and poultry houses, the whole being afterwards mixed together and used as farm-yard manure. Sawyers and carpenters, again, who had none of the above provisions, mixed it in their dung-hills for growing potatoes; while fishermen used it for smoking fish, and mixing in their ash-pits along with fish refuse, selling the compost to farmers. With these practices many localities are familiar to this day, and have been so from time immemorial.

Of these plans, the mixing of sawdust with sheep's dung, urine, slaughterhouse and fish offal, is, perhaps, the most deserving of consideration, because the fermentative qualities of such articles are the best adapted to overcome the comparatively indestructible nature of the dust. Hitherto the great objection to sawings of wood, as manure, has been their slow decomposition. Immediate activity is necessary to give value to manure, and this is what sawdust does not possess. Excrementary and offal matters, on the contrary, are from their nature subject to rapid decomposition, so much so, that half their fertilizing value is not infrequently lost. Indeed it is impossible to estimate the loss arising from this source. Now, if the mixing of the two together will effect the decomposition of the former, while it avoids the loss sustained in the latter, the gain must consequently be great.

What gives peculiar value to composts of this

kind is their disintegrated state; they are fit for drilling in along with the seed by corn or turnip drills at once. Their freeness from sand and other heavy and comparatively useless mineral substances is another merit. The difference between the expense of applying farm-yard manure and guano, for instance, is considerable, while the advantages gained by expedition in seed time are even of greater importance. The addition of 50 per cent. of sand and clay as when urine, fish gut, &c., were mixed with (earth) doubles the expense and time of application; and this, if the distance is great, may exceed the value of the manure itself.

The prime cost of the article would be little more than the carriage, while in most localities the supply would obviously be great. We have only to examine our timber yards for evidence of this. How many ingenious plans have even been contrived for carrying the sawdust down the stream which drives the saw-mill, or into the fire of the steam engine where steam power is used.

Now that artificial manures have become an agricultural necessity, it is the duty as well as the interest of every one to look first to the resources within his own reach for a supply, and lastly to the market for any balance required. To neglect the former, relying entirely upon the latter for Peruvian guano, &c., and then complain of high prices, is inconsistency and folly. Were every farmer to procure annually so many tons of sawdust, ground peat, or charred vegetable matter of any kind, which could be had for little money, and to mix them with the excrements of horses, cattle, sheep, pigs, poultry, &c., adding such other articles as peculiar circumstances required, it would exercise a very salutary effect upon the extravagant prices now paid for all kinds of artificial manures. If a farmer can thus manufacture at home a good article for 20s. as he can purchase for £5, (and this can be done in many cases,) the course which he ought to steer is plain.—*Agricultural Gazette.*

VARIETY OF FOOD NECESSARY.

IT is in vegetable as in animal life; a mother crams her child exclusively with arrow-root—it becomes fat, it is true, but, alas! it is rickety, and gets its teeth very slowly, and with difficulty. Mamma is ignorant, or never thinks, that her offspring cannot make bone—or, what is the same thing, phosphate of lime, the principal bulk of bone—out of starch. It does its best; and were it not for a little milk and bread, perhaps now and then a little meal and soup, it would have no bones and teeth at all. Farmers keep poultry; and what is true of fowls is true of cabbage, a turnip, or an ear of wheat. If we mix with the food of fowls a sufficient quantity of egg-shells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay many more eggs than before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a vast number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials for the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be. A fowl, with the best will in the world, not finding any lime in the soil, nor mortar from walls, nor calcareous matter in her food, is incapacitated from laying any eggs at all. Let farmers lay such facts as these, which are matters of common observation, to heart, and transfer the analogy, as they may do, to the habits of plants, which are as truly alive, and answer as closely to every injudicious treatment, as their own horse.

COMPOSITION OF MILK.—Milk, according to the analysis of Henri and Chevalier, is composed as follows:

Casein, pure curd,	4.48
Butter,	3.13
Milk sugar,	4.77
Saline matter,	0.60
Water,	87.02

100.00

REARING CALVES.

In rearing full-blooded, high-priced animals, when the object is simply to raise fine calves, without any regard to cost of keep, allowing the calf to run with the cow is probably the best course to pursue, as it certainly is the most natural. But in ordinary cases, when butter commands a good price, we should never allow rearing calves to suck the cow. Fresh milk is eminently nutritious, and furthermore, is just adapted to the wants of a young animal. Until the calf is a week or so old, perhaps nothing can be substituted for fresh milk, but afterwards a gradual substitution may take place with no detriment to the calf; and it is certain that the same amount of nutriment can be obtained in a variety of substances at much less cost.

In England it is generally customary to give rearing calves "linseed tea," mixed with skimmed milk. Many think that calves do better on this food than on fresh milk alone. The linseed is soaked in water for forty-eight hours. It is then placed in a cauldron, with seven quarts of water to one of seed, and boiled gently for two hours, and constantly stirred, to prevent burning at the bottom. It becomes gelatinous on cooling. About half a pint of jelly is given to each calf, thoroughly mixed with warm skimmed milk, twice a day. Instead of linseed, oil-cake meal is frequently used. Two large tablespoonfuls are given to each calf twice a day, increasing the quantity with the age of the calf. It is easily prepared. Moisten the meal with cold water, and then pour over it a quantity of hot water, and let it simmer on the stove for a short time, just precisely as in making porridge. It is then stirred into the milk with the hand, crushing all the lumps. The calves are exceedingly fond of it. For calves of six weeks' old, we prefer it even to linseed itself. It is more nitrogenous, and it would appear to be better calculated to favor muscular development and bone formation than linseed or fresh milk alone. Pea-meal or Indian corn meal is also employed for mixing with skim milk, as a substitute for the loss of butter in the milk. Rice-meal, sago, and many other rich carbonaceous foods, are also recommended; but for rearing calves, linseed, oil-cake, or pea-meal, in our opinion, is far preferable to other substance.

Rearing calves should not be tied up. They require exercise. A small paddock or orchard, with a warm shed to run into in stormy weather and nights, is best. When calves are young, green grass generally produces looseness or diarrhoea. As long as they are lively and take their food well, there need be no apprehension from a thin discharge of feces. Milk thickened with wheaten flour, or a little prepared carbonate of lime, is good for looseness, and if the case is serious, a few drops of laudanum may be given. In case of costiveness, rhubarb is the best aperient for calves, though castor oil and epsom salts are frequently given. But the less medicine a calf, or any other animal gets, the better. A little care in regard to their food will generally render medicine unnecessary. If they are troubled with the louse, give them a little sulphur; it will purify the blood, and rid them of the parasite at the same time.—*Wool Grower.*

THE WHEAT CROP OF CALIFORNIA.

ONE of the most gratifying indications of the permanent prosperity of California, is the great and rapid increase of her agricultural resources. Two years ago we were known only as a mining country, and the impression was, that, but for our mineral resources, the State would be valueless. This idea has not only been proved erroneous, but the fact has been fully established that this is one, or can be made one of the best agricultural States in the Union. Nowhere can wheat, oats, barley and most kinds of vegetables, be grown with less labor and expense than here. The soil is fertile and the climate un-

qualified. What is called the wet season, during which crops grow without irrigation, is much longer than what is called the growing season in the Eastern States. In addition to this, prices in mining countries are generally higher than in any other. It is true, that we have no foreign market for our surplus agricultural products, and whenever the market becomes glutted with an article that will not bear long transportation, (as is now the case with potatoes,) the article becomes nearly or quite valueless. But when the agricultural interests and the general business of the country, become more thoroughly settled, such extremes in prices as we have witnessed will not be likely to occur. Because potatoes are a dollar a pound this year, farmers will not again plant nothing but potatoes, and thereby render the crop not worth carrying to market. That wholesome monitor, experience, will learn them to divide their crops so as to meet the wants of the people. By pursuing this course, we have no doubt but farming will prove a more remunerative and reliable business in California, than it is in any other State in the Union.

It is now estimated that sufficient wheat will be grown in California to supply the entire demand until the next year's crop. If this be true, the quantity of flour now on hand can hardly be expected to advance in price, nor can it with what shipments have been and probably will be made, be expected that flour will be extravagantly high during the present year. While we like to see every man fairly and handsomely rewarded for his capital and labor, we dislike to see forestalling in the necessities of life, thereby compelling the many to pay exorbitant prices for the benefit of a few. Every person must see how much better it is that steady and remunerative prices should rule, and that the money should be paid to our own people, than it is for fluctuating prices to prevail, and the money sent out in the country. We trust that we have reached a point where the necessity of relying upon others for flour has ceased.—*California Exchange.*

BASIS OF GOOD FARMING.

MR. ISAAC MOORE who farms one hundred and fifty acres of clay loam, with limestone diffused through it and in position (and surely no better soil could be desired than this) on Clover street, Brighton, Monroe County, N. Y. writes us that his usual average per acre are as follows:

Indian Corn—75 bushels; extra yields, 80, 90 to 100.

Potatoes—formerly 250 to 400 bushels; latterly 200.

Wheat—(50 acres,) 25 to 35 and 40 bushels, rarely 50.

Oats—(little sown,) once 489 bushels from five acres; seed 22 bushels.

Hay—2 to 3 tons; once 4½ tons.

These are large crops; and we are not surprised to learn that Mr. Moore has built the "Clover st. Seminary," and endowed a Professorship out of the profits of such farming. But how he does it is the important point. The natural richness of his soil is undoubted; but a majority of farmers on just such soil do not obtain half so large crops. Here is the explanation:

"I never sell straw; this goes back in some shape to the land. My barn-yard yields me many hundreds of wagon-loads of manure; what I fail to get on to my lands in the spring of the year, I keep as 'bank deposit' till autumn.

"But clover and plaster are the great fertilizers of the soil of Western New-York. When I sow wheat, oats or barley, I sow ten to twelve pounds of clover to the acre. Any farmer who will follow this process for fertilizing need never go to Peru to obtain guano. His farm will never run down. I have cultivated roots but little. What I have done, I have found profit-

able. Many neighboring farmers cultivate largely of carrots, beets and turnips for stock and teams."—*Tribune.*

TO DESTROY VERMIN ON ANIMALS AND TREES.

ONE of the editors of the *New-Orleans Picayune*, G. W. Kendal, in his letter from Paris to that journal, gives the subjoined recipe for destroying vermin on animals, plants and trees. The remedy is simple, easy of application, and worthy of at least a trial:

The celebrated Raspail, well known as one of the best French chemists, has given an important recipe for destroying vermin on animals, and also on plants and trees—important, at least, if true. The process he recommends is to make a solution of aloes—one gramme of that gum to a litre of water—French measure—and, by means of a large brush to wash over the trunks and branches of trees with this solution. This simple process, says Raspail, will speedily destroy all the vermin on the trees, and will effectually prevent others from approaching. In order to clear sheep and animals with long hair, they must be bathed with the solution, or well washed with it. Raspail mentions several trials he has made with this mixture, all of which have been attended with the most complete success, and he recommends it very strongly to general use. I can only say that if a simple solution of aloes and water will kill or drive away ants from peach and other trees in Texas and other parts of the South, the discovery will be hailed with pleasure. At all events there is no harm in trying the experiment. A French litre is a little less than three of our pints—a gramme is the five hundredth part of a French pound. A little aloes, if used at all, will thus go a great way. Were I troubled with ants and other vermin in Texas, I should certainly try Raspail's solution.

DEEP PLOWING.

THE season having again returned when farmers are busily engaged in turning the sod, or stirring the soil, I will add my testimony in addition to others, in favor of deep plowing. Four years ago I purchased the farm on which I now reside. Being a stranger in this section, I commenced plowing my land with deep furrows—which some of my neighbors noticing, they remonstrated, saying that I was turning up ground so poor that nothing would grow. I will remark here, that the farm has been tenanted for 20 or more years, till the soil was supposed to be exhausted. My faith being strong, I continued to plow as deep as I could, and, I believe, with good results; from 32 acres of land I gathered over 1,500 bushels of corn.

In the fall of the same year I plowed a lot of some 9 acres of wheat. This was contrary to common custom, as the old fallow system was then, and is yet to some extent, in vogue. From this field I had cut a light crop of grass. When I was plowing this field, some inquired what I was plowing for. I told them for wheat. The reply was, "You will not get your seed. The last crop did not yield 5 bushels to the acre." Well, that was discouraging; but I let the teams go on—the first team drawing the Eagle C, and the next a sub-soil. I will remark here, that the field should have been plowed earlier, as this was the last of August and the first of September. The wheat was sown without any manure, the last of September, and the yield next season was over 22 bushels per acre. The ground was seeded, but did not take well.

The next season I pastured it till after harvest, and plowed it with a double or Michigan plow, followed by a sub-soil, and sowed the 24th of September with Hutchinson and Soule's wheat; and the yield, I think, was not less than 33 bushels per acre. The only manure for the last crop, besides the poor and closely eaten grass sod, was 20 loads of leached ashes,

and some 9 or 10 of muck and marl, scattered broad-cast over the field just previous to sowing. The ground is now worth 50 per cent. more than it was 4 years ago.

It may not answer to turn up the soil to a much greater depth than usual at first, but a gradual deepening can be practised with advantage in almost all cases. I have heard some say that they plowed deep; and when interrogated how deep, would say 6 or 8 inches. When I plowed the above field the last time, the depth was twelve inches, followed by the sub-soil going some 6 or 10 inches deeper.—I. A. CLARK, in *Rural New-Yorker*.

A HINT TO STOCK GROWERS.—If any thing like the present prices of live stock are maintained for any considerable length of time, there will be a fine opportunity for somebody to make money, as somebody undoubtedly is doing already. A gentleman in South Carolina, writing to parties in New-Haven, throws a hint respecting the manner in which it may be done, as follows:

The steamers from Florida bring into Charleston a good many cattle, which are bought very low there. The beef is small, but very fine and in good order. I should think a New-Havener could make a good business by going to Florida for cattle. It costs nothing to raise them there, except to keep them from straying away; the prairies afford them food all the year. A low deck schooner of 150 tons, could bring near 70 or 80 of them, at an expense of \$9 to \$10 each. When beef is worth 18 to 20 cents in New-York, I should think it would pay. The cattle can be bought in Florida, I believe, for \$10 to \$12 per head, and I suppose they will average 500 or 600 lbs. each. Tens of thousands of barrels of Tennessee, Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina flour, have been shipped from Charleston this season, for Europe and New-York. The South can supply the North with immense quantities of flour, &c., when they turn in for it. They are beginning to raise it for the North and for Europe.

SOAKED CORN FOR HORSES.—One of the most successful and judicious farmers in the vicinity of Baltimore, effects a saving of from one-third to one-half of his corn, by soaking it thoroughly before feeding. His method is this: Two empty vessels, hogsheds, or something similar, are placed in his cellar where there is no danger from frost, and filled to the chime, with ears of corn. He then pours in water till the receptacles are filled. When well soaked, the corn is fed to the horses, and when the contents of one cask are consumed, it is again filled, and the animals fed from the other. Even cobs, soaked in a similar manner, but in pickle instead of pure water, are eagerly devoured by cows, especially if the usual allowance of salt is withheld. The corn cob contains a large quantity of nutriment, and is by far too valuable to be thrown away.—*Germantown Telegraph*.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JUNE 13, 1854.

GRAIN WINNERS.—Joseph Bone, of Warrenton, O.: I do not claim the mere separation of grain into several grades according to specific gravity, by the action of the suction fan and the arrangement of a single set of tubes, as such is well known.

But I claim arranging and connecting a series of two or more sets of separating passages, as set forth, so that the grain may be carried through the entire series of separating passages as often as required by the operator for thoroughly cleaning and separating the same.

DRYING GRAIN.—S. B. Robinson, of Oswego, N. Y.: I claim a trough or cylinder with a perforated bottom provided with a conveyor or stirrer, in combination with a blast of heated air forced through the perforated bottom mentioned, constructed and arranged as described.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

HINTS FOR THE GARDEN.

LET the spaces between growing plants or vegetables, be thoroughly broken up and pulverized, and they will not be liable to bake so hard again during the season. We have been surprised at the success of an intelligent amateur near this city, in hastening forward his plants, simply by raking the soil deep every day or two, and thus keeping it very light. He remarked that it proved every way superior to mulching.

Let all plants be fearlessly thinned out. Few do this sufficiently early. It is impossible to raise fine flowers, fruits or vegetables, if the plants are crowded. We often see good gardens ruined by the disinclination to pull up and throw away strong, valuable plants, when growing too thickly.

Put raspberries and blackberries in the best possible condition for bearing, by loosening the soil without disturbing the roots; an occasional watering with soap-suds from the wash, is excellent for most plants. It is not yet too late to set out celery for winter. Be sure to give it the best cultivation, for it will well reward your labor.

Pinch back the leading shoots of melons, cucumbers and tomatoes, if it is desired to have them produce abundantly, otherwise they will be in danger of running too much to vines. Most of the products are on the side shoots, as will be seen by a little observation.

If grape leaves are troubled with the slug worm, syringe or shower them freely with soap suds. If black ants infest the garden, pour boiling water on their nests, and drop bits of camphor gum in their paths. If the snail slug covers the garden, line their course with salt, being careful that the salt does not come in contact with and kill plants. If the worm gnaws the young peach tree, pour upon him boiling water, and surround the trunk of the tree with lime and ashes.

If the gooseberry exhibits symptoms of mildew, shower with soap-suds and mulch with salt hay, or fresh hay sprinkled with salt water or brine.

HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTIONS AT THE SOUTH.—Mr. PEABODY, in his address before one of the Georgia Horticultural Societies, says:

Here we may have two or three crops of Irish potatoes; two or three crops of green corn; English peas in the spring and fall; cabbages

of the finest quality the year round; cauliflower and brocoli in the spring and winter: onions and leeks perpetually; turnips and celery almost continually, and every thing else in their season, in the greatest perfection and abundance. No intelligent house-wife in our favored land, need be without a variety of choice vegetables upon her table each day in the year, and I am gratified to see the evidences of this fact exhibited here at this festival.

HORTICULTURE IN HAWAII.

THE following excellent remarks are taken from a report by Mr. JOHN MONTGOMERY, recorded in the transactions of the Royal Hawaiian Agricultural Society, which we reviewed at page 217.

There is not, in the whole range of our various pursuits and occupations, one fancy, one vocation, so unalloyed, in all its delightful and fascinating phases, as the cultivation of a garden. The enjoyment and gratification afforded by all other pursuits are to be found in practical horticulture, and still a balance in its favor over them all combined. The florist unites in his collection of flowers, as many fancies as would occupy a large proportion of the community, and extracts gratification and pleasure from each and all of them. The fortunate possessor of one of the invaluable works of the old masters does not rejoice over his Reubens, Rafael or Paul Potter, with more ecstasy than does the florist over his Tulip or Carnation bed, nor does the owner of a superb picture gallery more proudly point to his choicest gems of art than does the florist his choice flower beds. The Conchologist may boast of his collection of rare and beautiful shells, perhaps excelling in variety and rarity, those of all his neighbors, but he is compelled to see them in their wondrous sameness—there they lie, an inanimate mass without change or variety; and how few persons are competent to judge of or derive gratification from them. Whilst the flower garden is one constant scene of variety, every succeeding morning developing some new beauty, in the freshly expanded petals of some charming and fragrant flower; the musty antiquarian sits in his gloomy and solitary chamber, poring over his collection of ancient coins and other melancholy relics of past ages from which no ingenuity can extract one cheering idea. He cannot, if he would, give a seed or a cutting to a fellow admirer; whilst the florist can share his pleasure with a friend, and still have his treasure undiminished. The lover of a garden is a collector and propagator of new and never changing delights. The intense anxiety with which he watches the germination of a new or choice seed and the progress of a young plant to maturity, in the opening of the first flower, is a pleasurable sensation unknown to other pursuits, and if the newly-developed blossom should surpass in beauty or fragrance his previous collection, his hopes are consummated and his pleasure complete. The horticulturist does not visit his collection to find them precisely as they presented themselves on his previous visit. He finds something new every day; whilst the possessor of a picture, valuable coin, or even a collection of natural history, is doomed to view them constantly in precisely the same aspect, without variety. The gardener is amply repaid for all toil and exertion, by his fruits, flowers and vegetables, and he is not obliged to search for a connoisseur to share his pleasures, as every body can appreciate the delight of a flower and fruit garden. Another advantage which a horticulturist possesses over all other pursuits, is, that it is within the reach of all—the humblest cottager can cultivate his little patch—the citizen can have his blooming flower pots as easily as the peer can rejoice on his Chatsworth or Eaton Hall.

If you would have a good servant, serve yourself.

THE FUCHSIA.

Now, that we have got in our best varieties of this flower all the properties it may be expected to be made to possess, it behoves us to exert ourselves to grow specimens in the shortest possible time, worthy of the fine blooms which many of the kinds produce. If pyramidal plants are wanted, (and if they are not grown in this way their beauties are not seen to advantage,) cuttings should be taken from the short-jointed wood of the present year's growth, but not in too tender a state; for when the wood is too soft they are apt to shrivel and damp off. Use 4-inch pots well drained; then fill up with a compost of leaf-soil and sand, pressing firmly and surfacing with silver sand; then plant the cuttings all round the sides of the pot. Water gently with a fine watering-pot, and finish by plunging the pots in a mild moist bottom-heat in the propagating pit or frame, where they will soon emit fine young rootlets. Shade on warm sunny days to prevent their drooping and getting scorched. When they can stand handling with safety, pot singly in 3-inch pots into a lightish compost of loam, leaf-soil, and a little sand to keep it open. Plunge again for a few days where they were before, which will assist them in taking hold of the new soil. Then remove them to a warm pit or Vinery, where the temperature will range between 60° at night and 70° by day; the atmosphere should be kept moist, so as to induce them to make short-jointed wood. When the pots are full of roots, give a shift into a 6-inch pot, using a rather rich compost of nearly two-thirds strong fibry loam, and one-third of old cow droppings, leaf-soil, and sand, mixing all the parts well, so as to thoroughly incorporate them. Care must be taken to secure good open drains by placing a large potshred over the hole in the pot, with smaller pieces over that and around it, and a little moss over all to keep it from getting choked up. The plants will now be pushing vigorously, and laterals will be breaking forth freely. The main stem must now be tied to a neat stick, to keep it upright. When the laterals have grown a little past their first joint pinch them back to it; they will now push a couple of fresh shoots. Let this pinching be confined to the four lower tiers of laterals, the rest may be allowed to grow. The plants may now get a slight mulching of sheep dung, and be permitted to come into bloom, when they should be removed to the front table in the plant house, where they will flower freely for some time. It will now be December, therefore they should be allowed a season of rest, say in a cold pit, after they have been permitted to ripen their wood. They should be protected from frost, and should receive little water until the middle or end of February, when they may get a more liberal supply. They may be taken to a warm pit or Vinery in March, where they will soon show indications of rapid growth. After they have made a start they should be turned out of their pots and their roots examined, re-potting into 10-inch pots, in which they should be flowered. For soil, use strong, rich, fibry loam, with about a third of well-decomposed cow droppings, and a little leaf-soil and sand to keep the soil porous. They should be pruned back to the last joint, from which they will push two strong shoots, and if kept pinched, as directed for last season, they will soon form handsome plants. Secure a good leader now, as they will be growing rapidly. By the middle of April a mulching of sheep dung will be found beneficial; but this should be used so as not to look unseemly. The bottom branches should be permitted to attain the length of a couple of joints before pinching, so as to get a good broad basis. After the laterals have broken out again, they should then be pinched back, stopping regularly as the plant grows, so as to secure a well-formed specimen. They should not be stopped after the second week in June, and by the latter end of that month they should be set in a conspicuous place

in the green-house or conservatory, where, by the middle of July, they will be coming into fine bloom, and will continue in that condition until October, provided a shade be applied on hot sunny days, which also preserves the color. Bees are often very destructive to the flowers, and should therefore be excluded. When their beauty is nearly exhausted they should be removed to a cold pit, to afford room for the winter inmates of the house. The same treatment during this winter as was recommended for last, will be all they will require till spring, when they may be pruned and started according to the time they are required to be in bloom. They should be re-potted, as last season, in 10-inch pots, for which the roots should be cut back, so as to admit plenty of fresh soil. The middle of March will be found a very good season for propagating Fuchsias. A few oldish plants should be started early in the season for this purpose. Cuttings struck at this period will enable you to get nice little plants the same season for specimens the following year.—*W. F., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

For the American Agriculturist.

PLUM CURCULIO.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having just returned from a visit to one of the best and handsomest gardens we have in our part of the country, cared for and brought to its present state of perfection by one of the most successful gardeners I ever met with, I sit down to communicate a portion of intelligence I received from the gardener. It is a private garden, and I have no permission to communicate his name. No where have I ever seen strawberries brought to such splendid perfection as here. The immense quantities they gather on a small space of ground bearing ample testimony to this fact, and I understand this is accomplished by keeping the unproductive plants well thinned out, so that every plant is a prolific bearer.

But my great object in writing just now is to name the fact of his successfully combating the *curculio*. He assures me he raised for two seasons past, full crops of plums, loaded so that the limbs had to be supported, and does not injure the fruit at all, but the trees will not make the growth they otherwise would. I saw the celebrated *Salem Plum*, the most delicious and profitable for market or desert. No plum that can be named in any catalogue that I have ever seen, can, in all respects, be compared with this plum. The Yellow Gage and Jefferson fall but little short of it, however. But to the remedy of the *curculio*. He syringes the trees when the fruit is setting, with sulphur and lime water.

Morristown, N. J.

W. DAY.

SHORTENING-IN LIMA BEANS AND SQUASHES.—

The *Family Visitor* states that clipping the shoots of Lima beans, when about six feet high, produces an abundant crop, the beans ripening in August. Squashes, the vines of which are nipped after two or three squashes had formed, were larger and ripened better. By cutting out the early bearing branches, a succession of squashes was obtained through the summer. Tomatoes which grew on an excessively rich piece of ground, were benefitted by shortening, new and more vigorous shoots successively pushing out in place of those which were clipped.

CURE FOR MELON BUGS.—Dr. Hull, of Newburgh, raised a large crop of melons by a process thus stated in the *Horticulturist*:

Bugs were completely expelled by watering the plants daily with a strong decoction of quassia, made by pouring four gallons of boiling water on four pounds of quassia, in a barrel, and after twelve hours, filling the barrel with water. The intolerable squash or pumpkin bug was thoroughly driven off by a decoction of double strength, containing a pound of glue

to ten gallons to make it adhere. The result was, a product of sixteen hundred superb melons, on less than one-sixth of an acre of ground.

GARDENING FOR THE YOUNG.

We commend the following beautiful remarks from a valued correspondent, to the attention of parents and guardians.

The absorbing pleasures of a garden offer a natural and readily appreciated attraction to the young, and I am convinced from much experience, that no other pursuit will operate so favorably on the youthful mind, as the culture of flowers. Nature has implanted in every infant an innate love of flowers, and it is the bounden duty of all who are entrusted with the responsible duty of educating and developing the infant faculties, taste and propensities, to guide and direct them to such pursuits as are most likely to refine and improve them. What other pursuit, I would ask, is so entirely guileless and unalloyed, and what is there in the whole range of creation so perfectly in harmony with the untainted and pure mind of the child fresh from the hand of its Creator, as the enjoyment of his most charming as it is his purest handiwork, as displayed in a flower garden. Teach then, the child to till and cultivate flowers—they will assuredly win their own way to its affections, and you lay the foundation of a love for the sweetest and purest of all earthly pursuits, which in after life, when the allurements of the wicked world are gathered around him, will win him from and shelter him against their dangerous blandishments. I can say with perfect truth, that the happiest hours I have ever spent in a long and chequered life have been in the society of my flower garden, and it has this additional advantage, that while many of the gaities and pleasures which fascinate us in early life, cease to please in the decline of life, the flower garden loses not one jot of its fascination to our latest hour.

HOEING WHEAT.—Yesterday afternoon we took an hour's stroll in the country—a luxury we seldom enjoy. We noticed a novel feature introduced in farming, which we doubt not will be new to many of our farmers.

Charles Hinman, one of the most thorough and skilful agriculturists in Western New-York, was actually hoeing a field of wheat, containing twenty acres. The wheat was sown in drills, and five or six men each taking four or five rows, hoeing between each row with a garden hoe, stirring up the soil, and destroying most of the weeds. The expense is about five dollars an acre. This probably, is the first experiment of the kind in the country.—*Lockport Journal.*

HEAVY BUSINESS IN POTATOES.—The *Norfolk Argus* states that the farmers and others in that city and vicinity are now doing a large business in potatoes. More than two thousand barrels are regularly sent by each steamer to New-York. The average quantity sent per day to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New-York, is about one thousand six hundred barrels. The Baltimore boats cannot take on board near as many barrels as are daily sent to the depot. They sell readily at Norfolk, at \$4 per barrel, and command a handsome profit in the Northern markets. The *Norfolk Beacon* says that Mr. Munden raised from 25 bushels of Irish potatoes, for which he gave \$1.50 a bushel, a crop which sold for \$806. After paying all expenses, the net profit amounted to \$698. The same paper states that on Thursday one farmer sent \$1140 worth of cucumbers, to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THERE is a town in Maine called Random. A resident of the place being asked where he lived, said he lived at *Random*. He was taken up as a vagrant.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 5, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

AN EARLY ISSUE.—To give our Printers a holiday, this week, and also to allow of some repairs to our Steam Engine, we put our paper to press two days earlier than usual; and we have had less time for preparing choice matter, or for guarding against typographical errors.

Letters from S. and one or two others came in too late for this number.

TIMES OF HOLDING STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS.—In two or three weeks we wish to commence publishing a list of the times at which these various fairs are to be held. Will our friends in various parts of the county please send us in, at an early date, such information on this subject as they may be able to give.

GREAT BUTTER COWS.

THE *Boston Cultivator* states that an Alderney cow owned by Mr. THOMAS MOTLEY, JR., of Jamaica Plains, produced 511½ lbs. of butter from 11th May, 1853, to 26th April, 1854, which is at the rate of about 1 lb. 7½ oz. per day. Her owner says, that it took *exactly* five quarts of milk to make one pound of butter. This does not make the milk of the Alderney so rich as that of two Devon heifers belonging to the editor of the *Boston Plowman*, Mr. BUCKMINSTER, which he says produced last October one pound of butter for every four quarts of milk.

We do not intend to dispute the word of either of the above gentlemen; but when such extraordinary stories are told, it is so easy to make mistakes, that the thing should be put beyond a question of doubt. For example—the milk should be carefully measured in the presence of two or more intelligent men, and the kind of measure, whether wine or beer measure be stated. It should then be put away under a lock and key. When ready to be skimmed, the same persons should be present and measure the cream after taken from the milk, and then the skimmed milk, to see if the quantity of both agree with the first measurement of the new milk. Then the cream should be weighed and churned in their presence; the butter carefully worked, then weighed; then the buttermilk weighed, to see if both agreed with the weight of the cream. No salt should be allowed to be worked in the butter, or if so, it should be weighed and recorded. The butter should then be taken to the market, and sold in the presence of two or more market-men. They should then give the price at which it sold, and their opinion as to its quality. Nothing less than

this will ever be entirely satisfactory in regard to such extraordinary productions.

A friend of ours who has a first-rate herd of Alderney cows, informs us that he gets only one pound of butter at best, from between seven and eight quarts of milk. The most we ever heard of being produced in Great Britain, was one pound for six quarts of milk, and the same with Devons.

No one is a greater admirer of pure bred, fine cows than we are, and it always gives us great pleasure to record evidences of their superiority in milk, butter, and beef; but we are heartily tired of seeing incredible stories of their doings going the rounds of the papers, unless better attested than usual. The standing boast of every mawkish speaker and writer on these subjects in Massachusetts, is the *Oaks cow*, and that she produced 484½ lbs. of butter in 219 days, which is at the rate, within a fraction, of 2 lbs. 3 oz. per day. *She must have been fed on butter to have done this!* But what practical man of sense believes this statement. True it is recorded in the Journal of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society; and so it is recorded in the English Stud Book, or somewhere else, that the horse *Firetail*, ran a mile in a minute! What sane breeder, or trainer, or racer of the blood horse of modern days credits this record? Not one; they know it never was, nor never will be in the power of horse flesh to perform such a feat. We do not accuse Mr. OAKS of reporting what he supposed was an untruth, we simply say, he was *mistaken in his figures* some way. The cow never walked that could produce so much butter in the time mentioned, and what is more, she never will—our readers may depend on that. Who can tell what amount of salt was added to this butter, or how much buttermilk remained in it, which ought to have been worked out in order to make it of good marketable quality?

SUBTERRANEAN AIR ESSENTIAL TO THE GROWTH OF VEGETATION.

THERE is now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace from Holland, a long pointed iron socket attached to a wooden handle, labelled "to promote the growth of fruit trees." The mode of using is not specified, and we can only conjecture that it is for making holes and breaking up the earth around the roots—not a bad idea, we think.

It has seldom occurred to farmers, but is a fact, nevertheless, worthy all due consideration, that air beneath the surface of the ground, is just as essential to the growth of the tree or vegetable, as air and light above it. A light or porous soil, or a well manured one, which is always porous, affords a continued; though limited circulation of air, and thereby secures its contact with the roots and its fibers. This is indispensably requisite to all healthy vegetable growth excepting aquatic plants.

This principle will satisfactorily account for the great improvement in crops which follows sub-soil draining on compact soils, which seemed to be wholly independent of any such aid. It is not the quantity of water that is thus removed which makes the difference, but the augmented circulation of air thus introduced through the drains; and especially the breaking up and disintegration of the heavy soil which is inevitably secured by these aerial and humid currents.

DO KING BIRDS EAT BEES?

THE agricultural papers are discussing this knotty question *pro* and *con*. Some contend with great vehemence that they do, and others with equal earnestness that they do not. Now both are right and both are wrong, dependent entirely by what they understand by the word "bees." If they mean *working* bees, then one party is mistaken; for we do not believe either a king bird, or indeed, any other bird, could swallow many of them before they would inevitably be stung to death. If they mean *drone* bees, then they are right, as drones have no sting, and may be swallowed with impunity. We have often seen king birds perch themselves on a tree over bee-hives, and as the bees flew out, dive, catch, and swallow them. An old bee-master informed us that he has frequently shot the king birds after doing so, yet never found any other than drone bees in their crops. We thought this question settled years ago, for we well recollect that such an understanding of the matter was common among farmers and their children when we were boys.

LARGE SALE OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

LEWIS F. ALLEN, of Buffalo, N. Y., has recently sold his entire herd of Short-horn cattle into the State of Indiana. They were about sixty in number, of all ages, comprising many excellent animals. The descendants of his imported bull, Duke of Exeter, (10,152,) were remarkably choice. This bull unfortunately died last April. Had he lived, his value would probably have added one thousand dollars or more to the amount of the sales. We learn that the herd sold in the aggregate for upwards of \$9,000. We congratulate the enterprising farmers of Indiana on the acquisition of this important addition to their stocks of blood cattle, and have little doubt that their fullest expectations in improvement will be realized.

Mr. ALLEN at the same time sold 13 fine young South-down rams, and a few Middlesex pigs, all which go into the same region of country, the eastern counties of Indiana. Mr. A., having disposed of his Short-horn cattle, will continue to breed his Devons, of which he has a select herd of about twenty-five, with an imported bull from the herd of Mr. QUARTLY, one of the most celebrated breeders in Devonshire, England. He has also a flock of about 150 choice South-down sheep, which are bred to imported rams from the celebrated flock of Mr. WEBB, of Babraham, England.

DUTCHESS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—

We are indebted to Mr. Geo. W. Paine for a list of the premiums to be awarded at the next annual show of this Society, which is to be held at Washington Hollow, on Tuesday and Wednesday, Sept. 26th and 27th. The last show we attended and reported somewhat at length. It was a very fine one, but we are glad to learn from several connected with the Society, that there is a manifest determination on the part of all the members to make the next show excel all former ones. We hope this may be the case, and that each member will contribute his or her individual share of labor and effort to make it so. This Society has what few other societies have, viz., permanent grounds and buildings al

prepared, and their whole effort can be directed to getting together the articles for exhibition.

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WISCONSIN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society held their annual meeting on the 17th of May, and made arrangements for holding a Fair at Milwaukie, on the 3d, 4th, and 5th of October. The officers for this year are—

President—E. W. EGERTON, Waukesha.
Secretary—ALBERT C. INGHAM, Madison.
Treasurer—SAMUEL MARSHALL, Madison.

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CONNECTICUT RIVER STEAMBOATS.

For those who are called by business or pleasure, to visit central or northern New-England, we know of no cheaper, safer, or more pleasant route than that by the way of the Connecticut river Steamers. Travelers can go on board at 4 o'clock P. M. at New-York, spend the evening as comfortably as if in a home parlor, lodge in ample state rooms, and in the morning wake up at Hartford refreshed, and ready to take any one of the early trains that leave that city for the east, west, north, and south. In like manner those leaving Hartford at 3½ P. M., wake at New-York the next morning.

On Monday of last week, we made this trip on the *GRANITE STATE*, which is one of the strongest built and safest boats that leave New-York harbor. Her chief officers are captain JOSEPH H. KING; mate, ELIAS H. SNOW; clerk, H. B. CLARK; chief engineer, ALBERT C. WILSON. That these officers are gentlemen in every sense of the word, a multitude of those who have traveled with them will abundantly testify. Having in former years been often called over this route on business, we had come to recognize Mr. SNOW as one of its indispensable attachés. He began his labors here when a boy, and for 22 years has hardly failed of passing daily between Hartford and New-York, whenever the river has not been blocked by ice. We would give no little sum to see a full list of the Yankee notions that have during this long period been entrusted to his care, while on their way to the metropolitan city from Middletown, Hartford, and a score of other manufacturing towns to the northward. It is a great convenience to find on the same route through a long series of years, the same faithful agents to whom one can entrust his business; and such men should not, as they will not, be forgotten by those whom they have faithfully served in a business capacity.

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 [EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

VISIT TO A LAKE FARM.

THE town of Shelburn is, perhaps, more noted for the farm of Judge MEECH, than for any thing else. We had long heard of its fame, and had a great curiosity to see the largest farm in Vermont. Shelburn, as you are aware, lies immediately upon the lake, with Burlington on the north, and Charlotte on the south. The soil is of excellent quality, and is principally timbered with hard wood. The land, though diversified with hill and valley, is comparatively free from stones, and is easily cultivated. A part of the township is a clay loam, and makes excellent grazing land.

The home farm borders the lake, and embraces twenty-three hundred acres, besides

eleven hundred acres in the town of Charlotte, used principally for pasturage. The whole covers an area of nearly five and one-third square miles, and forms a very respectable farm. We approached it by the lake road, which lies close along the shore for miles; now threading fields of wheat, corn, and rye, and now mowing lands and fat pastures; now touching the water, fringed with a pavement of slate pebbles, and now plunging into a dense thicket of the arbor vitæ. You all the while catch beautiful views of the lake, and the mountains beyond, forming pictures of loveliness and grandeur, such as you will rarely find out of this valley.

A cluster of tall Lombardy poplars, indicate the residence of the Judge, from a distance. The house is completely embowered in the trees and shrubbery, so that you can form no idea of it from the street. You approach the mansion through a gate, and a carriage drive, gravelled with the pebbles from the shore. A side-walk, lined with a hedge, turns off from the main path, and takes you over a little bridge, thrown across a trickling rivulet that feeds a trout pond. As you near the house, flowers of various kinds, the cactus tribe in full bloom, geraniums, and other green-house plants, in large pots, bid you welcome. The mansion is very large and venerable, without any particular pretensions to architectural elegance. The grounds are not laid out à la Downing, and yet they are in perfect taste, if a man's home should shadow forth his own character. Every thing is on a generous scale, the trees are well grown, and the useful predominates over the beautiful. The crib, and carriage-house are on either side of the gate, and the milk-house, covered with vines, is in close proximity to the trout pond; arrangements, all of them, that the masters would condemn. And yet nature so conceals this negligence, that one comes away from this garden without suspecting that he has not visited one of the most attractive spots in the State.

In the rear of the mansion is the garden proper. It is surrounded with an arbor vitæ hedge, some twenty or thirty feet high, which breaks off the cold lake winds in the spring, and very much softens the climate. Many shrubs and plants mature here that belong to a region farther south. The flower garden is handsomely laid out, the beds bordered with box, and the walks covered with pebbles. We noticed very splendid roses, the Persian yellow, and the Moss rose, with several climbers, already in bloom. The Moss roses were luxuriant, and flourish without any protection in the winter. The Judge, evidently, did not pride himself upon the flowers, so much as upon the vegetable department of the garden. He led us into the potato patch, and with great satisfaction, pointed us to vines just ready to blossom. The peas were nearly full grown, and the vines well set with pods and blossoms. The pie-plant, asparagus, raspberries, and strawberries were luxuriant. Every thing showed good cultivation. It may be of service to some of our readers to mention the Judge's cure for the onion fly, a pest which very much troubles this crop in all this region. He applies soap suds, and has not suffered at all from their depredations since the application. The virtue lies probably in the potash, for which insects have a strong dislike.

The Judge has the reputation of being a great

trout catcher, and it is probably well founded, as he boasts of having taken over two hundred in a morning, and of eating them all for dinner, which latter feat, is either a rebuke to the size of Vermont trout, or a compliment to his gastronomy. The trout pond, is a large pool fed by springs, and fringed with shrubs, in which were a few speckled beauties, taking life very coolly. Formerly, it had received a good deal of attention, and sometimes it had contained as many as two hundred trout. They live about four years, and attain the size of a pound or more. They were fed upon fresh meat of any kind. The flesh of the stall-fed animals, he seemed to think, was not quite equal to that of the brook-caught fish.

The Judge was so infirm that he was not able to go over the farm with us, but we learned from him, and from his son, something of the system of husbandry pursued upon these broad acres. Formerly he devoted a good deal of attention to the raising of grain, having sometimes acres under the plow, and a crop of 3500 bushels of wheat in a season. But now the farm is principally devoted to grazing, and sheep and neat cattle were the favorite stock. They had some twenty-five hundred of the former, and seven to eight hundred of the latter. They buy more or less in the spring, and sell in the fall, for beef. Nothing is done for these pastures, to return to the soil what is taken from them, in the wool and lambs of the sheep, and in the flesh and bones of the cattle.

However profitable this system may be for the present generation, it is quite manifest that it is bad policy for posterity. The soil is not a well to give forth its treasures forever, without replenishing. What is returned to the soil, in the droppings of the cattle, is no compensation for the flesh and bones every year carried off in stock. This course is stripping the soil of bone-earth and potash, which another generation must supply, if they would keep good their inheritance. It now takes about two acres to pasture an animal through the summer, on an average; and it must have been originally very fine soil to do this much, after a generation of cropping.

Good husbandry would require that a portion of the profits of these acres should be returned to the soil, in the shape of ashes, guano, bone dust, or super-phosphate of lime. It should be the aim of every tiller of the soil, to enrich his farm as well as himself, and to leave the soil, as well as society, the better for his influence. This policy is better calculated to make men, and to build up the State, than the skinning process, which so many are contented to pursue.

On the whole, we are not pleased with large farms, and with the style of farming which a large landowner is so strongly tempted to pursue. They are pernicious to the soil, a bad thing for the social weal, and not in keeping with our free institutions. No man with capital, and labor, in any desired amount, will be likely to farm a thousand acres as well as he would one hundred. The soil, almost inevitably, would be impoverished. But even if intelligent and liberal in his application of manures, the labor necessary to work these thousand acres, would be far less valuable to society. The laborers would generally be kept in a position of toil, and rarely rise to the position of

landholders. But as the tillers of their own soil, their skill and ingenuity would be taxed, their self-respect be fostered, and they would make men of intelligence and enterprise, such as the State could rely upon in every emergency. The system of large landed estates works badly in European countries, and badly in our own Southern States. The tendency in New-England is to the division and sub-division of farms, and we hail it with satisfaction. The freeholder with fifty acres, near by a thriving village for a market, is far better off than with five hundred acres remote from market, and the necessity of raising cattle or grain as the only methods of getting money. There is no good reason why this tendency should not continue to prevail among these hill and valleys, until New-England shall rival the Old, in her wealth and population. We have the soil and the men. Time will give us the capital and the skill, and we trust our institutions of religion and learning will give us a disposition to realize a beauty of physical culture, and a perfection of social life, such as the world has never witnessed. May the millenium of our art be hastened!

Burlington, Vt., June 15, 1854.

For the American Agriculturist.
TO BOIL RICE.

WHAT you say, Mr. Editor, on page 233 of the *American Agriculturist*, about cooking rice is very good, so far as it goes, but you omitted to inform such of your readers as are ignorant of the fact, that one of the greatest modern improvements is to be found in using a vessel such as I shall endeavor to describe. It is a double tin vessel, a saucepan within a saucepan. These are made like an ordinary tin pail, each with a wire handle over the top, and a wooden hand piece. The outer vessel is furnished with a supply tube on the outside, which permits water to pass to the bottom, and steam to escape. The inner saucepan fits into the outer about four-fifths down, the remaining fifth is left for water. This saucepan has a cover with a small pipe in center to carry off steam. It is needless to add that this arrangement entirely prevents burning at the bottom, and although a little slower than the old system, is altogether better, and for rice, hominy, mush, and all such food, it is so superior to all other modes of cooking that it only needs a trial to insure its universal adoption. I find it is generally called Hecker's farmer boiler, from having been first invented for this purpose. Mrs. M.—.

HOW TO GET RID OF FLIES.

It was on a subject of general interest that Mr. Spence wrote, when he communicated to the Entomological Society the account of a mode employed by a friend of his in Florence to remove this drawback to the comfort of existence. He tells us that his curiosity was greatly excited on being told by a gentleman residing in the neighborhood of that city, that for two or three years he had entirely succeeded in excluding flies from his apartments, though allowing the windows to be open wide for the admission of air. While the sitting and dining-rooms of his neighbors were swarming with them, a strict search was necessary to detect even two or three in his apartments. The possibility of excluding flies from a room where the windows were wide open was explained by the curious fact, that flies will not pass through the meshes of a net,

even though those meshes are more than an inch in diameter. The plan of this gentleman was simply to suspend a net made of light-colored thread to the outside of the window, and although every mesh was large enough, not only to admit one fly, but several flies with expanded wings, to pass through at the same moment, yet from some inexplicable dread of venturing across the mesh-work, these insects were effectually excluded. It is necessary to state, that in order for this plan to succeed, it is essential that the light enter the room on one side only, for if there be an opposite side-window, the flies pass through the net without scruple. The fact of these insects being excluded by the simple means above stated (when the room is lighted from one side only,) has been repeatedly noticed and confirmed. Nor are we dependent only on account of this fact as received from a foreign country; it has been noticed and confirmed also by observers in England.

Dr. Stanley gives an account, in the "Transactions of the Entomological Society," of some experiments entered on by him, in order to the satisfactory investigation of this singular discovery.—*Bohn's Pictorial Calendar.*

Scrap-Book.

A SUMMER HYMN.

It is summer on the meadows,
And the earth is bright with shadows
Of the sunbeams floating lightly o'er the sky:
The bells are gaily ringing,
And they mingle with the singing
Of the lark that, ever singing, soars on high.

All is brightness—all is beauty—
To rejoice now is a duty—
Let us fill our hearts with gladness to the brim;
It is flowing o'er the land,
Scattered freely from His hand—
Let our songs of blessing sweetly flow to him.

To Him, our God, who reigns
Over hill and sunny plains,
We will rejoice with joy exceedingly,
For we know our Heavenly Father
Hath spread, that we might gather,
This banquet of delight, so full and free.

Let us wander o'er the mountains,
Let us rest beside the fountains,
And taste the balmy odors breathing round:
While in garments rich and golden,
Royal robes, rare, and olden,
The Monarch of the day is robed and crowned.

At noon, it is too bright
To roam beneath his light—
We will seek the shelter of the leafy grove;
There, a mossy couch is spread
For our pleasure in the shade,
Till evening tempt us forth again to rove.

On a crimson throne of splendor,
The sun listens to the tender,
Soft farewells of the zephyrs, low and sweet;
Then sinks into the ocean
With a slow and graceful motion,
While the white-browed waves are crowding round
his feet.

BRIGHT AND GLOOMY HOURS.—Ah! this beautiful world. Indeed I know not what to think of it. Sometimes it is all gladness and sunshine, and heaven itself is not far off. And then it changes suddenly, and is dark and sorrowful and the clouds shut out the sky. In the lives of the saddest of us there are bright days, and when we feel as if we could take the great world in our arms. Then come the gloomy hours when the fire will neither burn in our hearts nor on

our hearth; and all within and without is dismal, cold and dark. Believe me, every heart has its secret sorrow which the world knows not, and oftentimes we call a man cold when he is only sad.—*Longfellow.*

AMERICAN INGENUITY.

FROM an article in the *Giornale di Rome* upon the Great Exhibition of 1851, we copy the following:

"Let us take a brief survey of American eccentricities in the Palace. First of all, cast your eyes open that ease—it is no larger than a portmanteau—upon it, and you will find therein an entire house of *caoutchouc*, which you may erect, wherever your roving fancy may lead you, upon a very slight foundation, which folds up into the smallest possible compass, no bigger than an umbrella. All necessary furniture for the establishment is packed in the same case—to wit, an excellent elastic mattress which you may blow up at pleasure; small packets also, which with a breath you may convert into most commodious cushions. Is the evening fine and starlit? Take that long band—it may be easily inflated into a luxurious sofa, upon which yourself and your whole family may sit at ease. In the course of your peregrinations, do you suddenly encounter a broad river, whose waters bar your further progress? You may navigate the stream; lay hold of that *paletot*—you never met with its equal before—it is no bigger than an ordinary *Mackintosh*—you would take it to be one—you may see one like it every day in Hyde Park, or in the Champs Elysees; no dandy appears without one. But feel in one of the pockets—you will find therein a small pair of bellows; apply the tube to a little opening, and suddenly your *paletot* swells out, changes its shape, and is in a trice transmagnified, to all intents and purposes, into an excellent serviceable boat. A couple of oars lie hidden at the bottom of the wonderful case—you embark, seating yourself upon the same serviceable case in which your house is contained—you pass the river, and your canoe resumes its original form. According to the temperature of the atmosphere it remains on your shoulders, or disappears into its hiding-place—from the *container* becoming the *contained*."

EXTRAORDINARY YIELD OF PIGS.—The *San Jose Telegraph*, a short time ago, stated that a sow in that neighborhood had brought forth at one litter 42 pigs. The same paper has since been informed that 36 are now living. This remarkable physiological fact is undoubtedly true; the sow, at one litter, gave birth to 42 pigs. The *Stockton Republican* says: "A French gentleman, formerly a resident of Chile, knew a sow to produce at one parturition 40 pigs; and we have learned that, in another instance, in this city, 32 pigs at one litter have been produced. California is ahead of the rest of the world, certainly, not only in the vegetable, but in the animal kingdom; and we should not be at all surprised to find, that after the Anglo-American race becomes fully adapted to the country and climate that the natural and ordinary product of the race should be *doublets*."

OH! LADIES.—An exchange paper says—one would suppose that the enjoyment of sewing was the most peaceful and quiet occupation in the world; and yet it is absolutely horrifying to hear ladies talk of Stiletos, bodkins, gatherings, surgings, hemmings, gorings, cuttings, whippings, lacings, cuffings and bastings! What a list of abominables.

A WITTY WITNESS.—A gentleman by the name of Slaughter, living at a distance from this place being subpoenaed as a witness in a case pending in our Circuit Court; and being about to marry a Miss Lamb, writes the Court that he "cannot attend as a witness this Court, as he expects to *Slaughter a Lamb* next Sunday."—*Montgomery (Ala.) Journal.*

OBJECTS OF PITY.

OUR pity is often moved in behalf of rich men, and particularly those who belong to the upper ten. Instead of comforts, they have only the luxuries of life—instead of personal independence, a slavish dependence on the tyrannous fashions of the day. Summer comes, and most men of moderate means can stay in the city, and enjoy the privileges which summer much more than winter affords. The rich must lock up their mansions and be off. The "season opens in June or July—they must not be seen here a week to enjoy it. Fond as they are of music, crazy as they are for the opera, they must pack up and trudge at the very time that the concert and opera season opens. While they stay they cannot furnish their houses as they like. Fashion fits up their parlors to suit the taste of Mrs. Grundy, and upholders their tea-rooms just as Miss Upton orders. They cannot walk in the most pleasant avenues, nor take their children to the Elysian fields, because it is common. They cannot go to see the Elephant, or take coffee where it is made better than any where else in the city, because admission to the Elephant is only a shilling, and the coffee is sold so cheap that vulgar folks can afford to buy it. They cannot dress with freedom nor carry a bundle in the street, though it would be a great convenience. Their children cannot go to the best schools because they are free. They cannot hear the best preaching, because the preacher has not the D. D., and his salary is only \$1,000 a year. When the poor are all taken care of, and the Southern slaves all freed, philanthropists must take their case in hand and see what can be done for the miserably rich.—*N. Y. Times.*

OUR SANCTUM—CANARY BIRDS.

WE have in our office two beautiful canary birds that are allowed the liberty of the room. All day long, while we are busily engaged, reading dull political news, or writing dry political articles, these little, twittering, lively fellows are skimming round our head and ears, as briskly and joyfully as though there were no labor in this life, no wearied and troubled souls, and all were gay and happy. Sometimes, when one is a little mischievous, he will perch himself in front of us, and, as we are cogitating, with an anxious countenance on the latest European advices, he will stretch out his little neck, and turning his tiny head from side to side, will look at us, first with one bright, roguish eye, and then with the other, as much as to say, "Come, sir, don't look so sober; leave those old papers and make merry." We almost involuntarily shake our head; the airy being flits away from our sight with a happy chirp, and we resume our labors.

When the canaries can find no other way to attract our attention, they will light on the side of the wafer-box, and contrive to scatter its contents over the paper on which we are writing. They also get among our steel pens, and make a rattling. We have not, as yet, detected them making any attempts at composition, though a friend who happened to see upon our table, the other day, a manuscript, on which we had expended more than usual care, asked, "Have these birds got into the ink, and been running over that paper with their dirty feet?"—*Detroit Daily Advertiser.*

HANNIBAL ON THE ROOSTER.—De rooster am de hen, and aldo he lay no eggs nor hatches no chickens, enny body would tink, by seein' him strut around de barn-yard dat he laid all de eggs and brought up all the chickens. He does his best to make you tink he does it all, for no sooner does a hen drop an egg dan he sets up as loud a cacklin' as de hen herself, in order to pull de wool ober de eyes of us silly fellers, and make us believe de done it, when he am no more capable ob doin' the same than I am. How much like some lazy husband in dis kon-

gregation I could menshun, who let der wives do all de work, and take care ob de family, while dey do all de cacklin'!

ENGLISH AND IRISH INNS.

THE following contrast between English and Irish inns, by a gentleman writing from Limerick, we extract from the *Dublin Evening Mail*.

There is something very refreshing in the plenty and courtesy of the Irish inns; yes, and in the cleanliness too, after the dirt, the boorishness and the starvation of those in England. I say nothing about the prices, which are 25 per cent. less. English inns are a disgrace to the country. From the landlord down to the potboy, every face has an air of hungry wolfishness. You feel on entering that you are among enemies, and on leaving you do not know whether your pocket, your stomach, or your temper has suffered most. A dirty bed-room, without any of the necessities for dressing, is 2s.; a ha'porth of bacon, under a huge tin cover, and a rotten egg are a "breakfast, 2s.;" a biscuit and a glass of ale, "lunch, 9d.;" a glass of beer at dinner is "pale ale, 6d.;" a lump of a horse, called a beef-steak, and a penny tart, baked last week, are "dinner, 3s. 6d.;" a cup of tea at 3s. 4d. per lb., is "tea, 1s. 6d.;" and if you don't wish to enjoy all this in a foul-smelling, three-cornered cellar, called one day "coffee-room," and another "commercial-room," as suits, you have "fire, 2s.," "wax candles (at seven pence per pound,) 2s." One shudders as one goes in, and curses as one comes out.

The above is very different from our experience in English inns. We have always found kind attention, neatness, abundance, and moderate charges taking every thing into consideration. Generally their charges are about twice as high as in America.

THE FAST MEN.—In his lately published volumes of lectures on "the moral aspects of city life," Rev. E. H. Chapin says of Young America: "There are young men, whose sole conception of enjoyment is concentrated in the word 'Fast'—who grow fast, live fast, go fast on the track of destruction, by their own folly for a locomotive, and champagne and brandy for the steam-power; converting themselves into liquor casks, propping up door-posts, hanging over railings, and startling the dull car of night with rickety melodies and drunken war-whoops. There are others, half fob and half ruffian, who divide their time between the favorite racer and the pet pugilist, and whose idea of a millennium, probably, would be that of a protracted Fourth of July."

WHAT'S IN A NAME.—Mr. Frog, a tailor, who had left Charleston at the commencement of the war, returned after the capitulation, and got acquainted with a certain J. W. Gibbs, who was requested by Frog to stand as god-father to one of his children, which was agreed to by Gibbs, provided he should have the naming of the child. As they were going to the church, the father asked Gibbs if he thought of a name. "Yes," said Gibbs; "what do you think of our Lieutenant Governor Bull?" "Very good," said the father, "I approve of it very much."

The child was according named Bull. Frog did not immediately think of the drollery of the name, but when he did, he could have killed Gibbs for the imposition on his reliance and friendship.

He thought to have recourse to the Board of police to get permission to re-baptize the child; but when he saw Lieutenant Governor Bull presiding there, he thought it would be an affront to relate the story, therefore he postponed the matter, and the child retains the appellation of Bull Frog.—*Conn. Journal, Feb., 1783.*

A PROMISE.—A promise should be given with caution and kept with care. A promise should be made by the heart and remembered by the head. A promise is the offspring of the intention, and should be nurtured by recollection. A promise and its performance should, like the scales of a true balance, always present a mutual adjustment. A promise delayed is justice deferred. A promise neglected is an untruth told. A promise attended to is a debt settled.

SMALL PIECE.—"You've destroyed my piece of mind, Betsy," said a despairing lover to a truant lass. "It can't do you much harm, John, for 'twas an amazing *small piece* you had any way."

THE TALKERS.—There are two classes of people who find their way through the world without eliciting serious notice—those who say too little and those who talk too much. There is still another class—a fusion of the above-mentioned classes who *talk* a great deal, but *say* nothing.

SELLING ASSES.—A peasant went into a large city, and, among other objects that struck his fancy, was arrested by a banking office, where he saw people go out and in, without getting any goods, apparently, as in other goods. He ventured to enter and ask the teller what was sold there. "Asses' heads," was the sneering answer. "What a business you must have!" said the rustic; "I see you have but one left."

NOT WELL PAID.—It would often be better not to attempt to reward a brave action, than to reward it ill. A soldier had his two arms carried off at the wrists by a shot. His colonel offered him a crown. "It was not my gloves, but my hands, that I lost, colonel," said the poor soldier reproachfully.

TO PRESERVE YOUNG CHICKENS.—Keep them in coops raised some inches from the ground until they are six or eight weeks old; if they droop after this, the next hour of warm sunshine will bring them up again. A correspondent says the last time he tried to raise them on the ground, he lost 59 out of 60; he has often raised 60 or 70 at a time since without losing one, simply by cooping them away from the ground until six weeks old.

NUMBER OF EGGS imported into Great Britain, the month ending, May fifth, 1853, 14,950,407; May fifth, 1854, 15,204,441.—Taken for home consumption in the month ending, May fifth, 1853, 14,999,967; May fifth, 1854, 15,269,601.

COWS POISONED WITH SAFFRON.—On Wednesday last, Mr. Richard Greaves, farmer, near Northwood-heath Gate, parish of Kings, Norton, turned sixteen cows into one of his meadows, where a quantity of saffron grows. All the animals were immediately taken ill, and eleven died in the course of the same day.—*Worcester (Eng.) Chronicle.*

As we were taking our usual morning promenade, yesterday, we noticed a sign stuck on the shutter of a grocery store which reads as follows: "Hams and cigars smoked and unsmoked; wholesale and halfsale by the quantity according to the price."

TEA IN AMERICA.—The *Dunkirk Journal* says that a gentleman passed through that village, *en route* for Cincinnati, with some twelve Chinese tea culturists, for the purpose of testing the practicability of growing tea in the vicinity of Cincinnati.

If you have a friend that will reprove your faults and foibles, consider you enjoy a blessing which the President of the United States cannot enjoy.

SON OF A GUN.—When Falstaff calls his friend "Mine Ancient Pistol," does he intend to intimate that respectable individual was an old son of a gun?

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare ar-

ticles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Our advices from England are as late as the 17th June. Unfavorable accounts are brought of the harvest in France; the consequence is, considerable speculative demand for Breadstuffs, and a slight advance in Grain and Flour. Prices here are not yet fully settled since receipt of this news.

Cotton and Southern products are about the same as per our last.

The Weather has been hot and showery the past week, and every thing is growing with great rapidity in this vicinity. In the western part of this State they have suffered some from drought—they have rains now.

The crops on the whole are very promising. Wheat has been nearly all harvested south of 39 degrees north latitude, and notwithstanding the destruction from the fly, rust, &c., will prove more than an average crop—particularly in North Carolina, and farther South. Rye turns out well, and corn and other things are very promising.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 1, 1854.

THERE are few changes in the prices from last week's report. Some articles in full season are lower. Green peas are scarce. String beans quite plenty. New potatoes coming in plentifully and getting a little cheaper. Southern apples (new) are also becoming quite common at reasonable prices, \$4 50 to \$5 per barrel.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 1, 1854.

IN consequence of our early issue, noticed elsewhere, we must anticipate Monday's report. We have visited all the markets to-day, and find the number of animals on hand and expected to-morrow very large. Present prices are low, even lower than on Monday last, and there is little prospect of an immediate advance. About 10,000 sheep are reported in market to-day, which is an unusually large number.

The high prices that happened to prevail a few weeks since, gave an unhealthy impetus to the cattle trade, and it will take some weeks yet for prices to settle to anything like steadiness.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 75 @ 5 51½
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50 @ —
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	1 lb. — 29 @ 30
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ — 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	1 chaldron — @ 9 —
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....	8	8	8	8
Middling.....	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair.....	10½	10½	10½	11
Fair.....	11	11½	11½	12½

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth.....	12 yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....	— @ —
Dundee.....	— @ —

Coffee.

Java, White.....	1 lb. — 14 @ — 14½
Mocha.....	— 13½ @ — 14
Brazil.....	— 10½ @ — 12
Maracaibo.....	— 12 @ — 12½
St. Domingo..... (cash).....	— 9½ @ — 10½

Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	1 lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ — 20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts.....	1 gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....	— 20 @ — 28
Phials.....	— 4 @ — 16

Flax.

Jersey.....	1 lb. — 8 @ — 9
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Feathers.

Live Geese, prime.....	1 lb. — 47 @ — 48
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Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	1 bbl. 6 37½ @ 7 —
Superfine No. 2.....	6 75 @ 7 —
State, common brands.....	6 50 @ 7 75
State, Straight brand.....	7 — @ 7 25
State, favorite brands.....	7 50 @ 7 75
Western, mixed do.....	6 12½ @ 7 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7 37½ @ 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 81½ @ 8 —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	7 37½ @ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43½ @ 9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	8 — @ 8 37½
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 50 @ 10 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 25 @ 10 25
Genesee, fancy brands.....	8 — @ 9 —
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 — @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond).....	7 25 @ 7 81½
Brandywine.....	8 87½ @ 9 12
Georgetown.....	8 87½ @ 9 12
Petersburgh City.....	8 87½ @ 9 12
Richmond Country.....	8 62 @ 8 87½
Alexandria.....	8 62 @ 8 87½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 62 @ 8 87½
Rye Flour.....	5 25 @ 5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 87½ @ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 25 @ 5 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	15 50 @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	1 bush. 2 25 @ 2 35
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 88 @ 1 95
Wheat, Southern, White.....	2 — @ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 — @ 2 10
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 15 @ 2 25
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 46 @ 1 80
Rye, Northern.....	1 15 @ —
Corn, Unsound.....	— @ — 79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	— 62 @ — 83
Corn, Round White.....	— 62 @ — 84
Corn, Southern White.....	— 62 @ — 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	— 65 @ — 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	— 60 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	— 66 @ — 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	— 95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	— 60 @ — 62
Oats, New-Jersey.....	— 50 @ — 51
Oats, Western.....	— 53 @ — 54
Oats, Penna.....	— 47 @ — 49
Oats, Southern.....	— 42 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush. 2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 bush. 1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1 lb. — 23 @ — 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	— 21 @ — 23

Hay, for Shipping:

North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 57½ @ — 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	1 ton. 265 — @ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	1 lb. — 15½ @ —
Sisal.....	— 10 @ — 14½
Sunn.....	— 5½ @ —
Italian.....	1 ton, 290 — @ 300 —
Jute.....	120 — @ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	220 — @ —
American, do., Dressed.....	250 — @ 250 —
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.

1853.....	1 lb. — 28 @ — 30
1852.....	— 18 @ — 20

Nails.

Cut, 4d to 60d.....	1 lb. — 4½ @ — 5
Wrought, 6d to 20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	1 260 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	1 bbl. 3 — @ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 57½
Resin, White.....	1 250 lb. 2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gall. — 65 @ — 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	1 ton, — @ —
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Thick, Round, Country.....	@28	—
Thin Oblong Country.....	@33	—
Plaster Paris.		
Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 ton, 3 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@ 3 62½
Provisions.		
Beef, Mess, Country.....	3 bbl. 11 50	@ 12 50
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	@ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	@ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@ 17 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	@ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	—	@ 16 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	3 tce. 22 75	@ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	3 bbl. 14 37	@ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	@ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 88	@ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	3 lb. 10½	@ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½	@ 9 —
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 7½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½	@ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	3 bbl. 13 —	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9 —	@ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	19 —	@ 21 —
Butter, Ohio.....	12 —	@ 15 —
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16 —	@ 19 —
Butter, Canada.....	12 —	@ 15 —
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5 —	@ 9 —

Saltpetre.		
Refined.....	6½	@ 8 —
Crude, East India.....	7 —	@ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5 —	@ 5½

Seeds.		
Clover.....	3 lb. —	@ 7 — 9
Timothy, Mowed.....	3 tce. 14 —	@ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 —	@ 20 —
Flax, American, Rough.....	3 bush. —	@ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@ —

Salt.		
Turks Island.....	3 bush. —	@ 48 —
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	3 sack, 1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@ 1 75

Sugar.		
St. Croix.....	3 lb. —	@ —
New-Orleans.....	4 —	@ 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@ 6 —
Porto Rico.....	4½	@ 6½
Havana, White.....	7½	@ 8 —
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	—	@ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Leaf.....	9½	@ —
do, do, Crushed.....	9½	@ —
do, do, Ground.....	8½	@ —
do, (A) Crushed.....	9 —	@ —
do, 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@ none.
Manilla.....	5½	@ —
Brazil White.....	6½	@ —
Brazil, Brown.....	5 —	@ 7 —

Tallow.		
American, Prime.....	3 lb. —	@ 11½ @ 12½

Tobacco.		
Virginia.....	3 lb. —	@ —
Kentucky.....	7 —	@ 10 —
Mason County.....	6½	@ 11 —
Maryland.....	—	@ —
St. Domingo.....	12 —	@ 18 —
Cuba.....	18½	@ 23½
Yara.....	40 —	@ 45 —
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 —	@ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15 —	@ 20 —
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 —	@ 60 —
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½	@ 15 —

Wool.		
American, Saxony Fleece.....	3 lb. —	@ 47 @ 50
American, Full-blood Merino.....	42 —	@ 44 —
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	36 —	@ 38 —
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	30 —	@ 32 —
Extra, Pulled.....	40 —	@ 42 —
Superfine, Pulled.....	34 —	@ 36 —
No. 1. Pulled.....	28 —	@ 30 —

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fully packed for transporting any distance.
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UNCLE SAM'S FARM FENCE, by A. D. MILNE. Price 75 cts.
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Sent by mail free of Postage. For sale, by booksellers gen-
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GREAT SALE

OF IMPROVED SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE.—The
subscriber will sell at public auction on Wednesday, the
18th of July next, at the Yellow Springs, in Green county,
Ohio, his entire Herd of Durham Short-horns, consisting of
about 50 head of different ages and sexes of the choicest ani-
mals to be found in our country.

There has been a want of care in registering them for a
number of years, so that their Pedigrees cannot be given
with precision. Their character is, however, widely known
as being perhaps the most celebrated Herd in America.

The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, on six
months credit for approved paper, or 10 per cent. off for cash.
The Yellow Springs is of easy access, being on the Little
Miami Railroad—9 miles S. W. of Springfield—9 miles N. E.
of Xenia, and 75 miles N. E. of Cincinnati.

41-44 WILLIAM NEFF.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER
keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the follow-
ing valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c.
Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter
should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing
most valuable improvements.

Snout Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general
use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-
presses, combining improvements which make them by far
the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment
of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the
United States. These embrace 1st, The Chain Power, of my own
manufacture, both single and double geared, for one and two
horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in run-
ning, strength, and economy. They are universally approved
wherever they have been tried. 2d, The Bogardus power, for
one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron,
and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d, Eddy's Circular Wrought
Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and
favorite power. 4th, Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to
four horses. 5th, Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two
horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6
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Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF
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WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-
chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber
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CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EX-
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DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-
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with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESS-
IVE Power Presses, combining improvements which
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THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF
Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight
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These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 10¼, 11¼, 12¼, 14, 15, 18, 18½,
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CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS.
Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.

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Guano, just received in store
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

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WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COM-
pany, 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the
hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years,
and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The
Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with
that increased confidence in their merits which the united
testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and
confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the
principles on which they are made being exclusively our
own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are
the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with
which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

2. The perfect manner in which the operator is enabled
to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest
linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work
can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even
those of the most delicate constitution to use them without
injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more
particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags,
and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited
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M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA-
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working machinery, of the most approved style, simple
construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in
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cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet,
and carpenter work, &c., &c. Also, some machines of pecu-
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making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any
width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with
relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing
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Messenger and Abdalla horses, together with good draught
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SPRING WHEAT.—Black Sea Spring, Tea Spring, Golden Drop,
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SEED OATS, very superior.—French Oats, Poland Oats, Potato
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GRASS SEEDS.—Ray Grass, Sweet Vernal, Orchard Grass,
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SON & Co., No. 89 Canal street, Importers and Manufac-
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housekeepers to their stock of new goods, viz., Ivory Handle
Cutlery, Fine Trays Plaited, Britannia and Enamel Ware,
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Baskets. Persons about purchasing a new outfit will find it
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SON & HUMPHREY, 379 Broadway, (corner White street.)
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The attention of builders, shippers, and others, is invited
to the stock of Doors, Windows, and Blinds, which I offer,
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Fulton street, Brooklyn, is prepared to give his per-
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who are not able to collect their rents except at very great
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SEED BUCKWHEAT for sale by
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A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbairn's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.
CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantino, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.
BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.
BOREROLE or KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
CAULIFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, SLEKLY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.
CRESS.—Curled or Peppercress, Water or Winter.
CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.
EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White.
ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.
CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.
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TURNIPS.—All of the varieties.
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TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.
LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.
MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantaloup, Large Musk.
RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.
CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charwood's Dutch.
RHUBARB.—Early Robolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-3f

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ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 44.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

WHEN SHOULD CROPS BE GATHERED.

SOME SCIENCE AND SOME PRACTICAL HINTS, WHICH EVERY FARMER SHOULD UNDERSTAND AND PRACTISE UPON.

The prevailing opinion is, that grass, and especially grain crops, should not be cut till ripe; or whatever may be the opinion, such is the general practice. This is an error, and one of no little consequence; and we offer some considerations, which, if understood, will, we trust, set this matter in a clearer light. Let us first look at one or two lessons plainly told us by chemistry.

Wood, starch, sugar and gum are almost exactly alike in their composition. The same elements that put together in one form produce sugar, if arranged differently would make wood, and if arranged in still other methods, they would produce starch or gum. To illustrate; suppose four men should each have 100,000 bricks, 1000 bushels of sand, 600 bushels of lime, 20,000 feet of lumber, including beams, boards, shingles, &c., three hundred pounds of nails, and 100 lbs of unmixed paints of two or three different colors. Now suppose these four men, having precisely the same amounts of the different materials or elements, set about putting up four structures, each having a different object in view. One might construct an elegant cottage dwelling, the second a church, the third a barn, and the fourth a prison; and by mixing and applying the paints differently, each of these structures would differ from the others so much in form and color, that one might be supposed to be built of stone, another of brick, a third of iron, and a fourth of wood, and they would be as unlike in form, color, and outward appearance, as starch, gum, sugar, and wood. Either of these buildings might be taken down, and by simply re-arranging the materials, be changed to the form, shape, and color of one of the other buildings, and be made like it in every particular. Just so can a pound of wood be changed to a pound of sugar. We have often taken a board weighing a pound, and by a chemical process rearranged the elements, and changed the same board to a pound of sugar. Just so a pound of starch, gum, or sugar, can be changed to a pound of wood. By artificial means this change is somewhat expensive, but in the natural laboratory of the cells and tubes of a plant, it is daily going on upon a large scale, although the elements are in themselves so small, that the change is not perceptible to the human vision.

We are not stating theories but absolute facts. While a stalk or grain is unripe it contains but little woody fibre, and its pores or cells are filled with sugar, starch and gum. The presence of sugar is readily perceived by the sweet taste of soft kernels of corn and other grains, and it is also found abundantly in the sap of the stalks. The starch and gum are not so readily perceived by the taste though they are easily shown to be present. Now as the grain and stalks ripen a large portion of the starch, gum and sugar is changed into woody fibre. If the natural growth of the plant be arrested by cutting it, this change is stopped, and it dries up, with its pores filled up with the starch, gum and sugar, and there is comparatively little hard woody matter.

But we all know that the three substances first named are digestible, nourishing articles of food, while the fourth—woody fibre—is comparatively indigestible, and is on this account little nourishing. Here, then, is a plain reason why all such grasses and grains, as are designed for food for animals, should be gathered before they are fully ripe, that is, while they contain a large amount of digestible matter. Wheat, for example, if cut eight or ten days before fully ripe, contains a large proportion of starch, with a thin skin, and will yield a large amount of flour; but when it is fully ripe it is covered with a thick, hard, woody skin, or bran, which has been formed out of a part of its starch, and it will then yield a much smaller proportion of flour. The same may be said of its sugar and gum. This reasoning applies equally to other grains as well as to straw, corn-stalks, grasses, &c.

Those portions of the grain which are to be used solely for reproducing the plant—and this is the natural design of all seeds—may be left to ripen naturally. The woody coating is designed as a protecting covering.

Having thus endeavored to state very briefly some of the reasons for cutting grain early—and it must be interesting to every one to understand these reasons—we will close this article with two or three rules which are not only sustained by theory, but have been fully proved by careful practice and experiment.

1st. All grasses should be cut as soon as possible after flowering. Much more than is gained in weight after this, is lost by the conversion of the nourishing substances into hard, woody matter.

2d. Corn, wheat, and all other grains designed for food, should be gathered eight to twelve days before fully ripe. A simple method of determining this, is to try the kernels with the thumb nail. Let the gathering commence immediately after the "milk" begins to harden,

but while the kernel still yields to a gentle pressure of the nail.

An acre of wheat, that if cut when fully ripe would yield 800 lbs. of fine flour, will, if cut ten days earlier, yield from 850 to 1000 lbs. of flour of a better quality, while the straw will be much more valuable for feeding.

An acre of grass, which when cut fully ripe would yield 1000 lbs. of nourishing digestible materials, and 2000 lbs. of woody matter, will, if cut 12 days earlier, yield from 1500 to 1800 lbs. of nourishing matter, and only 1200 to 1500 lbs. of woody materials.

THE BEST HOGS FOR BACON.

DR. LEE, in the *Southern Cultivator* asserts, that "the Leicester hog, as improved by the celebrated BAKEWELL, is a better bacon animal than either the Berkshire, Northampton, Herefordshire, or Suffolk." We should be glad if the Doctor would give us his proof and authority for such an assertion. We know the Leicester, the Suffolk, and the Berkshire well—have bred them long, and seen many of other's breeding—but this is the first time we ever heard the assertion, that the Leicester made the best bacon. For bacon and hams, we believe we may say without the fear of contradiction, from any experienced pork packer, that the Berkshire is the best breed in existence. The simple reason is, his sides are better marbled, and his hams are more full of lean, tender, juicy meat.

The Doctor recommends the Woburn hog to a correspondent. We should be glad to come across a genuine Woburn, as perfected and bred by the Duke of Bedford, on his estate at Woburn. Thirteen years ago, the agent of his estates informed us in England, that the breed had run out there for many years—and he did not know of one any where in the kingdom—and did not believe that they any longer existed.

CULTIVATION OF FLAX.

WE make some extracts from an article in the *Mark Lane Express*, urging English farmers to turn their attention to flax and hemp. This confirms what we have already said in reference to this subject, and it should awaken our farmers and manufacturers to the importance of the present crisis for establishing a valuable branch of industry in our midst. The article commences:

In consequence of the war with Russia, from which the principle portion of our supply of hemp and flax is drawn, the energetic people of the United States are turning their attention to the growth of hemp. That flax will, without doubt, be taken up with equal alacrity, both there and in British America.

With our usual deliberate and conservative mode of proceeding, and our veneration for things as they are, we shall probably follow, in this matter, the same course of action which has characterized the education question, the sanitary question, and the agricultural application of the refuse of towns. We shall discuss it for the next twenty years, proclaim the attempt to be visionary, theoretical, hopeless; and shall only set ourselves at work in earnest to grow a larger breadth of flax by the time peace shall be proclaimed, and the Americans shall be in possession of the void which Russia has left in our market.

We sincerely hope the prophecy may be fulfilled, and that the energy of our people will take full advantage of the opportunity now offered them to fill the void.

Our importation of flax, for the ten years ending 1851, amounted to 70,000 tons annually. In the three years 1840, 1841, 1842, the average annual importation was 62,500 tons. For the three years 1848, 1849, 1850, it had increased to 83,800 tons. The difference may be considered equal to the produce of 84,000 acres. The number of spindles employed in the United Kingdom in spinning flax amounted, in 1851, to 1,068,000; of which Ireland had 500,000, Scotland 303,000, and 265,000. The greatest number of spindles out of Britain is in France, which has 350,000; but on the continent, in general a vast amount of flax continues to be spun by hand. Belgium has 100,000 spindles, Holland only 6,000, Russia 50,000, Austria 30,000, the States of the Zollverein, 80,000, Switzerland 12,000, and the United States of America 15,000.

America is our best customer for linen. Thirty-nine millions of people in the States consume annually more than two yards each, to the value of 1s. 3½d. sterling; Canada takes to the value of 1s. 6½d. per head; while Europe, with a population of 228,000,000, takes only 1-38th of a yard each. The difference between the demand from the New World and the Old, arises from two causes—the first is the pertinacity with which high duties on imported linen are maintained in most of the countries of Europe; the second is the preference for cotton garments which prevails in Asia and Africa.

Besides the extensive and continually-increasing quantities of flax fibre which we receive from other countries, we import annually 650,000 quarters of linseed, and 70,000 tons of oil-cake. As one of the first commercial effects of the war, our flax mills are running short time for want of flax; and in addition to the loss which our farmers will sustain from a diminished supply, and an increased price of guano, they will soon suffer from a deficiency of oil-cake. These difficulties must be overcome by an increased growth of flax, and the consumption by cattle on the land of linseed grown upon it.

Let it be borne in mind, that besides this large importation into the United Kingdom, there was grown in Ireland alone, last season, over *forty thousand tons* of dressed flax, the produce of 175,000 acres, which gave (estimated) employment to 56,000 persons *for one year*, whose wages amounted, even at their low rates, to five millions of dollars.

Again, look at the large amount of seed and oil-cake, which would be much more largely consumed, if the price ruled moderately and regularly. From such statistics an idea may better be formed of the extent of the flax and linen trade.

It will strike some of our readers with astonishment, that in the United States we only run 15,000 spindles for flax, against 1,068,000 spindles in the United Kingdom. Again we say, why should this be?

The article closes as follows:

The great obstacle to the growth of flax in England, is the want of an intermediate interest to buy the straw from the grower, and to prepare the fibre for the spinner. Conducted on the old system, it is only adapted to small occupations, like those of Belgium and Ireland. Even in Ireland, the want of this intermediate interest is strongly felt, and strenuous exertions are being made to supply it. New processes of preparing the fibre are moreover being introduced, which cannot be carried on upon the farm, but require separate establishments, and which appear likely to supersede the old method of steeping, just as the steam-driven spindles and power-looms have superseded the spinning-wheel and hand-loom.

Two years ago the most promising of these new processes appeared to be that of Schenck, which consisted in steeping the flax in hot water, and thus effected, in from 72 to 69 hours, what under the old system occupied from two to three weeks. In 1852, 20 reterries on this system were established in Ireland, besides several in England.

Since then, two other processes have been patented, which, as far as trials on a small scale have gone, appear to be superior to Schenck's, both as regards the saving of time and expense. One of these is by Watts. It consists of steaming the straw instead of steeping. The other method is Buchanan's, who operates by means of repeated immersions (about 10) in hot water, kept by a very ingenious contrivance from exceeding a certain temperature. The process is conducted by means of cheap and simple machinery, by which labor is saved, the risk of loss from carelessness avoided, and the time required for the preparation of the fibre is reduced to 12 hours. The system is now being tested on a commercial scale in Scotland.

It has been well observed that the chief impediment in the growth of flax, consists in the question, "Who is to begin?" The farmer does not grow flax for the want of the reterry, and the reterry is not established for want of the flax. Another difficulty arises out of the continued improvements which are going on in the processes for preparing the fibre, and the perplexity which this occasions among those who are disposed to embark in the undertaking, as to which they shall adopt. The scarcity of flax, however, which the war is producing, will probably lead to a cutting of the knot. The manufacturers, in their eagerness to obtain a supply, will be inclined to make a little dash in establishing reterries.

They will commence with Schenck's as that which has been the most tested; and if they find that either of the new processes prove better, they will, with the usual manufacturing enterprise, re-model their establishments, and adopt the new processes without delay, and regardless of cost.

The manufacturers are the parties who should make the first move, by establishing reterries, and offering a liberal price to the farmers for their straw. The districts best suited to the experiment, are those in which the cultivation of flax formerly flourished, and in which the agricultural population are not wholly strangers to its management.

These remarks apply on this side the Atlantic as well as the other; but let not our farmers be discouraged; already markets are opening for their flax straw in New-York and elsewhere, and machinery is rapidly being perfected which will take the dry straw and in a few hours transform it into dressed flax without breaking the fibre. In other respects our ingenious machinists will soon meet the emergency. We are collecting all the information we can obtain on these points, to lay before our friends on an early day.

Since the above was in type, we notice in our advertising columns, a call for flax straw, to

which we direct the attention of farmers. We would observe that the *dressed* flax will command a much higher price in proportion, and the bulk will of course greatly affect the freight, an important matter to those at a distance.

REVIEW OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

THE following letter from an old subscriber to the *American Agriculturist* is rather flattering, but perhaps it is no more than just. Of that our readers can best judge. We give it as received.

For the American Agriculturist.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—And so you *apologize* for the last number of the *Agriculturist*, because hastily got out in advance, to give your printers (and I hope yourselves also) a holiday.

But to the "apology." Gentlemen, there is no need of that. To my mind this is one of your best numbers; and there is sufficient in it alone to set up half a dozen kindred papers which I could mention, were it not as a certain old lady has declared, that "comparisons is hodosious." Formerly in our club we took nine different agricultural papers, now we only take four, and some of us think if we were reduced to the *Agriculturist* alone, we should not suffer; for we find, sooner or later, that about all worth knowing gets recorded there from other journals, and in addition we have your own editorials, which are seasonable, full, and above all, *perfectly reliable*, which is more than can be said of some others. It is this honest reliability which has secured our confidence so firmly in you. And then there is so much independence in your manner—every thing comes out so plain and matter of fact, and yet so courteously, none need take offence. As an instance of this last, I cannot help adverting to the little article before me, page 264, on "Great Butter Cows." How keenly you smite a big story under the fifth rib—how courteously you put all brother editors on the right track of properly attesting their extraordinary paragraphs—but how awfully you *spit* the Oak's cow. Allow me to say, that was a cruel thrust. Why, did you not know, that this is the big gun of all our agricultural speakers in Massachusetts, whenever they talk upon domestic stock and its pretended improvements? And so you assert that to produce 484½ lbs. of butter in 219 days, "the cow must have been fed on butter!" Gentlemen, gentlemen, take care what you say, for it is on the record that she was fed only on *buttermilk*—though *how much butter* was in this milk, the deponent saith not. Well, I will say no more on this matter, for I suspect you will find you have now raised a hornets nest among us.

To conclude this long letter, will you allow me to say, that I like your "Farm Notes" very well—they are all matters of fact; I also like such descriptions as that of the "Farms of Messrs. Haines;" for we are curious to know not only what our nearer, but more distant neighbors also are doing; besides there are several instructive items mentioned—such as the "Remedies for Blight in Pears," and for "Mildew on Gooseberries"—the manner of "Keeping Poultry," &c.; yet in some other articles I find rather too much of the descriptive. To be sure most of this is correspondence, which perhaps I ought not to judge so severely as I would grave editorials. But I will cease fault-finding. The article on "Spaying" strikes me as particularly valuable. Why should milkmen go through the risk and loss of annual calves for their cows? It seems to me now as a very absurd process, after reading this valuable article. Were I a milkman, I would put the spaying process immediately in practice.

J*** M****.

Plymouth Co., Mass., July 5, 1854.

SHEEP FARMING IN AUSTRALIA.—The extent to which sheep farming has been carried is surprising. In 1852, about 200,000 bales of wool

were sent to this country, which, valued at £20 each, gives a total of £4,000,000. It is scarcely necessary to point out the benefits this pastoral property confers on us. Australia furnishes double the quantity of wool imported from other parts of the globe; and should there be a diminution in the supply, the operation of one of the most important branches of manufacture will be checked, and the comforts of the public considerably abridged.—*The Land of Promise.*

GREEN FODDER.

THE late Col. Pickering, in an address before the Essex Co. Agricultural Society, once said:

"Every farmer knows how eagerly cattle devour the entire plant of the Indian corn in its green state; and land in good condition will produce heavy crops of it. Some years ago, just when the ears were in the milk, I cut close to the ground the plants growing on a measured space, equal as I judged, to the average product of the whole piece; and found that, at the same rate, an acre would yield twelve tons of green fodder; probably a richer and more nourishing food than any other known to the husbandman. And this quantity was the growth of less than four months.

"It has appeared to me that the sort called sweet corn yields stocks of richer juice than the common yellow corn. It is also more disposed to multiply suckers—an additional recommendation to it when planted to be cut in a green state for horses and cattle, and especially for milk cows; and at the time for planting may be so regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures usually fail. I am inclined to doubt whether any other green food will afford butter of equal quality."

Col. Pickering was wont to speak modestly, when others regarded him as good authority. Many things which appeared to him years ago, as important agricultural truths, have since proved such, and among others this of planting corn for green fodder. In connection with Col. Pickering's remarks that the time of planting may be regulated as to furnish supplies of food just when the pastures fail, we would inquire inasmuch as corn-stalks and leaves, well cured, are an excellent winter food for cattle, whether the time of planting could not be regulated with some reference to the prospective wants of the succeeding winter. We accord most heartily with the sentiment of an excellent article in a former number of this paper, by our worthy predecessor, in which it was shown that the farmer should have the general plan of the summer's campaign made out beforehand, should study in the winter, lay his plans for the season, and then carry them out in the summer. We suppose, however, there are exceptions to be made. The clover on a particular field may have failed; or it may have become apparent in time for sowing corn, that the hay crop is going to be short. The farmer therefore will find it convenient with regard to certain fields, not to have his mind unalterably made up till as late as the end of June. To what extent corn fodder is destined to take the place of hay, we are not certain. That it affords an excellent fall feed for dairy purposes there is no doubt; and it is clearly ascertained that it may, on some farms at least, be profitably grown for winter fodder. Much of course depends on the character of the farm, and something we suppose may depend upon the season; we see no reason why, in case of the prospect being dark at the end of June for fall and winter food, the farmer who has land fit for the purpose, should not thrust in a few acres for corn-fodder, when otherwise he would not, to be fed out green in early autumn or to be cured for winter, as the case may seem to require.

The merchant turns quickly in an emergency. To a limited extent, very limited we confess, and yet not so limited as to be unimportant, the farmer, for aught we can see, may do the same. We advise farmers to look at this matter.—*Connecticut Valley Farmer.*

VALUE OF WHEAT BRAN.

M. MOURIÈS has presented to the Academy of Science a memoir on the proximate principles contained in wheat bran, and on the part they play in bread-making and in animal nutrition. Bran contains starch, azotised matter, and a colored pellicle which is considered to be ligneous. Flour from which the bran has not been separated is known to furnish a sort of bread which many physicians prescribe in cases of habitual constipation, and where there is a tendency to congestions on the brain. It is also known, on the authority of Mejdendieff, that dogs live when fed on brown bread, whilst they die when fed exclusively on white bread. What is the reason of this difference? What part does bran play in alimentation. It cannot be solely owing to the nitrogen of its proximate principles; for the relative quantity of the former is small compared with that found in the fine flour. M. Mouriès has discovered that the internal surface of bran contains several azotised principles, the characters and species of which are still to be determined. But these principles combined dissolve in tepid water, and, like diastase,* possess the remarkable property of liquefying starch, converting it into dextrine and sugar; it is therefore principally by inducing a sort of fermentation that bran acts in a peculiar manner in bread making, and afterwards in digestion. Let a certain quantity of common starch, heated to between 104° and 113° Fahr., be divided into two parts. Let water in which bran has been steeped when the water was tepid be added to the first portion, and an equal quantity of distilled water to the second, it will be found that the greater part of the first half of the starch, that to which the bran water was added, will dissolve, whilst the second half will not undergo any change. Water containing iodine will color the first portion purple, and the second blue. One thousand grains of starch in 15,000 grains of water, mixed with 1000 grains of water in which 200 grains of bran had been steeped when tepid, became liquified in 20 minutes at the temperature of 104°. After two hours, the solid residue was 151.3 grains; and the water when evaporated left 850 grains of dextrine and sugar. The active matter of bran-water differs from that of barley or of diastase, inasmuch as its action is destroyed when it is precipitated by alcohol; whereas that of diastase is not. Moreover, to produce the same effect on the former, a temperature of 167° is sufficient; whereas the latter requires from 208° to 212°. The effect of bran in bread is in conformity with the preceding; for 130 parts by weight of this bread, supposed to be dry, pounded with 520 parts of water, readily divides, and at the expiration of three hours, in a temperature of 104°, the mixture assumes a milky appearance and may be filtered. The following are the proportions of soluble and insoluble matter contained in the brown bread:

Soluble matter dried at 212°.....	59.35
Insoluble matter.....	69.75

One hundred and thirty parts of white bread, supposed to be dry, pounded with 520 parts of water, only form, after long trituration, at a temperature of 104°, a half solid mass, represented as follows:

Soluble matter.....	9.03
Insoluble matter.....	120.25

It appears that the action of the bran on the fine flour commences when the paste is being formed, increases whilst the bread is being baked, and is only completed in the stomach. The experiments of M. Mouriès, therefore, explain the difference between brown and white bread by the action of the bran on the starch, the bran being present in the brown bread, and absent in the white bread.—*Comptes Rendus, Nov. 21.*

* The substance contained in malt which converts starch into dextrine and grape sugar. It is said that one pint of diastase will convert into sugar 2000 parts of starch.

THE DOVE-HOUSE PIGEON.

THE prolificacy of pigeons has often been commented on, and as all the early hatched young birds would breed the same year, they would necessarily multiply very fast; but then pigeons have a great many enemies, which keep down any great increase.

Much, too, has been said of the quantity of food they consume; but this subject I consider is greatly overrated. I will content myself by giving one instance of an experiment which I tried. When at school, I was permitted to keep one pair of pigeons; these were common ones; I kept them in a rabbit-hutch, the breeding-place divided by a shelf to make two nests, and they reared a pair of young ones every five or six weeks. While I had them they were fed on tares, which I purchased retail; they always had food and water by them, and cost me, one week with the other, three halfpence per week; they were very fat, and the young grew well. I cannot say if pigeons at liberty would be equally moderate in their demands, but I fancy exercise sharpens their appetites. Dove-cots are common in many parts of the country; they are built of various sizes, shapes, and materials; brick or stone are the best materials, not being so liable to harbor vermin and insects as wood; it must be inaccessible to cats, rats, &c., and kept clean; and as I have shown pigeons occupy two nests at the time with young and eggs, the pigeons should never exceed the number of nests, or much quarrelling and consequent loss ensue; far better to have double the number of nests than pigeons.

Every winter the pigeons should be all caught, by closing the dove-house at night, and the requisite number of pairs let out, being careful to allow a few hens rather than cocks in excess, for an old cock is always a nuisance; better to have half-a-dozen old hens than one old cock, and cocks are generally in excess, because the hens are weaker and more liable to get killed; and though a hen may find no mate in the dove-cot it is very probable she may pick up and bring home some disconsolate bachelor. The cocks and hens may be distinguished, pretty certainly, by a practised eye; the cocks have a bolder look, and are fuller about the checks; the hens look more feminine, and narrower across the base of the beak, and more depressed before the eye. Young birds, too, are preferable to the old; old cocks often being very quarrelsome; but this frequently arises from want of hens.

Almost all the common pigeons are prolific; it is generally in the high-bred and high-fed fancy pigeons, where, perhaps, for many generations no fresh blood has been introduced, that they fail to rear their young; their color has no effect on their breeding capabilities; those that are not related, and whose parents were not related, will be the hardiest and most prolific. From one to four years old is considered their most productive age; hens wear out sooner than cocks. I had a cock that bred well at twelve years old, and a neighbor had one which bred well when twenty years old.

Although naturalists assign the origin of our tame pigeons to the Blue Rock Pigeon, or Rock Dove, I think the chequered Dove-House Pigeon the more probable ancestor. Not only is this pigeon more extensively diffused, but it is very constant to its home; they have been known to return to their former abode the distance of eighty miles. They are not so shy as the Rock, and are very easily tamed, and if properly treated will readily take up their abode where desired; and what makes me incline still more to the Dove-House Pigeons as the origin of our tame or fancy pigeons is, that if the varieties are neglected and permitted to intermingle, the type of the Dove-House Pigeon will be more and more apparent among them. Still I have my doubts if all the fancy pigeons had one common origin; it may be possible, but it does not appear probable.—*B. P. B., in Poultry Chronicle.*

THE MAN WHO ADVERTISED HIS FARM, AND THE MAN THAT DID NOT.

EVERY body is acquainted with Samuel A. Walker, Esq., the celebrated auctioneer, and almost every body, when they have any thing to sell by auction, call on him. A month or two since the auctioneer was sitting in his office, reading one of the daily papers, when a well-appearing man entered and inquired for Mr. Walker. The auctioneer said in his happiest manner that he was the individual, and at the same time desired his visitor to be seated. The stranger gave his name, and said he resided in Saugus, on the border of Malden, and having bought dry goods and bandannas of the auctioneer when he was in that line in Kilby street, he had now come to renew his acquaintance, and to get him to sell some land which he owned in Malden.

He stated to Mr. Walker that he only wanted his services as a salesman—he, the owner, would do all the rest. He did not intend to have any advertisements in the newspapers, as he had given notice at the last town-meeting that he should sell his land at auction, and that was notice enough. The owner desired to secure the services of Mr. Walker for the day, and inquired his price. The amiable auctioneer said he would go down and sell for him for one dollar. This was agreed to, only it was stipulated that the auctioneer should pay his own fare each way. This Mr. Walker agreed to, and his visitor returned delighted with having secured the eminent services of the auctioneer for so low a figure, after paying the one dollar to the auctioneer, who then secured his next customer, and the business of the morning went along as usual.

When the day appointed for the sale arrived, the auctioneer hastened to the cars and was soon landed at the depot in Saugus, where the owner of the land was anxiously awaiting his arrival. He was overjoyed at seeing him, and after exchanging the compliments of the morning, and taking a glass of cold water, the landowner and the auctioneer, the former with a spy glass and the latter with a small red flag, were seen footing it for the location of the land which he was to sell. After a dusty walk of half an hour they arrived at the spot, where they remained for an hour after the time appointed for the sale to commence—the owner and the auctioneer being the only persons within two miles of the place about to be sold by auction. The owner wondering why the people did not come, and the auctioneer wondering why they should come—thus ended the unadvertised land sale.

A few days after, the old fogey sold his land at private sale to a well known operator in real estate, for six thousand dollars, which was the price he paid for it some seven years since, wisely coming to the conclusion that he was behind the times, and could not make much by selling land at auction, even if he employed a Boston auctioneer. All the foregoing happened in April of the present year. About the first of May another stranger called upon the same auctioneer, and said he had a beautiful place in Malden, near Saugus, to sell by auction. The auctioneer said he had some experience down that way, and did not care to risk his hard-earned reputation and his time by again visiting Malden professionally. The stranger was in earnest, he described the place and gave the name of the previous owner, when it came out that the auctioneer was a second time called upon to sell what he facetiously calls the dollar farm. The auctioneer declined at first to have any thing to do with the matter. The new owner was a man of progress, not an old fogey. He is acquainted with business and up with the times. He said to the auctioneer, I want your services as auctioneer, and I authorize you to spend not exceeding \$500 in procuring plans and in properly placing before the people this valuable piece of property, for valuable I know it to be.

The auctioneer and the owner the following

day visited the spot, and a few days afterwards a beautiful lithographic plan of the farm was placed upon our table, and in the commercial papers and nearly all of the other dailies, appeared one of those brilliant and attractive advertisements for which Mr. Walker is so celebrated, setting forth in truthful terms the advantages of the location about to be sold by him by auction. The day of sale arrived, nearly a thousand persons attended, every lot was sold, the aggregate amount of which was near twelve thousand dollars, the operation yielding to the owner a net profit of something over \$5,000 after paying the usual commission to the auctioneer and all the other charges. Every one was pleased with his purchase, and several new houses are now being built upon the premises, all of which may be seen as the passengers pass along by railroad. Judicious advertising and a proper expenditure, always results favorably; old fogies will take warning from the fate of the man who did not advertise.—*Boston News.*

THE WHEAT CROP OF OHIO, AND THE WHEAT PRODUCTION AND EXPORTATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

INTIMATELY connected with the railways of the country, is the great subject of BREAD. Breadstuffs not only make a large item for transportation, but they are the principle element of food which sustains the laborer in constructing Public Works. If the price of a bushel of wheat doubles, the price of a day's labor will very nearly double. This again will increase the cost of grading a mile of railway nearly double for the same amount of work. In time, nearly all branches of labor will be regulated, in wages by the price of wheat. It is doubted, by political economists, whether gold is as near a standard of value, as a bushel of wheat. In fact, a man *must* have bread, and the "must" scarcely extends to any thing else; so that is to be regarded as the real standard of value. Now, it must be remarked, that a pound of bread has not borne so high a value in fifteen years, if ever. One reason of this, and the great one here, is that railways have equalized prices, so that at Cincinnati, flour bears nearly the same price as in New-York. But, aside from this, the price has been very high throughout the whole country. The great cause of that, we took occasion to point out six months since in the *Record*. This is, that the United States really has not a great surplus of wheat. It was not in the country, and consequently a foreign demand beyond the usual average, would at once raise prices. It did so, and prices are much higher than we anticipated. The question now arises, what are the prospects ahead? Will bread be much cheaper? That it will not come down soon to the former low prices, we feel convinced. But let us judge of this by the best lights—the statistics of production. We begin with the State of Ohio, which usually raises about one-fifth of all the wheat raised in the United States. The laws of Ohio require the Assessors to ascertain annually, the precise breadth (in acres) of wheat and corn planted, and the quantity produced. After making an allowance for these, or from counties omitted in the returns, we have the following amounts of wheat raised in three successive years, almost exactly:

	Acres planted.	Bushels procured.
In 1850.....	1,831,066	31,119,139
In 1851.....	1,657,252	25,309,225
In 1852.....	1,724,715	22,962,774
Average per acre in 1850.....		17 bushels
" " 1851.....		15 "
" " 1852.....		14 "

It will be seen from this return, that not only the aggregate amount, but the average per acre, declined in Ohio during these three years. The result of last year's crop has not yet been published; but we know enough of its general character, to set it down as an average crop, probably equal to 24,000,000. The aggregate of the above three years is 80,000,000, and the average 26,660,000. Accounts have been re-

ceived from most of the counties in this State, and we may safely say, (on the hypothesis that the crop is safely ripened and secured,) that there will not be more than an average crop, and hardly that. There is nothing, therefore, in this State, nor, we think, in the United States, upon which to base an expectation that the markets will be suddenly filled, by the surplus crop. If the amount of wheat sown in the country has not been very greatly increased, the surplus for exportation will not be very large. The granaries of the West have been pretty thoroughly drained, by the export demand of the past fall and winter. On the supposition that the crop of Ohio is 25,000,000, there will be 14,000,000 bushels for exportation, and the export of the United States, in wheat and flour, cannot be made double that, without raising the price enormously. The export of wheat from Ohio, in 1853, (last year,) was about as follows:

Port of Cleveland.....	5,000,000 bushels.
Toledo.....	3,000,000 "
Sandusky.....	2,500,000 "
Harmar.....	400,000 "
Portsmouth.....	100,000 "
Cincinnati.....	1,750,000 "
Miscellaneous.....	250,000 "
Via Pittsburgh.....	300,000 "
Aggregate.....	13,300,000 "

This is very nearly the exact amount of wheat and flour (rendered to bushels,) exported from Ohio in 1853. A minute examination would probably increase it.

Now let us look at the production and exportation in the United States.

In 1849 United States crop of Wheat....	100,485,944 bushels
In 1850 " " " " " " " " " " " "	143,000,000 "

The crop of 1849 was in many States, especially in Ohio and Indiana, a bad one. Looking, however, to any possible increase, we cannot anticipate the crop of 1854 to be above *one hundred and fifty millions*. Now the average consumption of wheat, in families using wheat bread, and occasionally some corn meal and buckwheat, is six bushels per individual, including all classes. Our population is now about 26,000,000, of whom twenty millions are wheat bread consumers. They will consume 120,000,000 bushels, and we shall not have (on the hypothesis of 150,000,000 crop) more than *thirty millions of bushels for export!* In fact, we never have had, in one year more than that.

Now let us look at the actual exportation. The exports of the United States in wheat and flour, reduced to bushels, in 1851 and 1852, were as follows:

	Crop.	Export.
In 1851.....	101,000,000 bushels.	12,038,480 bushels
In 1852.....	143,000,000 "	16,551,902 "

It will be seen that the proportion was very nearly the same, viz., 12 per cent of the crop. In a crop of 150,000,000—the same proportion will give 18,000,000 bushels for transportation. But as the price was then low, we must allow for an increased export, under high prices. *Thirty million*, however, is the very utmost which we can export, without changing the use of wheat flower to that of corn. But how many people will do that? Such is the ease of living in the United States, that we undertake to say that no considerable number of people will change their habits, in this respect for any thing short of famine prices. It is very evident then, that if the war in Europe continues, deranging, as it does, the sources of supply and the market for breadstuffs, that the prices for breadstuffs in this country, will continue to range much above the ordinary average.

There is a popular error, as to the production of wheat in the United States, which pervades the commercial circles, as well as the newspapers. It arises from confounding the *capacity* to produce, with the *actual production*. Men look round on the fertile, grain-growing soil of the United States, and say, "We can feed all Europe." Very true, we *can*, but we *do not*. The countries on the Baltic, and the Black Sea, send vastly greater surpluses to market than we do, and always will unless prices rule higher in

the United States. The fact is, that on the average prices paid for wheat, the American farmer has no great temptation to indulge in that crop. Notwithstanding all the boasts made of wheat culture on the prairie plains of Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois, they have as yet made no advance on the wheat culture of Ohio. The fact is, that the grass and corn which grow into cattle and hogs are the most profitable crops. Under *present prices*, it is true the farmer will produce as much wheat as he can; but he had no such prices till after the fall planting was made. The agriculture of a country cannot be changed in one year, or two. At one dollar per bushel the farmer will be glad to cultivate wheat; but he seldom has that temptation, and the great irregularity of prices is one of the drawbacks on that crop.

We conclude then, even if Ohio produces more than an average crop, yet there will be no excessive surplus of grain in this country. If we need heavy surpluses, we must have another year to produce them.—*Railroad Record*.

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS, &c., IN WASHINGTON Co., N. Y.

* * * THE wheat crop (fall) in our county in early spring bid fair to be an average one at least, but the later freezing and thawing and heavy rains injured it so much that there *will not be half a crop*, even if let alone by the weevil. It is now in blossom. Rye never looked better, and will soon be fit to harvest. Oats and corn generally look well, though backward on account of the late spring. Corn is not so much cut by the worm or grub as last year. The flax crop will be good. There is considerable grown here, and some mills have been put up within a few years, for the manufacture of the fiber. Farmers are preparing more than the usual breadth of ground for the buckwheat crop. The demand for seed has been so great and the quantity so limited, as to raise the price to \$1 50 per bushel. Grass is not abundant. The farmers here hold mostly to their old meadows. The two past seasons of drought have nearly "killed them out," and though the weather has been very favorable, with the exception of two weeks or more of dry weather a month ago. Many a man's pasture is better worth mowing than his meadow. * * * D. H. REYNOLDS.

North Greenwich, June 29, 1854.

A PERVERSE ANIMAL SUBDUED.—An itinerant was at a nobleman's to exhibit feats of horsemanship, and the people had collected from far and near, to behold the exhibition. When the man had done with his own horses he turned and said, "Now, my lord, I am willing to ride any horse of yours in the same manner." Having one remarkably stubborn, the nobleman told a groom to bring her out. The stranger then deliberately mounted, and urged her to move, but not one step would she stir. After a pause, he quietly dismounted, gave her one severe stroke with his whip, and again resumed the saddle. The mare remained immovable, but the man preserved his temper, and got down quietly a second time, repeating the blow, but with no better success. After the third stroke, however, she was completely subdued, and moved forward with perfect obedience.

It now became evident that the design of the horseman was to give the animal time to associate the idea of her obedience with the stroke that followed. When this was established, she was willing to move.

On the contrary, if a shower of blows had been dealt out, as thousands of horsemen would have done, the mare would have had no time to reflect, and both she and her rider been roused into fury. With good temper great savings might be made in the article of whips.

DEATH OF A VENERABLE GOOSE.—A goose belonging to Mr. James Rooke, of Chester

county, died the other day, at an advanced age. It came into possession of Mr. R. on his wedding day, 33 years ago, being the property of his wife. It was probably near forty years old at the time of its death, to which age it is said, a goose will live.

FARM LIFE.

THE beautiful lines of Mrs. Sigourney give a truthful, though poetical picture of Farm Life:

Saw ye the farmer at his plow
As you were riding by?
Or wearied 'neath the noon-day toil,
When the summer-suns were high!
And thought you that his lot was hard?
And did you thank your God,
That you and yours were not condemned
Thus like a slave to plod?

Come, see him at his harvest home,
When garden, field, and tree,
Conspire with flowing stores to fill
His barn and granary.
His healthful children gaily sport
Amid the new-mown hay,
Or proudly aid with vigorous arm
His tasks as best they may.

The Harvest Giver is his friend,
The Maker of the soil,
And Earth, the Mother, gives them bread
And cheers their patient toil.
Come join them round their wintry hearth,
The heartfelt pleasures see,
And you can better judge how blest
The farmer's life may be.

BEES HIGHWAY ROBBERS.—Bees sometimes act the part of highway robbers; a number of them will waylay and attack a humble-bee which, like an honest trader jogging home with a well-filled purse, is returning with a sack full of honey to his nest. They seize the poor fellow, and give him at once to understand that they are determined to have his hard-earned sweets. They do not kill him; for they are much too selfish to endanger their own precious persons; and even if they could take his life without losing their stings—a loss which is always fatal—they would still be unable to extract his treasure from the deep recesses of his honey-bag. They, therefore, begin to bite and tease him after the most approved fashion, all the time singing in his ears, not your money, but "your honey or your life," till, utterly worn out, he delivers up his purse, by disgorging his honey from its capacious receptacle. The graceless creatures release him at once, while they lick up the plunder and carry it off to their home.—*Langstroth*.

THE TURKISH HORSES.—The Turkish horses are admirable for speed, endurance, and activity, but are so light and small that under a man of 12 stone (168 lbs.) with his accoutrements they are perfectly useless either in a charge or on the march, and to place our men on them would deprive our cavalry of one great cause of its excellence, the weight and muscle of the man and the animal. The Chasseur's d'Afrique, decidedly the finest body of light cavalry in the service, have been sent here without their horses, and we shall see them this campaign mounted on ponies, so bitten and trained as to be all but worthless in the hands of a European cavalier, at least for many months.—*Letter from Varna*.

A KNOWING GUR.—One of the dog-poisoners related to us an incident, yesterday, which occurred on the evening previous, near the corner of Sixth and Plum streets. The poisoner threw down a piece of meat; the dog smelt it, turned it over and over with his paw, and shaking his

head walked away and left it. In a few minutes after, a small "bow wow" came along, and took it in his mouth. The large dog ran towards him, and barked and made a terrible fuss, but the little cur swallowed the meat, and in a few minutes he lay dead in the street. The large dog is of the Newfoundland species, and is valued by his owners at being worth \$75.—*Cin. Gaz.*

IMPORTANCE OF THE ONION.—The onion is worthy of notice as an extensive article of consumption in this country. It is largely cultivated at home, and is imported, to the extent of seven or eight hundred tons a year, from Spain and Portugal. But it rises in importance when we consider that in these latter countries it forms one of the common and universal supports of life. It is interesting, therefore, to know that, in addition to the peculiar flavor which first recommends it, the onion is remarkably nutritious. According to my analysis, the dried onion root contains from twenty-five to thirty per cent. of gluten. It ranks, in this respect, with the nutritious pea and the gram of the East. It is not merely as a relish, therefore, that the wayfaring Spaniard eats his onion with his humble crust of bread, as he sits by the refreshing spring; it is because experience has long proved that, like the cheese of the English laborer, it helps to sustain his strength also, and adds, beyond what its bulk would suggest, to the amount of nourishment which his simple meal supplies.—*Chemistry of Common Life*.

ONIONS FOR POULTRY.—Scarcely too much can be said in praise of onions for fowls. They seem to be a preventive and remedy for various diseases to which domestic poultry is liable. Having frequently tested their excellencies, we can speak understandingly. For gapes and inflammation of the throat, eyes, and head, onions are almost a specific. We would recommend giving fowls, and especially the young chicks, as many as they will eat, as often as twice or three times a week. They should be finely chopped. A small addition of corn meal is an improvement.

DISEASE vs. VICE.—Is your horse perfectly gentle, Mr. Dabster?" "Perfectly gentle, sir; the only fault he has got, if that be a fault, is a playful habit of extending his hinder hoofs now and then." "By extending his hinder hoofs you do not mean kicking, I hope?" "Some people call it kicking," Mr. Green, "but it's only a slight reaction of the muscles; a disease rather than a vice."

GOOD HUMOR.—Good humor is a bright color in the web of life; but self-denial only can make it a fast color. A person who is the slave of selfishness has so many wants of his own to be supplied, so many interests of his own to support and defend, that he has no leisure to study the wants and interests of others. It is impossible that he should be happy himself, or make others around him so.

VALUE OF A CROWN.—A country sculptor was ordered to engrave on a tombstone the following words:

"A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband."

But the stone being small, he engraved it:
"A virtuous woman is 5s. to her husband."

HANGING BELLS.—A person having the misfortune to admit as a lodger into his house an individual of bad reputation named Bell, turned him out the other day with the remark, "that he would never keep a bell in his house that wanted hanging."

ORDER.—The mind is like a trunk—if well packed, it holds almost every thing; if ill packed, next to nothing. So true is it that "order is Heaven's first law."

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

ADVANTAGES OF DEPRIVING PLANTS OF THE SOFT WOODED CLASS OF THEIR EARLY FLOWER-BUDS.

WE commend to our floral readers, the following excellent—we would almost say, indispensable directions, in the cultivation of fine plants and flowers, which we take from the *London Floricultural Cabinet*. We have experimented somewhat during the past two years, in the way here indicated, with marked success.

In an article on the double Chinese Primroses, I expressed a probability of resuming my remarks on the above subject, to which you were pleased to invite me. In now reverting thereto, I must disclaim any pretensions to reducing such operations to a rule, and content myself by an endeavor to awaken an inquiry that may add another link to the chain of culture, by which many flowering plants may be brought to exceed even their present excellence. In my treatment of the above plants it was my aim to *retard the production of flowers, until the plant shall have attained a luxuriance of growth sufficient to support the most ample display of blossom*. In order to effect this in any flowering plant, it will be necessary to check too early flowering by immediately removing every flower-bud that may appear until the greatest expansion of foliage be insured. I fear this is too often neglected by amateurs, to whom only these remarks are addressed; and the penalty of early pubescence is defective bloom, if not total abortiveness. Permit me here to repeat the words of Mr. Joseph Hayward, that "the leaves form the excretory organs of plants and trees, and whether the supply of food be great or small, a plant or tree cannot attain, nor sustain itself in, a perfect state of fructification until it is furnished with a surface of leaves duly proportioned to the sap supplied by the roots." This axiom is so good, so essential to a high state of culture, and so desirable to be borne in mind by the horticulturist, that he should adopt it as his motto. Ample foliage before the production of flowers is the desideratum; let the cultivator then, by the strictest observation, seek the best means of promoting it; he will generally find a vigorous growth adverse to the production of flowers, so long as such a state shall be sustained; but it will act conversely when it shall have reached its maximum; therefore, let him use his best endeavors to promote luxuriance until the plant shall have attained its standard of perfection; but if, during its progress there should be any disposition to dilate the incipient flower-bud let it be removed, and, if it be not in the nature of the plant to reproduce blossom-buds the same season, it will be better to lose a year than to have a premature and puny blossom; one plant well cultivated is worth any number badly grown.

Some cultivators, in order to effect a lofty growth, lop away all the under branches, so as to force the sap upwards. Better that the plant

be allowed to follow, as far as may be, its natural habit, removing only such shoots as appear stunted or misplaced; this will give girth to the stem, and preserve a more perfect symmetry. I will here instance the Fuchsia. If the taller sorts be so treated, and regularly stripped of their flower-buds, until they have made their desired growth, they may be made to attain their greatest altitude with a pyramidal form, sustaining themselves without any support, their bottom branches sweeping the ground, the others rising branch over branch; when clothed with their bright, crimson, pendulous blossoms, they present a picture of floral beauty. Many are the plants that present a stunted or straggling appearance that, by like treatment, might be caused to assume the same symmetry. The dahlia, too, might, I think, be much improved in the quality of its blossom, whether for the border or as a show flower, if, instead of the unsparing lopping away of its branches, these were carefully preserved, and the blossom-buds more fully displayed; this is borne out by the Chrysanthemum and many other plants, from which, in order to produce fine blooms, we remove most of the flower-buds, while we scrupulously preserve every particle of foliage.

I shall pass from this *Leviathan of flowers* to the more modest but equally well-known Mignonette. How to produce the tree is, I believe, generally understood; but as it will exemplify the subject, I will merely glance at the practice of depriving its leading shoot of its flower-bud; it is again surmounted by another shoot, from which the flower is again displaced; the same routine goes on till the plant has reached the prescribed height, when it is allowed to shoot freely, and is clothed with its fragrant bloom. By a very similar treatment, the *Verbenas* may be made either to spread with greater luxuriance on the ground, to trail over the vase, or to climb the trellis; for any of these purposes we have only to persevere in removing the flower-buds, from time to time as they are produced, and new shoots will be emitted, elongating to a considerable extent, at the same time multiplying in number so as to cover a much greater space. If these be allowed to fall negligently over a vase, or be carefully entwined round a trellis, attached to a flower-pot, the effect will be in either case exceedingly ornamental. The *Anagallis*, *Petunia*, *Heliotrope*, and various other plants, if subjected to a like training are capable of the same effect. The *Heliotrope* I once saw trained round a pillow in a greenhouse 12 feet high, clothed with flowers from nearly the bottom to the top. *Thunbergias*, *Maurandias*, *Rhodochitons*, and the whole race of dwarf climbers, will be much improved in growth by removing, as soon as visible, the early flower-buds. If the *Balsam* be allowed to expand its first flush of flower-buds, the blossoms will neither be so large or so double as they will if the early buds be plucked off. This will create a more luxuriant development of the plant, and the succeeding buds, will be produced all over the plant in the greatest abundance, covering it with a profusion of double flowers, very superior to what would have been the effect if the plant had been allowed to expand its blossom while yet in its infant state. The *Schizanthus* and most annuals may be much improved by removing the first flower-buds. The cultivator will be amply repaid by sowing them (annuals) early in August, pinching off any flowers that may be produced the same year, and thus transferring them to the biennial list. *Lobelias*, particularly *Cardinalis*, *fulgens*, *igneae*, and others of that section, by having the center shoot pinched out, will produce a number of laterals, clothed with elegant flowers for nearly their whole length, instead of one long and almost flowerless stem. *Pentstemon gentianoides* and others, *Campanula pyramidalis*, and a variety of the like plants, are subject to the same remark. The *Erysimum Peroffskianum* is a striking instance of this treatment; if left to flower its center shoot, although the novel color, under any treatment, renders it pretty, it will, nevertheless, have a straggling appearance;

but let this be pinched out, and the consequent radiation of shoots will display a dense patch of rich and dazzling flowers. Many bulbs, as *Hyacinths*, *Tulips*, &c., after having been grown in rooms, in glasses and flower-pots, are reduced to a state of great degeneracy; if these be planted in the free soil, and deprived of the languid flowers that will be produced the succeeding year, the bulbs will be invigorated, and thus prepared to flower well every alternate year, so long as this treatment be continued. To enumerate all the flowering plants that might be improved by a judicious removal of the early flower-buds would be a recapitulation of nearly the whole vocabulary of plants.

Thus having redeemed my promise and responded to your invitation, I trust I have said enough to induce inquiry, and feel assured that investigation will lead to a more general practice of depriving plants of their premature flower-buds.

JAMES SMITH.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

CENTRALIZATION is a useful and efficacious principle, in many public undertakings. Popular organizations, for the promotion or advancement of either art or science, effect what the residents of a township, or county, or even State, have failed for years to realize; notwithstanding that enthusiasm, energy, and perseverance have not been wanting. I should be unwilling here to recapitulate the many failures which have been chronicled in the cause of horticultural improvement; that, would be to recall unnecessarily to mind the humiliating fact that there have been such failures. I shall not now individualize many, at least several societies, Agricultural, Horticultural, and Botanical—if any there be of the latter, now in existence on this vast continent—which are lingering, dragging along a valueless existence, nothing less than a barrier in the path of horticulture. I only propose to inquire what are the prospects of the permanent utility, and prospective benefits likely to be secured by the influence and operations of the Society whose title I have set forth above. I will not stop and pray our friends and readers not to arrest an inquiry, to cavil over the claims to its inception which are ostentatiously advanced by many very nice men and profound pomologists. Enough for us to know that such a society exists in working order; that a pamphlet containing much useful information, together with a valuable and reliable list of select fruits, has already been issued by the Society; and that, should the members, and friends of rural taste generally, as well the farmers of the Union, who are really the parties to be most benefited—exert themselves, coöperate, and not remain like a drag upon the enterprise of a few, we shall have an organized body of scientific cultivators in this country which shall astonish those self-conceited men who imagine that beyond the precincts of The London Horticultural Society's Garden, all are "Know Nothings" as far as horticulture is concerned. But the Society must attain a reputation for liberality and freedom of action. There must be no wire-pulling or packing committees of nomination, &c.; but all good men must have a fair chance to serve the public in this labor of love, and the results will be encouraging.

Philadelphia.

S.

THE San Francisco *Sun* thus parses the diggings. Positive *mine*; comparative *min*; superlative *minus*.

ON DRYING AND PRESERVING SPECIMENS OF FLOWERS.

OBSERVING at the present season of the year that there are an abundance of floral specimens, and that information is requested by a correspondent on a successful mode of drying specimens, the following was given me by a friend, which for six years I have adopted with very satisfactory results, and forward it for insertion in the *June Cabinet*. "In selecting specimens for drying, care must be taken that they exhibit the usual character of the species; no imperfect or monstrous shoot should be made use of. If the leaves of different parts of the species vary, as is often the case in herbaceous plants, examples of both should be preserved. The twig should not be more woody than is unavoidable, because of its not lying compactly in the herbarium. If the flower grow from a very large woody part of the trunk as is often the case, as in some *Malpighias*, *Cynometra*, &c., then they should be preserved with a piece of the bark only adhering to them. It is also very important that ripe fruit should accompany the specimen. When the fruit is small, or thin, or capable of compression without injury, a second dried specimen may be added to that exhibiting the flowers; but when it is large and woody, it must be preserved separately. Next to a judicious selection of specimens, it is important to dry them in the best manner. For this purpose various methods have been proposed; some of the simplest and most practicable may be mentioned.

If you are in a country where there is much sun heat, it is an excellent plan to place the specimen between the leaves of a sheet of paper, and pour as much dry sand or earth over it as will press every part flat; leave it in the full sunshine, and it will generally dry in a few hours. But in traveling, when conveniences of this kind cannot be had, and in wild uninhabited regions, it is better to have two or more pasteboards of the size of the paper in which your specimens are dried, and some stout cord or leather straps. Having gathered specimens until you are apprehensive of their shrivelling, fill each sheet of paper with as many as it will contain; and having thus formed a good stout bundle, place it between the pasteboards, and compress it with your cord or straps. In the evening, or at the first convenient opportunity, unstrap the package, take a fresh sheet of paper, and make it very dry and hot before the fire; into this sheet so heated, transfer the specimens in the first of the paper in your package; then dry that sheet, and shift into it the specimens lying in the second sheet, and so go on till all your specimens are shifted; then strap up the package anew, and repeat the operation at every convenient opportunity till the plants are dry. They should then be transferred to fresh paper, tied up rather loosely, and laid by. Should the botanist be stationary, he may dry his paper in the sun; if the number of specimens for preparation is inconsiderable, put them between cushions, in a press resembling a napkin press, lying it in the sun, or before a hot fire. It is extremely important that specimens should be dried quickly, otherwise they are apt to become mouldy and rotten, or black, and to fall in pieces. Notwithstanding all the precautions that can be taken, some plants, such as *Orchideæ*, will fall in pieces in drying; when this is the case, the fragments are to be carefully preserved, in order to be put together when the specimen is finally glued down. In many cases, particularly those of *Coniferæ*, *Ericæ*, &c., the leaves may be prevented falling off by plunging the specimen, when newly gathered, for a minute into *boiling* water.

The great object in drying a specimen is to preserve its color, if possible, which is not often the case, and not to press it so flat as to crush any of the parts, because that renders it impossible subsequently to analyse them. When specimens have been thoroughly dried, they should be fastened by strong glue, not gum, nor paste, to have a sheet of good white

stout paper; the place where they are found, or the person from whom they were obtained, should be written at the foot of each specimen, and the name at the lowest right hand corner. If any of the flowers or fruits, or seeds, be loose, they should be put into small paper cases, which may be glued in some convenient place to the paper. These cases are extremely useful; and fragments so preserved, being well adapted for subsequent analysis, will often prevent the specimen itself from being pulled in pieces. The best size for the paper appears, by experience, to be 10½ inches by 16½. Linnaeus used a size resembling our foolscap, but it is much too small; and a few employ paper 11½ inches by 18½, but that is larger than is necessary, and much too expensive.

In analysing dried specimens, the flowers of fruits should always be softened in boiling water; this renders all the parts pliable, and often restores them to their original position. In arranging specimens when thus prepared, every species of the same genus should be put into a wrapper, formed of a whole sheet of paper, and marked at the lower left corner with the name of the genus. The genera should then be put together, according to their natural orders. To preserve plants against the depredations of insects, by which, especially the little *Anobium castaneum*, they are apt to be much infested, it has been recommended to wash each specimen with a solution of corrosive sublimate, in camphorated spirits of wine; but, independently of this being a doubtful mode of preservation, it is expensive, and in large collections extremely troublesome. I have found that suspending little open bags filled with camphor, in the inside of the doors of my cabinets, is a far more simple and a most effectual protection. It is true that camphor will not drive away the larvæ that may be carried into the herbarium in fresh specimens; but the moment they become perfect insects, they quit the cases without leaving any eggs behind them."—*Florists' Magazine*.

THE FRUIT TRADE OF FRANCE.

PARIS is the very best market for the sale in almost unlimited quantities of every eatable in the shape of fruit. Many species which from their delicate nature seem unfitted for distant transportation, and yet find their way thither from great distances, and are freely offered to the consumers of the capital. They come too, as fresh as when first gathered, owing to their peculiar mode of package in baskets, in which they may remain forty-eight hours, and withstand all sorts of shaking and jolting, without suffering any change.

The art of packing cherries and gooseberries in baskets is termed, in the rustic language of the market gardener, ring—bagging—bagner. The wives and daughters of cultivators in the neighborhood of Paris possess this talent to remarkable perfection. Their mode of proceeding is in this wise: the fruit being first gathered in the most delicate way possible, is deposited in large round flat baskets, borne upon the head. As they are brought in, the women pack the fruit in other baskets of the capacity of four or five kilogrammes. The shape of these baskets is perfectly suited to their destination. They are made of brown willow and covered with its bark. They are very loosely put together, so that at short distances around the top may be inserted small branches of chestnut with their foliage upon them, while the bottom of every basket has a thick bed of the same leaves. These precautions taken, the baskets are filled and heaped up to top of the handle. The ends of the branches are then folded over the fruit, passing them above the basket handle, in intertwining their extremities. The whole is then tied together by a few turns of large pack thread, and the packing is complete. A basket of cherries or gooseberries well bound together in this way can travel without any extraordinary precautions and without danger to the fruit, not only in boat and railway car, but even

on a diligence or cart, on the roughest roads.

After the red fruit, the kind most difficult to pack well is the grape. In all the communes which send to Paris the excellent Chasselas grape sold under the name of the Chasselas de Fontainebleau, of which Thomery is the center, numerous companies of women and children are accustomed to seek in the forests of Fontainebleau, Ferrieres, Sercette and Orleans, the fern leaves necessary for grape packing. They are dried with great care, after removing their stalks and the coarser parts, and are then kept ready for use. The clusters are placed in their leafy bed in sheets of unsized paper and then covered with a thick layer of leaves kept in place by sprigs of fresh willow. The peculiar elasticity of the dry fern leaves thus keeps the grape from every bruise.

The process just described is hardly practised or known beyond the departments bordering on the Seine, or such as send fruits to Paris. By means of the complete network of railroads which now environ the capital, the departments of the south and center are put in the way of participating in the advantages of this rapid means of communication. Extensive orchards now newly planted will yield immense additional quantities of all sorts of fruit for Parisian consumption. Among these fruits, cherries, blackhearts, bigarreus could safely reach their destination only by being carefully packed in the manner described. The cherries of the departments of the South are sold in Paris at fabulous prices prior to the time when the environs of Paris can furnish an addition to the supply. This may be inferred from the following figures. A kilogramme of cherries is sold, delivered in Paris for two francs, in the latter part of May. The retailers buy these first cherries to decorate rods ornamented with the braided leaves of the lily of the valley—every rod has six cherries weighing at least 3½ gr. With a kilogramme of cherries, then, they can make fifty batons or rods of cherries, each selling for ten centimes. So from a kilogramme of cherries, the retailer clears full five francs from the sale of his cherry rods, from which is only to be made the very trifling deduction of the cost of the rods and leaves.

The changeful climate of Paris does not allow regular crops of apricots to be counted upon in the gardens and orchards of that capital. There are frequently intervals of five years between the full crops. Paris therefore obtains this fruit, rare and expensive always, from the department of Puydedome and from l'Allier. The apricots are gathered a little before maturity, so that they may not decay during their transport; they are then packed in flat boxes, and sent by railroad. They arrive in good condition, maturing in the boxes, and are frequently kept some days before consumption.

Rouen, Havre, Fecamp, and Dieppe make to Russia, Sweden, and Norway frequent shipments of apples. Each apple is wrapped in a sheet of grey common paper. They place the fruit thus treated, in large boxes containing a thousand each, and in order that they may not become bruised on the passage, the space between each apple is carefully filled with paper clippings, tightly pressed together. The best pippins, or Reinettes, particularly the Reinette gris or grey pippins, are the best for a long voyage, if carefully treated in this way.

The same process of packing is resorted to with the oranges of Portugal and Malta, the Baleares too, and Azores, where the whole harvest is destined for transportation. The orange boxes are, however, rather smaller than those used for apples, as the peculiar nature of the fruit does not permit the confinement of so great a quantity in a confined space.

The figs and dates of the East, picked in baskets and boxes, are the object of an immense trade. In the kingdom of Darfour, (Central Africa,) baskets of dates of a determined weight, supply the functions of money; a certain number of baskets representing a horse, a camel, a coat, a bag of grain, and are thus received in exchange for these articles.—*Boston Transcript*.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 12, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

THE GREAT RAILROAD SWINDLE.

A LESSON TO CERTAIN FARMERS.

NOT twenty-five miles from New-York, two farmers are living side by side, whose history is quite instructive. To avoid wounding their feelings, we will substitute M— and P— for their real names. Mr. M. owns and cultivates 130 acres, and Mr. P. 124 acres. When first occupied, these farms were both very fertile, and soon enabled the owners to pay for them, and afterwards, by economy, to have a surplus at the end of each year. Neither of these men were very penurious, but both wished to lay by something for a "rainy day," and they planned their expenses so as to make a deposit every year. Mr. M. annually invested a considerable sum in various stocks and bonds, so that two years since he had over \$3000 in these. Being a little fearful as to the value of some of the securities, and wishing to concentrate matters as much as possible, he determined to seek out what he thought the best and most promising stock in the country, and invest the whole in a lump. He accordingly sold all his mining and railroad stock, and purchased 30 shares in the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, paying therefor \$105 per share, besides the stock brokers' commissions, &c. His certificates he deposited in his chest, and felt really comfortable over the prospect of large semi-annual dividends, and the prospective increase in the value of so promising a road. Scarcely three months elapsed before the Norwalk tragedy cut off all hope of immediate dividends, but he held on to his stock, flattering himself that it would all come right by-and-by. Most of our readers have probably learned by this time, that the recently discovered fraud upon this railroad of some two millions of dollars, has reduced the worth of the shares to less than half their original value, so that now farmer M.'s \$3150 is probably not worth \$1500.

Let us now see how farmer P. stands. Instead of trusting his hard earnings to speculators, he determined to invest them where he could keep an eye upon them. To this end, he set about a series of farm improvements. An old wet bog meadow, of nine or ten acres, he cleared up and drained at an expense of \$150. For several years this has yielded him fifty per cent. dividend in increased value of the crops produced. Another year he expended several hundred dollars in stocking his farm with improved animals. These have since paid at least 25 per cent. profit annually. The following years he expended all his surplus profits in

draining, cleaning his land of stones, carting on muck, marl, and lime, plowing in clover and other green crops, buying improved implements, &c., and last year the nett profits of his farm were \$530, while Mr. M.'s farm scarcely yielded \$100 over expense of cultivation. While Mr. P. has a farm in first-rate order for yielding annually large crops, Mr. M.'s farm is in so low a condition that his whole railroad stocks will not half suffice to put it in as profitable a state as that of his more prudent neighbor.

Our readers know how earnestly we have from year to year counseled these home investments. Here is one out of many proofs of the correctness of the views we have advanced. We may be allowed to add, that Mr. P. has been a constant reader of the *American Agriculturist* for eleven years, and in a recent conversation he stated that although he followed no man as a leader, and did not believe half he saw in agricultural papers, yet what he had read had been the means of suggesting many new ideas, and that he really believed that these suggestions, which had cost him less than twenty dollars, had indirectly been worth hundreds to him.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

FARM SCENERY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LAKE ERIE.

LODER HOUSE, Dunkirk, N. Y., June 30, 1854.

THE train on which we arrived here before 11 P. M., leaves New-York at 7 A. M. We can hardly recommend to our friends a more attractive route, for the same distance and time occupied in passing over it. Almost every variety of scenery is embraced in this one day's travel, and all of it interesting and attractive. Passing over the Pontine marshes that beleaguer the Passaic and Hackensack, we rapidly whirl by Paterson, and soon enter the rural valley of the Ramapo. From this we emerge to the highlands of Chester, Goshen, and Middletown. From the latter, an unsurpassed view is opened to the east and south as far as the eye can reach. We noticed an addition to the suburbs since we last passed here, which indicates that some of our citizens have begun to appreciate the beauties of this locality, and are seeking for health, pure air, and delightful scenery at a point more convenient and accessible, than others go much farther for and get less of either.

Leaving Middletown, we soon reach the crest of the Shawangunk mountains, and descend rapidly to the precipitous and generally uncultivable valley of the Delaware, along whose bold and jagged sides we scramble from Port Jervis to Deposit, a distance of nearly 90 miles. We then pass over at a high grade, a distance of 16 miles, the dividing ridge that separates us from the valley of the Susquehanna, which we first encounter at Lanesboro. Nothing is more bold and beautiful than the views we get of both these valleys as we descend towards them, stretching far northwardly, through receding mountains on either side, covered to their summits with the lofty primeval forests. In this one respect do they resemble each other, for while the mountains descend for a considerable part of the distance to the very edge of the former stream, the generally luxuriant valley of the Susquehanna expands—always on one side and frequently on both, so as to leave ample margins for the cultivation of all the crops inci-

dent to their soil and climate. A few miles brings us to a hamlet of recent buildings, which mark the junction of the railroad from Scranton, one of the new outlets of the Lackawana and Pittston coal fields, that now find a rapidly augmenting market in central and western New-York, through the Chenango and Chemung canals and their connections, and the Ithica, Elmira, and other roads. A little distance farther brings us to Binghamton, a beautiful place of 10,000 inhabitants, at the junction of the Chenango and Susquehanna. A little further on is Owego, a beauty-spot on the face of nature. Soon after passing Owego we leave the latter stream, but immediately strike its western tributary, and thence follow the Chemung, through scenery not unlike what we have just left, to Elmira, another town larger we should judge than Binghamton.

The valley of the Canisteo comes next, and tributary to the Chemung which accompanies us to near Hornersville and a slightly elevated ridge, skirting one of the head branches of the Genesee, thence over to Olian creek and its recipient the Allegany; thence leaping another barrier, the Cattaraugus gallants us on our way till we catch a glimpse of Lake Erie, and soon after we fall into the rim of her basin at this western terminus of the New-York and Erie railroad.

Truly a grand and even *national work* it might properly enough be called, connecting as it does the vast inland seas of the West with the ocean on the East, through a distance of about 460 miles over mountain and through valley, at a cost of \$40,000,000. We believe this is the longest continuous railroad yet finished, belonging to a single corporation, to be found in the world. The running time is excellent, the express trains accomplishing it in less than 18 hours; and some little of the distance we ran eight miles in nine minutes. The equipments are faultless, the management excellent, and arrivals and departures prompt and up to programme. We were pleased to learn that the receipts of the road had largely increased within the year, which must however be seriously lessened by the grossly censurable conduct of the engineers in their late rebellion. We cannot too much applaud the firm stand taken by the officers of the company on this occasion, for the safety of passengers against their present pecuniary interest; and we trust that a discriminating public will not fail to appreciate and reward by their patronage, a conduct so meritorious.

Most of the entire region over which we have so rapidly passed, is grazing or meadow land. Corn, oats, and potatoes can every where be raised; but except in a limited portion of it, neither they nor wheat and barley can be raised with much profit. Grass every where looked well; corn and potatoes, though backward, had a healthy aspect, and with the recent rains and warm weather which have lately favored this region, their prospect is eminently encouraging. Some magnificent fields of wheat we noticed on the heavy loams of the Chemung and Conistee valleys, and we have nowhere in the neighborhood of New-York or New-Jersey seen finer or more luxuriant corn, pole beans, &c., than in the gardens of Binghamton.

Throughout most of this region, the finest fruits incident to the latitude are to be found;

though we apprehend, the fine agricultural soils of Cayuga, Ontario, and Monroe counties, far surpass it in their adaptedness to a greater variety and perfection of northern fruits. When, however, we strike the westerly part of Catteraugus and Chautauque, we find one of the finest sections of the country for the hardier fruits, apples, peaches, &c., and orchards of the former, which will rival any in the State for extent, productiveness, and quality. Their elevation and proximity to the cold, vernal winds from Lake Erie, keep them in check till all danger of frost is over, so the yield is more reliable than is to be found in almost any part of the Union.

For the American Agriculturist.

"GREEN" VISITORS IN NEW-YORK.

HOTELS, PICKPOCKETS, CARRIAGE DRIVERS, &c.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—There are several of us, farmers, who desire to visit New-York, to see the Crystal Palace, and especially to attend the next show of the New-York State Agricultural Society, but we have heard so much of the "tricks upon travelers," especially upon uninitiated farmers, that we are really almost afraid to trust ourselves in a place of so much reputed danger. Can you not occasionally give us some of your "practical directions" as to how we can get to the city, how we can find a good hotel at a reasonable price, and how we can avoid imposition from carriage drivers, mock auctions, pickpockets, &c.? By so doing, you will oblige many of your readers, and among them a plain farmer in CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY.

Our readers will from time to time meet with notices of the different routes leading to the city. We will now only say that those from "Chautauque County," and other parts of Western New-York, will find the Erie Railroad the cheapest and most comfortable route to the city.

Pickpockets.—To avoid pickpockets, carry only as much accessible money as may be needed at the time, in the safest place, which is usually the pantaloons' pocket. A coat pocket is always an unsafe place. Let any money above this amount, be kept in some inside pocket—say a waistband watch-pocket—and let it be carefully pinned or sewed in. It is always best to carry money in two places, so that in case of theft of one portion, the traveler will not be penniless.

Auctions.—Fully and resolutely determine to purchase *nothing* whatever at auctions, no matter how tempting may be the *apparent* opportunity to speculate. Some of the most skilful financiers have been imposed upon successfully, while few strangers have ever made any thing by purchasing at New-York auctions.

Conveyances.—To direct in regard to conveyances in New-York is a difficult matter. There are plenty of omnibuses, or railroads running between almost all points in the city. The charge in the omnibuses is sixpence, for any distance, long or short; recently, some lines are charging only three cents. The city railroad fare is in all cases five cents, whether the passenger rides five rods or five miles. In regard to other conveyances, we defer speaking to another time.

Hotels.—There are hotels of every grade in this city, where lodgings or meals can be obtained at various prices. The larger hotels, such as the Astor House, St. Nicholas, Metropolitan, Howard House, New-York Hotel, and a number of others charge \$2, \$2 50, and higher, per day, according to location and size of room,

&c. Other hotels charge various prices, varying from \$1 to \$2 per day.

European Hotels.—There is a distinct class of hotels kept on what is called the "European plan." These make a specific charge for room and bed only. The usual price is fifty cents per day, whether one stays a day or a week. Attached to each of these houses is an eating-room, in which are a large number of small tables. Upon the table is a printed card, or "bill of fare," upon which is given the price of each plate of food called for. Thus—tea and coffee, 6 cents per cup; beef-steak, including potatoes, bread, &c., 6 or 12 cents; various kinds of pie or pudding, 6 cents per plate; extra plate of bread, 3 cents, &c., &c. By this arrangement one can get as much or little as they may want, and pay accordingly. Those stopping at these hotels can take their meals at the same house, or wherever else they may happen to be when hungry. They can also have their dishes sent to their rooms, by paying a little higher price per plate than in the regular eating-room. There are now in the city a large number of eating-houses or dining-saloons, where the same method of charging by the plate is practised. Many thousands of business men, living in the country or "up town," get their dinners, or noon lunches, at these dining-saloons.

Of these European hotels, we may name Savery's Temperance Hotel, Lovejoy's, French's, Tammany Hall, (these are all near the Park,) Girard House, Dey Street House, Delmonico's, Florence's, &c.

We may especially refer to the first-named of these—Savery's Temperance Hotel and Dining-saloon. This is on Beekman street, adjoining the office of the *New-York Times*, which is near the Park. This hotel is kept by Mr. Savery, who has long been known to the New-Yorkers as the proprietor of a strictly temperance dining-saloon. The rooms are new and comfortable, and can be had for 35 to 50 cents a day, according to size and location. Mr. Savery was the first, if not still the only one, to adopt the American currency of dollars and cents. Thus, his bill of fare reads: rooms, 35 or 50 cents per day, instead of 37½ and 50; meats, &c., 5, 10, 15, or 20 cents per plate, instead of 6¼, 12½, 18¾. Gentlemen can take their ladies with them to this hotel. We do not know that this can be done at the other European hotels.

Any other similar information desired by "Chautauque County Farmer," or others, we shall be happy to furnish, if in our power.

HOW TO GET TO BOSTON.

A MAMMOTH STEAMER.

THERE are several routes between New-York and Boston, all of which we have traveled over during a few years past. Each of these has some peculiar advantages. Those who *must* go in the shortest possible time, at whatever expense and sacrifice of comfort, will take the railroad route; but those who at all study comfort and expense, instead of gaining a few minutes time, which they may not need, will choose one of the Sound routes. Of these latter we give the preference to that by the way of Fall River. There is by this route the least railroad travel, and the best chance to enjoy a night's repose. The larger size of the boats, their greater convenience of cabins and state-rooms, and the

well-known gentlemanly character of the officers and employees are not the least recommendations. Travelers leaving New-York at 5 P. M. are not disturbed till daylight, when they wake up at Fall river, and after a short morning ride, arrive at Boston in time for breakfast. So also those going in the opposite direction have a full night's rest. The boats now running on this line are among the largest on the Sound, and the company, encouraged by past success, are building for the line the largest inland steamer in the world. The enormous cylinder of this boat, the *Metropolis*, is *one hundred and four inches in diameter*, working with twelve feet stroke. It is thirteen feet eight inches in length, and weighs 34,099 pounds. A short time since E. K. COLLINS, Capt. NYE, of the Pacific, Col. BORDEN, HORATIO ALLEN, THOMAS B. STILLMAN, and others, in all, twenty persons, sat down to a lunch upon temperance principles, inside of this gigantic cylinder. After dinner, 101 men stood up inside of the cylinder with room for a number more. A horse and carriage passed through it several times without difficulty.

DESSERTS AND DRINKS IN HOT WEATHER.

WHAT reason or philosophy is there in the custom of finishing off a hearty meal at noon, with sweet desserts—such as pies, puddings, tarts, &c.? These are very readily changed to acids by the warmth of the stomach, long before the stronger meats and vegetables can be digested, and the result is a disordered system.

In hot weather the less of sweet and sour (acid) substances taken into the system the better. The heat facilitates the conversion of the former into the latter, while the latter hastens the souring of other food, and the consequence is, heartburn, sourness and rising in the stomach, impurity of the blood, and especially diarrhoea.

We must for the same reason condemn fermented drink. These very soon go through the next stage of fermentation and become acid. Molasses and water are extensively used as a summer drinks. These alone would be liable to the same objections, but the usual addition of ginger produces a counteracting effect, and prevents diarrhoea. *Too much ginger produces costiveness.*

For the American Agriculturist.

RECIPES FOR THE LADIES.

TO CLEAN KID GLOVES OF ANY COLOR.

TAKE white soap and make a very *thick* "lather" with a soft brush, such as gentlemen use in shaving, and put the glove upon the hand; cover it with the "lather" and rub it off quickly with a clean flannel till it is dry. Repeat the process till the glove is clean, being careful that it is done so quickly as not to saturate the kid, and "they will look as nice as new."

TO MAKE FRUIT-PIES.

No *under crust* should be made to apple or any fruit-pie. It is always heavy and not fit to eat. Place a narrow rim of paste around the edge of the plate, and fill with the fruit, either raw or stewed, and cover it. The juices will be retained much better, and it will save a *sight* of flour and butter, which is no trifling consideration in these days, and what is of more consequence, save *dyspepsia*, which costs more. After cutting, they are taken out with a spoon. M.

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

DO YOU INTEND TO BE A GENTLEMAN?

A QUESTION FOR BOYS.

As I sat at the table a few evenings since, a gentleman called. He was invited to take a seat with us. As he had already supped, he declined. This person is a man of talent and education, but as I turned to look at him, in the course of conversation, I observed a habit which so disgusted me, that it was with an effort I could finish my tea.

I at once thought of the boys who read the *Agriculturist*, and thought I should like to write to them about the importance of forming correct habits in their boyhood. "The child is father of the man," Wordsworth says in one of his poems. The habits of character you form now, will in all probability, be the habits and character you will retain when you are a man. I suppose the individual to whom I have alluded was entirely unconscious of doing any thing disagreeable. If not, perhaps he did not consider it of much consequence. He may have grown up with the opinion that little things are of small importance. Now, that this is not always so; you may easily see if you drop a spark of fire in a pile of shavings; the whole will be immediately in flames, and will do as much injury as if it had been kindled by a large coal.

Our happiness depends quite as much on little things as on great. Small trials are as difficult to bear as any. People often lose their patience when a dress is torn, or a pitcher broken, who would be quiet and calm if some serious misfortune had befallen them.

I hope, boys, you intend to be gentlemen. I do not mean fops and dandies, but true gentlemen. You have perhaps seen the remark made by Henry Ward Beecher that "dress does not make the man, but after he is made, he looks better dressed up." Neither do gentlemanly habits and manners make the man, but they certainly improve him after he is made, and render him agreeable and prepossessing.

If you intend to be gentlemen, you must begin now, by always conducting, under all circumstances, just as well as you know how. Some of you I suppose, have better advantages of society, and more careful instruction at home, than others, but no boy, who has intelligence enough to be interested in an agricultural paper, need fail to be a gentleman if he tries.

A true gentleman is always courteous. He answers respectfully when spoken to, no matter by whom. Do you remember the anecdote of Gen. Washington, who raised his hat, and bowed politely to a colored man he met, who had previously saluted him with the usual civility of the race. A friend with him expressed surprise. "Do you think," said he, "I would be less polite than a negro." I hope, when you are tempted to be uncivil to those whom you consider beneath you, you will not forget the good example of the Father of his country. I suppose the secret of Washington's politeness and greatness was, as his mother proudly said of him, that "George was always a good boy."

He was a gentleman, such a gentleman as I should be glad to believe every boy, who reads this, will one day be. If you would be polite

to all, you must cultivate kind feelings towards all. A gentleman is not a rough man. He may have great energy and power of character as had Washington, but still he is a *gentle*-man.

ANNE HOPE.

A PRACTICAL JOKER.

ARTHUR M.—was a bright little boy of ten years, and his pleasant face and cheerful spirit seemed like a ray of heaven's own blessed sunlight in his mother's otherwise solitary dwelling. But I am sorry to say Arthur was not loved by his companions. He was a practical joker, and his little friends were in constant fear when in his company, of having some unpleasant trick played upon them. If they went to gather nuts or berries he did love to kill a snake and throw it around some boy's neck, just for the fun of hearing him scream. When they went to bathe, they often found a frog in their pockets, or their shoes would be filled with angle worms. And he was sometimes so very cruel as to take away a boy's dinner, and fill his basket with stones.

These things were very annoying, and at length Arthur was left to play alone, or go home to his little sister. Dear little Eliza was just beginning to go to school, and Arthur loved her very much. But his love of "fun" as he called it, was sometimes so strong, that he would even overturn his sled, and throw the sweet little girl into the snow.

His mother strove in vain to correct this cruel propensity, and she felt some anxiety on his account, when a new father came to take charge of his education. His own father died when he was a babe, and of course he had never known a father's love. But he was very much pleased when a pleasant, smiling gentleman came to live with them, and he was told that he might call him father.

One morning, a few days after Mrs. M— was married to Mr. L., Arthur was told to cut some potatoes, and give them to the cow. He obeyed very cheerfully, cut the potatoes, and carried them to the barn; but when he placed them before the cow, he turned a peck measure over them, so that the cow could not eat them. "My son," said Mr. L., when he returned, "did you give the potatoes to the cow?" "Yes sir" he replied, but the merry twinkle of his eye led his father to suspect something wrong, and he very soon went to the barn himself. Arthur was frightened when he saw him go out, for he expected a whipping. But no notice was taken of the *joke*, as he called it.

Soon, there came a snow-storm, and when it passed away, the snow lay piled in deep drifts on both sides of the road. Arthur started for school the next morning, drawing his little sister on his sled; but when he came near the deep drifts, suddenly the sled overturned, and Eliza was buried in the snow. Arthur sprang to take her up and very tenderly led her back to the house. But his father stood at the window, and saw the whole transaction. Next morning Mr. L. said pleasantly, "I'll draw you to school this morning if you like." Arthur was delighted. He thought his father was very kind indeed. But when they came to the drift, suddenly the sled was overturned, and he was buried in the snow.

"You must learn to hold on better than this," said Mr. L., "if you mean I shall draw you." And he quietly returned to the house, leaving Arthur to get out as he could.

"Oh! chicken for dinner! chicken for dinner!" shouted Arthur as he returned from school, finding his favorite dish on the table. They were soon seated, and Mr. L. helped Arthur to a large plate full. But just as he was taking up his knife and fork, his father took up a large bowl that stood by his plate, and turned over Arthur's dinner. At first he looked up in surprise, but he immediately understood it. He was very hungry, but he did not dare to remove the bowl. The rest of the family began to eat, but he sat

looking very red and unhappy. At length he burst into tears.

"Father," said he, "I never will put the peck-measure over the cow's dinner again, and I'll never turn sissy into the snow again, if you'll let me eat my dinner."

"Very well, my son," said Mr. L., removing the bowl; "you find practical jokes are not *very pleasant* when played upon yourself. Always remember that if you would be loved and respected, you must do by others as you wish others to do by you."—*N. Y. Independent*.

Scrap-Book.

JOHN G. SAXE.

BELOW we give an article from the *Western Literary Register*, which is really witty enough to have been written by the subject of the essay himself; and we should be half inclined to believe it was, did it not bear the signature of J. CLEMENT, and did we not well know Mr. SAXE's modest pretensions. The writer of this can well appreciate the force of the description, for he was once a member of the "defunct academy" alluded to, and from Mr. SAXE himself, first learned "hic-hæc-hocing it."

For whatever of college lore we have since acquired, we are in part indebted to Mr. SAXE, who said many things calculated to encourage us on, and incite us to see the inside of those college walls so often and so amusingly described to us by him.

The wittiest living poet, John G. Saxe, of Vt., is a native of that State, and was born at Highgate, Franklin county, on the second of June, 1816. Bred on a farm, John cultivated pumpkins instead of puns until he was seventeen. Indeed, his awful habit of punning did not develop itself to an alarming degree until he was of age. His youth of innocence did not overshadow his wicked literary career. Little did the world know, when John was dropping corn and pumpkin seeds, raking hay and digging potatoes, like any other honest and industrious swain, that he would one day be riding on a rail all over the country, and drawing people together in lecture-rooms, and then sending them home with mouths ajar and the side ache.

It was Irving, who says that one half of the world was made to ride, and the other half to be ridden. As it respects laughing, the parties are more equally divided. All mankind were made to laugh, and John G. Saxe was made to make 'em do it.

At the age of seventeen, John forsook the grainfields, repudiated manual labor, and went to St. Albans, where, in riotous living on Greek and other roots, he spent his best days among grammar-school vagrants. Ere long he strolls away to Middlebury, where, strange to say, he is permitted to tarry for four years. When he finally took his departure, the shepherds who there officiate in the classic fields, instead of cropping an ear, as sheep are often marked, posted him off with "A. B." affixed to his name—signifying, we suppose, that he had mastered the first two letters of the alphabet. Encouraged by his progress in literature, he strayed as far west as Lewiston, N. Y., where, for a short time, in the once famous and now defunct academy, he taught young ideas how to shoot—amiss, of course. Tired, at length, of hearing boys and girls hic-hæc-hocing it, he took another downward step by entering a lawyer's office in Lockport, a few miles from Lewiston. Subsequently he returned to where he was at length legally finished, and where he was admitted to the bar in September, 1843. He had previously practised in courting; and now began to practice in courts. Here we may as well state that he took to himself a wife and the nine muses almost simultaneously.

The first poem which Mr. Saxe submitted to the inspection of an editor, was entitled, "A Legal Ballad," called in his published work, "The Briefless Barrister." It was copied into this periodical, and half of our readers, we presume, can "say it by heart." It showed at once the mournful propensity of the author's mind to the pun, and was in fact, a precursor of his headlong career in the forbidden path of the Comical. "Progress, a Satire," the longest poem of his in print, was pronounced before the Alumni of Middlebury College in 1846, and was soon afterward printed in New-York. It is pregnant with verbal and rhythmical felicities, and occupies a high position among our satirical verse. "A New Rape on the Lock," appeared in 1849. "The Proud Miss McBride," in 1848, and "The Times," in 1849. Near the close of the last-mentioned year, his poems were brought out in handsome style by Messrs. Ticknor, Reed & Fields, of Boston, and they have run through five editions. He has since written a lengthy poem entitled "New England," which he has recited one hundred and fifty times in as many cities and villages. It is not yet in print. This poem, with a few shorter ones, is all the capital added to his acknowledged metrical stock during the last four years. He has not so much vanity as some other poetic pyrotechnists, and does not claim all the fireworks which emanate from his brain. A little blaze of metrical wit frequently flashes up in the columns of the *Boston Morning Post* anonymously, but it is easy to see what Lucifer made the match. The prince of punsters cannot rid his poetic offspring of the mark which betrays their parentage, any easier than poor Hester Prynne could remove the scarlet letter.

A clever English writer of the last century, said that the way to expose the iniquity of punning, like the expedient of curing drunkenness, is to show a man in that condition! but as Mr. Saxe is of respectable parentage—no one of the name, for at least two generations back, having come to his end in a loop of strong twine, we spare him.

Whatever Mr. Saxe's behavior may be, he is a respectable looking man—for an editor. He says of himself—

"Now I am a man, you must learn,
Less famous for beauty than strength,
And for aught I could ever discern,
Of rather superfluous length.

It is very modest in him to decry his own beauty; being a poet, he is *licensed* to do it. Touching his height, he further sings as follows—

"In truth, 'tis but seldom one meets,
Such a Titan in human abodes,
And when I stalk over the streets,
I'm a perfect Colossus of roads."

Though a giraffe among humans, Mr. Saxe is a happy example, in length, of the fitness of things, showing that there is *design* in the construction of animals, particularly the *higher*. Born in an uneven part of the country, it was necessary, that he, like Green Mountain boys generally, should be tall, in order to look over the hills! We have only to add, in this department of personalities that, though not decidedly corpulent, our laughing poet is more fat limb-ic than lymphatic.

In conclusion, we have only to add and to show that the wicked are prospered. Not only does Mr. Saxe sell his poetry, but he gets gain by traffic in the political market. He has held the office of District Attorney; is now Inspector of Customs at Burlington, where he has resided for five or six years; and realizes something from editing and publishing the *Burlington Sentinel*. In his Lecture on "Poets and Poetry," he discourses eloquently on the opulence of American bards—Bryant, Halleck, Longfellow, Sprague and Dr. Holmes; but modestly says nothing of his own beautiful cottage, in the handsomest town in New-England—in which cottage, by the way, he has a gradually-augmenting brood of young Democrats, whom he is rearing for the salvation of the nation.

AUCTIONEER IN CALIFORNIA.

THE reporter of the *San Francisco News* furnishes that paper with the following report of a speech made by a California Auctioneer:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the honor of putting up a fine pocket handkerchief; a yard wide, a yard long, and almost a yard thick; one half cotton, and t'other half cotton, too; beautifully printed with stars and stripes on one side, and the stripes and stars on t'other; it will wipe dust from the eyes so completely as to be death to demagogues, and make politics as bad a business as printing papers; its great length, breadth and thickness, together with its dark color will enable it to hide dirt, and never need washing; going at one dollar?—seventy-five cents?—fifty cents?—twenty-five cents?—one bit? Nobody wants it?—Oh! thank you, sir?

"Next, gentlemen, for the ladies won't be permitted to bid on this article, is a real, simon-pure, tempered, highly-polished, keen-edged Sheffield razor; bran spankin' new; never opened before to sun-light, moon-light, star-light, day-light, or gas-light; sharp enough to shave a lawyer, or cut a disagreeable acquaintance, or poor relation; handle of buck-horn; with all the rivets but the two at the ends, of pure gold: Who will give two dollars? one dollar? half a dollar? Why, ye long-bearded, dirty-faced, reprobates, with not room enough on your phizzes for a Chinese woman to kiss, I'm off'ring you a bargain at half a dollar! Well I will throw in this strap at half a dollar!—razor and strap—a recent patent; two rubs upon it will sharpen the city attorney; all for four bits; and a piece of soap—sweeter than roses; lathers better than a school-master; and strong enough to wash out all the stains from a California politician's countenance, all for four bits!—Why, you have only to put the razor-strap and soap under your pillow at night, to wake up in the morning clean shaved; won't anybody give two bits, then, for the lot? I knew I would sell 'em.

"Next, ladies and gentlemen, I offer three pair socks, hose, stockings or half hose, just as you've a mind to call them. Knit by a machine made on purpose, out of cotton wool; the man that buys these will be enabled to walk till he gets tired; and, providing his boots are high enough, needn't have any corns; the legs are as long as bills against the corporation, and as thick as the heads of the members of Legislature; who wants 'em at one half dollar?—thank-ee, madam, dollar?

"Next, I offer you a pair of boots; made especially for San Francisco, with heels long enough to raise a man up to the Hoadley grades, and nails to insure against being carried over by a land-slide; legs wide enough to carry two revolvers and a bowie knife, and the uppers of the very best horse leather. A man in these boots can move about as easy as the State Capital; who says twenty dollars? All the tax payers ought to buy a pair, to kick the council with; everybody ought to have a pair to kick the Legislature with—and they will be found of assistance in kicking the bucket; especially if somebody should kick at being kicked—ten dollars for legs, uppers and soles! while souls, and miserable souls at that, are bringing twenty thousand dollars in Sacramento! ten dollars! ten dollars! gone at ten dollars!

"Next is something that you ought to have gentlemen; a lot of good gallowses,—sometimes called suspenders. I know that some of you will after awhile be furnished at the State's expense, but you can't tell which one, so buy where they're cheap; all that deserve hanging are not supplied with a gallows, if so there would be nobody to make laws, condemn criminals, or hang culprits, until a new election; made of pure gum elastic—stretch like a judge's conscience,—and last as long as a California office-holder will steal; buckles of pure iron, and warranted to hold so tight that no man's wife can rob him of the breeches; are, in short, as strong, as good, as perfect, as effectual, and

as *bona fide* as the ordinance against Chinese shops on Dupont street—gone at twenty-five cents."

HOW TO BE HEALTHY.

It is well said, by one who had thoroughly studied the subject, that the highest ambition of an ancient Greek was to be healthy, beautiful and rich. We cannot help thinking, says the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, that the old Athenians, in this respect, were wiser than ourselves. Much as we boast of our wonderful intelligence, we have not yet practically attained to a method of life so comprehensive as that pursued, not only by philosophers, but by the men of fashion about town in Africa and the Peloponnesus. They placed health first, and money-making last, while we invert this order. Yet they were Pagans, and we Christians. Surely we should cry "shame" to ourselves.

In reality, the two principal objects sought by the ancient Greek, health and beauty, were but one and the same. For beauty cannot exist without health. The man who is constantly confined at the counting desk soon acquires an habitual stoop; the one who devotes his whole soul to money-making becomes wrinkled before his time. On the contrary, he who indulges in proper exercise and recreation, as, for example, a well-to-do farmer in healthy districts, carries an erect frame to the verge of seventy, and has a ruddy cheek even when an octogenarian. The first, by neglecting the laws of nature, not only destroys his own manly bearing, but transmits a puny form and weakly constitution to his children. The last perpetuates a race of hardy sons and majestic daughters.

There is but one way to preserve his health, and that is to live moderately, take proper exercise, and be in the fresh air as much as possible. The man who is always shut up in a close room, whether the apartment be a minister's study, a lawyer's office, a professor's laboratory, or merchant's gas-light store, is defying nature, and must sooner or later pay the penalty. If his avocation renders such confinement necessary during a portion of the year, he can avoid a premature breaking down of the constitution only by taking due exercise during the long vacations of the summer and winter months. The waste of stamina must be restored by frequent and full draughts of mountain and sea-beach air, by the pursuits of the sportsman, by travel, or other similar means. Every man who has felt the recuperative effects of a month or two of relaxation, knows from his own experience how genial its influence is; how it sends him back to business with a new flow of spirits; how it almost recreates him, so to speak. Between the lad brought up to physical exercises in the invigorating open air, and one kept continually at school, or in the factory, there is an abyss of difference, which becomes more perceptible every year, as manhood approaches, the one expanding into stalwart, full-chested health, while the other is never more than a half-completed man.

The advantages of exercise are as great in females also. All that we have said about preserving health in the man is as true of the opposite sex. But this is not the whole. The true foundation of beauty in woman is exercise in fresh air. No cosmetics are equal to these. The famous Diana of Poitiers, who maintained her loveliness until she was near sixty, owed this extraordinary result, in her own opinion, to her daily bath, early rising, and her exercise in the saddle. English ladies of rank are celebrated, the world over, for their splendid persons and brilliant complexions, and they are proverbial for their attention to walking and riding, and the hours spent daily out of doors. The sallow cheeks, stooping figures, susceptibility to cold, and almost constant ill-health, which prevail among the American wives and daughters generally, are to be attributed almost entirely to their excessive sedentary life, and to the infirmity caused by the same life on the

part of their parent. A woman can no more become beautiful, in the true sense of the term, or remain so, without healthful exercise in the open air, than a plant can thrive without light. If we put the latter into a cellar, it either dies out-right, or refuses to bloom. Shall we wilt our sisters, wives, or daughters by a similar deprivation of what is as necessary to their harmonious development?

In another aspect, the care of health is a more important thing than is usually supposed. There is no doubt that, as between city and country, the population of the former suffers most from want of exercise and fresh air, and that consequently the stamina, so to speak, of a city population is inferior to that of a rural one. It is even said that in some cities, Paris for instance, few strictly town-bred families last over a century, and that, if the population was not continually recruited from the country, it would die out. It is an equally striking fact, and one that lies within the observation of all of us, that the most energetic merchants generally, in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been originally lads from the rural towns or counties, whose well-balanced health has not only produced well-balanced, vigorous, enterprising minds, but enabled them to endure an amount of fatigue which the average of their city-bred competitors could not rival.

The public weal, therefore, as well as the happiness of the individual, is concerned in this question of health. Yet we Americans almost ignore it, and practically neglect it entirely. The old Greeks had their gymnasiums for physical exercise, which were as much state institutions as common schools are now. Were not the Greeks wiser, after all, than we are, at least in this particular?—*S. C. Adv.*

SHARP PRACTICE.

L. B. G.'s case of *Sharp Practice* reminds us of an incident once related to us by our old friend Senator Seward, when we were "fetching a walk" along the Owasco canal, one pleasant summer evening, in the southern precincts of "sweet Auburn, loveliest village of the plain;" (Goldsmith!) "My first case," said the Governor, "in Cayuga county, outside of the village, was in the town of S——, and I walked the whole distance to attend to it. It was a plain case, an action for debt before a country jury. I arrived in court in due season, and was ready at once to proceed; but the defendant did not want to go on without his counsel, who had not yet made his appearance. After waiting for some time, and no counsel presenting himself, I thought professional courtesy did not require any longer delay. So I arose, and laid before the court and jury a plain, unvarnished statement of the case in hand, and was about claiming judgment for my client, when there was a sudden bustle in the court-room, and the defendant exclaimed, "Hold on!—switch off!—dry up a minute! Here comes my lawyer!" I looked round, and saw my antagonist walking up toward the bar. I had never seen such a specimen of a "lawyer." He wore an old round-crowned drab hat, with a tow-string tied around it for a band, with a short, black pipe twisted in it, and "two-and-sixpence" marked in figures with red chalk on the side. He had a short and very crooked stick over his shoulder, on which were suspended his coat and "jacket," and his tow trousers were rolled nearly up to his knees, and he was without shoes or stockings. As he came up to the table, he tossed his garments off from his stick, wiped his steaming face with a dirty red-and-yellow cotton handkerchief, and then "opened" upon the court. "Sharp practice this," said he, to let a young Auburn lawyer come down here to mystify and confuse the minds of plain people like us, and have the talk all his own way! What's been a-goin' on? How far has he got?" I rose and remarked that I had waited more than a reasonable time, and had then made a plain

statement of my case to the court and jury, but that I would now recapitulate my argument, which I at once proceeded to do. When I had finished, he took a huge quid of pig-tail in his mouth, and scarcely deigning a look at me, said to the jury: "Well, there—that's all he's got to say! Now I sha'n't say nothing. I know, and so do you, that common law is common sense. The young man didn't think we had 'lither on 'em. Ha! ha!—guess he'll find he's mistaken! I leave the whole thing to you, gentlemen. You won't have to wait long, I expect, to come to a decision." "And the case was *instantly* decided against me," said the Governor, "although as clearly in favor of my client as the sun at noon-day." Now it strikes us that this was "Sharp Practice." It was too "plain a case" to the pettifogger, to at all befog the jury.—*Knickerbocker for July.*

LITTLE TO DO.—The *Cleveland Plaindealer* says an athletic specimen of a man from the Emerald Isle, called into the counting-room of one of our River street merchants. He took off his hat to make his best bow.

"The top of the mornin' to ye, Mister P——, I've been told ye're in want of help."

"I've but little to do," replied P——, with mercantile gravity.

"I'm the very boy for ye. It's but but little I care about doin'—sure it's the money I'm after."

The naive reply procured him a situation.

A GENTLEMAN in one of the towns of Massachusetts had a pet dog, which, as the law required, he wished to have licensed. He inquired of the Clerk if the dog had made personal application? "No," was the reply, "you, as *next of kin*, can take out the papers."

IN RUINS.—A country paper lately got up an account of a fire, headed,—"*Destructive fire—eleven buildings, ten horses, and one cow in ruins.*"

SALE OF IMPORTED SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE stock recently imported by the Livingston County Stock Association, was sold at Avon, on Tuesday last. There were twelve animals sold, averaging near \$600 a head. From a list which we give below, it will be seen that it was all sold to residents of the County, and by the articles of Association and the terms of the sale, is to remain in the County for three years from the time of the sale, and the members of the Association have precedence in its use. If there had been no loss of animals, the Association would more than make itself whole in the enterprise, and while now the stockholders lose something, the community generally will be largely benefitted, and these few blooded animals will in a short time make a decided improvement in the stock of the County. Below we give a list of the animals, the purchasers' names, and the amount paid:

BULLS.

Blestoe, 5 years old, J. W. Taylor, Homer
Sackett and others.....\$1,000
Usurper, 15 mos. old, C. H. Carroll, Groveland.....1,075

HEIFERS.

Music, 18 months old, J. S. Wadsworth,
Genesee.....690
Lady Ellington, 16 months old, J. S. Wadsworth.....400
Australia, 16 months old, J. S. Wadsworth, 615
Hopeless, 18 months old, J. S. Wadsworth, 400
Medora, 10 months old, C. H. Carroll, Groveland.....360
Miss Dowsley, 10 months old, Homer
Sackett, Caledonia, m.....625
Fallacy, 18 months old, Richard Peck, Lima, 535
Damsel, 18 months old, N. Chappell, Avon, 350
Treasure, 2 years old, D. H. Albertston,
Avon.....505
Phenix 2d, 3 years old, and Calf Sultana,
D. H. McHardy, Avon.....380
Livingston Republican.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour is 50 to 75 cts. lower than at our last for common brands. Corn has fallen fully 10 cts. per bushel. Pork is \$1 to \$1 50 less per bbl., while Beef remains firm. Lard a decline. Hay a small advance. Wool is pretty active at prices from 10 to 12 cts. per lb. lower than last year at this time.

Cotton an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ ct. per lb. Nothing of interest in other Southern products.

Money is in great demand, and difficult to be had, except upon the most unquestionable security. Railroad and some other kinds of stocks are exceedingly depressed, owing to the astounding frauds recently brought to light of over issues, &c. At present a general panic reigns in this community in regard to stocks, which it will take some time to get over.

The Weather has been very hot and dry the past week. Grass is drying up somewhat, and hay will not prove quite so abundant as was anticipated. Most of the Wheat now in the Middle States is harvested, and proves a full average crop—that of the South was more than an average on the whole. If the Northern States yield an average, it will be by far the largest crop ever produced in America. There has been a great want of hands for the harvest, and wages have ranged from \$1 50 to \$3 per day—averaging full \$2. To obviate this, every farmer another year should secure both a Mowing and Reaping machine. Rye and Barley are coming in well, and Oa's look promising. Corn is growing finely on the average. At the South generally, it proves a great crop, as an uncommonly large breadth of land was planted, and the season on the whole has been favorable in that quarter. It is now fast ripening in that section, and the crop may be considered out of danger.

As we go to press, (Monday P. M.) there is a slight fall of rain. Should this amount to any thing, it will greatly benefit the growing crops.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year. We respectfully request all our present subscribers to make a little exertion at this time, and each send us on at least one new name. If you cannot get your neighbors to send on for a year, ask them to try the paper for six months, as in that time they will get a complete volume.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, June 26.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE reports from the agricultural districts are, as is usually the case at this period of the year, somewhat conflicting; but those of a favorable character certainly preponderate. We have heard no more of the disease which was said to have attacked the Wheat plant in Suffolk; indeed a correspondent from thence, whilst admitting that rust prevails to some ex-

tent, gives it as his opinion that the mischief likely to result from the same—as far as any idea can at present be formed—will be trifling. The plant is now generally in ear, and in the course of another week a good deal will be in bloom. The ear has come out tolerable well, and is long and well formed; and though we are not inclined to agree with those who anticipate an unusually abundant harvest, we are disposed to expect, should the summer be moderately favourable, a good acreable yield, and, the breadth being allowed to be greater than usual, the total produce would be large. The spring corn crops are not favorably spoken of, on hot, dry soil; but in other situations there is little to find fault with.

Hay-making has been pretty generally commenced this week. The late rains, followed as they have been by increased heat, have stimulated the growth of grass, and the swathe proves heavier than expected; still we much doubt whether the yield will amount to an average; indeed, in many parts of the kingdom, the crop must unquestionably be very short.

Potatoes appear to be going on well; and the quality of the new brought to market is better than has been the case for some seasons past.

The Wheat trade has, under the influence of fine weather, become very dull within the last few days; and at all the leading provincial markets held since Wednesday, the tendency of prices has been downwards. Whether any material decline from present rates will take place will depend on the extent of the foreign arrivals. A continuance of fine weather would of course have its accustomed influence; but we question whether prices would give way much if the supplies from abroad should fall off to the extent we are led to believe will be the case. Notwithstanding the very liberal character of the imports since the beginning of the year, stocks have not accumulated, the deliveries from warehouse having for months past been quite equal to, if not greater than, the quantities received; indeed the smallness of the home-supplies has thrown consumption almost wholly on foreign, and without constant additions to the stocks of the latter, the granaries would speedily be cleared out.

The imports of Wheat and Flour into the United Kingdom, during the month ending 5th inst., consisted of 611,992 qrs. of the former, and 373,761 cwt. of the latter. A large portion of the Wheat was from the Black Sea, and a considerable part of the Flour from France. From these quarters no further receipts can be calculated on; and as America is not likely to send any large quantity of bread-stuffs to Great Britain this side harvest, we are inclined to think that the next month or two will show a very important decrease in the imports.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 8, 1854.

THE market to-day is very brisk, and the supply is too small for the demand. The gardeners are having fine times now, as the prices for most of the produce are higher than they have been for sometime past. A few apples are in market now from the South, but we think are no more fit to be reported than the apples are to be used. Old potatoes are a drug in the market what few there are.

FRUITS.—Raspberries, Antwerp, $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred baskets, \$16; Common, \$6; Cherries, Red Dutch, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 9c. Various other kinds, 5 and 7c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Currants, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 5 and 7c.; Gooseberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$3@3.50; Huckleberries, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, \$4; New Potatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$3.50; Tomatoes, $\frac{1}{2}$ basket, \$3; Cucumbers, $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred, 75c.; Beets, $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred bunches, \$4; Carrots, \$3; Peas, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 75c.; String Beans, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Bermuda Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$4; Jersey Onions, $\frac{1}{2}$ bbl., \$4.50; Turnips, $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred \$4; Cabbage, $\frac{1}{2}$ hundred, \$5@5.8.

Butter, Ohio, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 13@16c.; New-York State, 16@19c.; Orange County, 19@21c.; Cheese, 7@9c. $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.; Eggs, $\frac{1}{2}$ doz., 15@16c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 10, 1854.

THE prices to-day are about the same as for the last two weeks, but the sales were slow and a large number of cattle in market, most of them very fine indeed. When we left the market this afternoon the prospect was that a large number would be left over. The prices of to-day are

Beeves, 8@10 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts. per pound.

Cows and calves, \$30@50;
Veals, 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ @5@6 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. per pound.
Sheep, \$2.25@5 per head.
Lambs, \$2@4.50

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth etreet.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY
Beeves, 2,848	2,807
Cows, 11	
Sheep, 381	
Swine, 155	
Calves, 319	

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 700 Beeves; Harlem Railroad, 11 Beeves, 11 Cows, 381 Sheep; 319 Veals; Erie R. R., 1500 Beeves; Hudson River Boats, 200 Cattle; New-York State furnished by cars, 264; Ohio, 892; Illinois, 855; Kentucky, 685.

CHAMBERLIN'S, Robineon etreet.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeeve, 250	
Cows and Calves, 91	
Sheep, 2,093	
Lambs, 2,654	

BROWNING'S, Sixth etreet.

Beeves, 192	
Sheep, 4,770	
Cows, 83	

O'BRIEN'S, Sixth street.

Beeves, 35	
Cows, 40	

Sales of Sheep at Chamberlin's, Robinson-street, for the week ending July 10, 1854, by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. by carcass.
149	\$3.75	8 $\frac{1}{2}$ cts.
176	4.25	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
137	3.50	8
230	4.00	8
175	4.50	8 $\frac{1}{2}$
225	1.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$
164	4.50	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lambs.		
97	3.75	13
50	3.87 $\frac{1}{2}$	12 $\frac{1}{2}$
51	4.06	13
92	3.00	11

The prices this week have been from 2 to 3 cents per lb. less than last week, owing to the abundant supply and very warm weather, and from existing circumstances, we have every reason to believe the prices will be still lower.

The week closes with an abundant supply on hand, and the demand light. Mutton is selling in Washington Market from 4 to 8 cents per pound. Lamb, from 10 to 14.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.
Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 100 lbs. 5 75 @ 5 81 $\frac{1}{2}$
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....5 50 @ —

Beeswax.
American Yellow..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.
American, Gray and White.....40 @ — 45

Coal.
Liverpool Orrel..... $\frac{1}{2}$ chaldron, — @ 9 50
Scotch.....@ —
Sidney.....7 75 @ 50
Pictou.....8 50 @ —
Anthracite..... $\frac{1}{2}$ 2,000 lb. 6 @ 6 50

Cotton.
Upland. Florida. Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary.....8 8 8 8
Middling.....9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Middling Fair, 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11
Fair.....11 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ 12 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cotton Bagging.
Gunny Cloth..... $\frac{1}{2}$ yard, — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ @13 —
American Kentucky.....@ —
Dundee.....@ —

Coffee.
Java, White..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 14 @ — 14 $\frac{1}{2}$
Mocha.....13 $\frac{1}{2}$ @14 —
Brazil.....10 $\frac{1}{2}$ @12 —
Maracaibo.....12 @ — 12 $\frac{1}{2}$
St. Domingo.....(cash).....9 $\frac{1}{2}$ @10 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cordage.
Bale Rope..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope.....@ — 20

Corks.
Velvet, Quarte..... $\frac{1}{2}$ gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints.....20 @ — 28
Phials.....4 @ — 16

Flax.
Jersey..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 8 @ — 9

Feathers.
Livo Geece, prime..... $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. — 47 @ — 48

Flour and Meal.

Sour	hbl.	6	@ 6 87½
Superfine No. 2		6 75	@ 7
State, common brands		6 50	@ 6 62½
State, Straight brand		6 75	@ 7
State, favorite brands		7 50	@ 7 75
Western, mixed do.		6 50	@ 7 12½
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.		7 37½	@ 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands		7 50	@ 7 87½
Ohio, common to good brands		7 37½	@ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common		9 43½	@ 9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands		8	@ 8 37½
Ohio, extra brands		8 50	@ 10 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.		8 25	@ 10
Genesee, fancy brands		9	@ 9
Genesee, extra brands		9	@ 11
Canada, (in bond)		7	@ 7 37½
Brandywine		8 75	@ 9 12½
Georgetown		8 75	@ 9 12½
Petersburgh City		8 75	@ 9 12½
Richmond Country		8 62	@ 8 87½
Alexandria		8 62	@ 8 87½
Baltimore, Howard Street		8 62	@ 8 87½
Rye Flour		5 25	@ 5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey		3 87½	@ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine		4 25	@ 5
Corn Meal, Brandywine	punch.	18 50	@

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee	bush.	2 10	@ 2 20
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)		1 75	@ 1 55
Wheat, Southern, White		2	@ 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White		2	@ 2 10
Wheat, Michigan, White		2 15	@ 2 25
Wheat, Mixed Western		1 95	@ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red		1 46	@ 1 80
Rye, Northern		1 15	@
Corn, Unsound			@ 79
Corn, Round Yellow		82	@ 83
Corn, Round White		82	@ 84
Corn, Southern White		82	@ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow		85	@ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed		80	@
Corn, Western Mixed		86	@ 87
Corn, Western Yellow			@
Barley		95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal		60	@ 62
Oats, New-Jersey		50	@ 51
Oats, Western		53	@ 54
Oats, Penna.		47	@ 49
Oats, Southern		42	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed	bush.	2 75	@ 2 87½
Peas, Canada		1 18½	@
Beans, White		1 50	@ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed	lb.	23	@ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed		21	@ 23

Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales	100 lbs.	87½	@ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean	ton	255	@ 350
Russia, Outshot			@
Manilla	lb.	15½	@
Sisal		10	@ 14½
Sunn		5½	@
Italian	ton	290	@ 300
Jute		120	@ 125
American, Dew-rotted		220	@
American, do., Dressed		250	@ 280
American, Water-rotted			@

Hops.

1853	lb.	28	@ 30
1852		18	@ 20

Lumber.

		WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine	cubic ft.	18	@ 22
Timber, Oak		25	@ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.		35	@ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine	(by cargo)	18	@ 22
		YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling	M. ft.	30	@ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern		17 50	@ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked			@ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked		20	@ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear		37 50	@ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.		30	@ 35
Boards, North River, Box		16	@ 17
Boards, Albany Pine	pc.	16	@ 22½
Boards, City Worked		22	@ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling		25	@
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring		25	@
Plank, Albany Pine		26	@ 32
Plank, City Worked		26	@ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce		18	@ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked		22	@ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed	bunch.	2 25	@ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved		2 75	@ 3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.	M. 24		@ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality		22	@ 25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality		19	@ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality		17	@ 18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.		32	@
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.			@ 16
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.			@ 22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe		65	@
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.		52	@
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.		40	@
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.		38	@ 85
Heading, White Oak		60	@

Lime.

Rockland, Common	bbl.		@ 87½
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Molasses.

New-Orleans	gall.	27	@
Porto Rico		23	@ 30
Cuba Muscovado		25	@ 27
Trinidad Cuba		25	@ 27
Cardenas, Cba.		23½	@ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d@60d.	lb.	4½	@ 5
Wrought, 6d@20d.			@

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb.		@ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington			@ 5 50
Tar	bbl.	3	@ 3 50
Pitch, City		2 75	@
Resin, Common, (delivered)		1 75	@ 1 87½
Resin, White	280 lb.	2 50	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine	gall.	66	@ 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	ton		@
Thick, Round, Country			@ 28
Thin Oblong Country			@ 33

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	ton	3 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia		3 50	@ 3 62½

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	bbl.	12	@ 13
Beef, Prime, Country		6 50	@ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City		15 50	@
Beef, Mess, extra		15 50	@ 17
Beef, Prime, City		7 25	@ 8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon			@ 16
Beef, Prime, Mess	tee.	22 75	@
Pork, Mess, Western	bbl.	14 37	@ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western		12 50	@
Pork, Prime, Mess		14 88	@ 16
Pork, Clear, Western			@ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	lb.	10½	@
Hams, Pickled		8½	@ 9
Hams, Dry Salted			@ 7½
Shoulders, Pickled		6½	@
Shoulders, Dry Salted			@ 6½
Beef, Hams, in Pickle	bbl.	13	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked	lb.	9	@ 9½
Butter, Orange County		19	@ 21
Butter, Ohio		12	@ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies		16	@ 19
Butter, Canada		12	@ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)			@
Cheese, fair to prime		5	@ 9

Saltpetre.

Refined		6½	@ 8
Crude, East India		7	@ 7½
Nitrate Soda		5	@ 5½

Seeds.

Clover	lb.	7	@ 9
Timothy, Mowed	tee.	14	@ 17
Timothy, Reaped		17	@ 20
Flax, American, Rough	bush.		@
Linsced, Calcutta			@

Salt.

Turks Island	bush.		@ 48
St. Martin's			@
Liverpool, Ground	sack.	1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine		1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's		1 72½	@ 1 75

Sugar.

St. Croix	lb.		@
New-Orleans		4	@ 6½
Cuba Muscovado		4½	@ 6
Porto Rico		4½	@ 6½
Havana, White		7½	@ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow		5	@ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf		9½	@
do. do. do. Crushed	(Cash)	9½	@
do. do. do. Ground		8½	@
do. (A) Crushed		9	@
do. 2d quality, Crushed		none.	@
Manilla		5½	@
Brazil White		6½	@
Brazil, Brown		5	@ 7

Tallow.

American, Prime	lb.	11½	@ 12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia	lb.		@
Kentucky		7	@ 10
Mason County		6½	@ 11
Maryland			@
St. Domingo		12	@ 18
Cuba		18½	@ 23½
Yara		40	@ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers		25	@ 1
Florida Wrappers		15	@ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf		6	@ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf		5½	@ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleec	lb.	47	@ 50
American, Full-blood Merino		42	@ 44
American ½ and ¾ Merino		36	@ 38
American, Native and ¾ Merino		30	@ 33
Extra, Pulled		40	@ 42
Superfine, Pulled		34	@ 36
No. 1, Pulled		28	@ 30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.
 Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
 Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
 Ten words make a line.
 No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid,
 44-55 WM. JEPSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.

FEW BUSHELS CHERRY PITS FOR SALE. CARE-fully packed for transporting any distance.
 Address post-paid WM. DAY,
 Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

GREAT SALE

OF IMPROVED SHORT-HORN DURHAM CATTLE.—The subscriber will sell at public auction on Wednesday, the 12th of July next, at the Yellow Springs, in Green county, Ohio, his entire Herd of Durham Short-horns, consisting of about 50 head of different ages and sexes of the choicest animals to be found in our country.

There has been a want of care in registering them for a number of years, so that their Pedigrees cannot be given with precision. Their character is, however, widely known as being perhaps the most celebrated Herd in America.

The sale will be positive to the highest bidder, on six months credit for approved paper, or 10 per cent. off for cash. The Yellow Springs is of easy access, being on the Little Miami Railroad—9 miles S. W. of Springfield—9 miles N. E. of Xenia, and 75 miles N. E. of Cincinnati.
 41-44 WILLIAM NEFF.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.
 Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and coh crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS. AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse-powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 10¼, 11¼, 12¼, 14, 15, 18, 18½, 19, 19½, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS. Fanning-Mills, &c. of all sizes.
 1-1f R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with the increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
 2. The perfect manner in which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway.

MACHINE WORKS.

M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA. NON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, headsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storerooms, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,
 J. H. BUCK,
 F. A. CUSHMAN,
 WM. DUNCAN,
 Agents.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; A. Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace. 136-4f

SEED BUCKWHEAT for sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

GARDEN SEEDS.

A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
PEAS—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.
CORN—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.
BEANS—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticulturalist, Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.
BORBOLOES OR KALE—Green Curled Scotch Kale.
CARROTS—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, Czar, White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.
CRESS—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter.
CUCUMBER—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Prickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.
EGG PLANT—Long Purple, and White.
ENIVEE—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian.
CARROTS—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Aitringham.
BEETS—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity.
ONION—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.
TURNS—All of the varieties.
WATERMELON—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.
TOMATO—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.
LETTUCE—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.
MELON—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Netted, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.
RADISH—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China Winter.
CABBAGE—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxeheart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.
RHUBARB—Early Tolobsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-31

BOOKS FOR THE FARMERS.

ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

Furnished by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.
II. Every Lady her own Flower Gardener. Price 25 cents.
III. The American Kitchen Gardener. Price 25 cents.
IV. The American Rose Culturer. Price 25 cents.
V. Price Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana. Price 25 cents.
VI. Skinner's Elements of Agriculture. Price 25 cents.
VII. The Pests of the Farm, with Directions for Extirpation. Price 25 cents.
VIII. Horses—their Varieties, Breeding, Management, &c. Price 25 cents.
IX. The Hive and Honey Bee—their Diseases and Remedies. Price 25 cents.
X. The Hog—its Diseases and Management. Price 25 cents.
XI. The American Bird Fancier—Breeding, Raising, &c. Price 25 cents.
XII. Domestic Fowl and Ornamental Poultry. Price 25 cents.
XIII. Chemistry made Easy for the Use of Farmers. Price 25 cents.
XIV. The American Poultry Yard. The cheapest and best book published. Price \$1.
XV. The American Field Book of Manures. Embracing all the Fertilizers known, with directions for use. By Browne. Price \$1 25.
XVI. Buist's Kitchen Gardener. Price 75 cents.
XVII. Storkhorth's Chemical Field Lectures. Price \$1.
XVIII. Wilson on the Cultivation of Flax. Price 25 cents.
XIX. The Farmer's Cyclopaedia. By Blake. Price \$1 25.
XX. Allen's Rural Architecture. Price \$1 25.
XXI. Phelps' Bee Keeper's Chart. Illustrated. Price 25 cents.
XXII. Johnston's Lectures of Practical Agriculture. Paper, price 50 cents.
XXIII. Johnston's Agricultural Chemistry. Price \$1 25.
XXIV. Johnston's Elements of Agricultural Chemistry and Geology. Price \$1.
XXV. Randall's Sheep Husbandry. Price \$1 25.
XXVI. Miner's American Bee Keeper's Manual. Price \$1.
XXVII. Dodd's American Cattle Doctor. Complete. Price \$1.
XXVIII. Fessenden's Complete Farmer and Gardener. 1 vol. Price \$1 25.
XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.
XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.
XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 50 cents.
XXXII. Youatt and Martin on Cattle. By Stevens. Price \$1 25.
XXXIII. The Shepherd's own Book. Edited by Youatt, Skinner and Randall. Price \$2.
XXXIV. Stephens' Book of the Farm; or Farmer's Guide. Edited by Skinner. Price \$4.
XXXV. Allen's American Farm Book. Price \$1.
XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.
XXXVII. The Cottage and Farm Bee-keeper. Price 50 cents.
XXXIX. Hoare on the Culture of the Grape. Price 50 cents.
XL. Country Dwellings; or the American Architect. Price \$6.
XLI. Lindley's Guide to the Orchard. Price \$1 25.
XLII. Gunn's Domestic Medicine. A book for every married man and woman. Price \$3.
XLIII. Nash's Progressive Farmer. A book for every boy in the country. Price 50 cents.
XLIV. Allen's Diseases of Domestic Animals. Price 75 cents.
XLV. Saxton's Rural Hand-books. 2 vols. Price \$2 50.
XLVI. Beattie's Southern Agriculture. Price \$1.
XLVII. Smith's Landscape Gardening. Containing Hints on arranging Parks, Pleasure Grounds, &c. Edited by Lewis F. Allen. Price \$1 25.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED.
XLVIII. The Farmer's Land Measurer; or Pocket Companion. Price 50 cents.
XLIX. Buist's American Flower Garden Directory. Price \$1 25.
L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS NOW ON HAND, AND IS CONSTANTLY MANUFACTURING at his works in MIDDLETOWN, CONN., SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME, which he warrants free from any adulteration, and equal, if not superior to any in the market. It is made of bones, prepared in the most approved manner, put up in substantial bags for transportation, and is furnished promptly to order, or at the works.
He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.
These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.
March 13, 1854. [29-40.] MIDDLETOWN, Ct.

TREES AND PLANTS.—PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, near New-York, offer for sale their usual assortment, with the addition of many rare novelties of Fruit Trees, for the Orchard and the Garden; Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, and Roses, for the Avenue, Lawn, or Cemetery; Vines for the Grapery, and Exotic Plants for Greenhouse culture. Catalogues can be obtained at No. 60 Cedar street, or will be sent by mail to all post-paying applicants enclosing a postage stamp. 23-71

GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

HEDGE, LONG-HANDLE, AND SLIDING PRUNING SHEARS; Budding and Edging Knives; Pruning Hatchets, saws and knives; pruning, vine and flower scissors; bill and Milton hooks; lawn and garden rakes; garden shears, hoes of great variety, shovels and spades; hand engines, which throw water forty feet or more, syringes and water pots; grafting chisels, tree scrapers, and caterpillar brushes; transplanting trowels, reels; hand plow and cultivator, very useful to work between rows of vegetables, together with a large assortment of other implements too numerous to mention. [21-6] R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water-st.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

THIS INSTITUTION IS SITUATED AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., about an hour and a half's ride from the city of New-York, on the Morris and Essex railroad; the cars leaving New-York several times a day. It has been ably patronized for the last six years. There will be a vacancy for a few more pupils in April.
Faithful teachers are provided for English branches usually required; also Drawing and Painting. French, Latin, and Spanish under a native teacher.
Vocal and instrumental music by an accomplished player, whose time and attention has been for years devoted exclusively to this object.
Further particulars, and circulars, may be obtained by applying to J. A. SEELEY, Principal, or at the book-store of Messrs. O. Shepard & Co., 152 Fulton street, near Broadway, or at this office.
Persons wishing to send their daughters from home, would do well to visit this Institution before deciding. 27-71

NO. 1 SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.—THIS VALUABLE fertilizer has been used for several years in England and other parts of Europe, and, next to Guano, holds the highest rank in popularity, and the extent to which it is used among farmers. Its introduction in this country has been more recent; but the progress it has made in the estimation of the public has not been less marked or successful than abroad. It is now extensively used throughout the Northern States, after a full trial and investigation of its merits; and it is rapidly becoming, like its predecessor, Guano, a favorite manure at the South and West.
It is composed of crushed or ground bones, decomposed by the addition of about one fifth their weight of sulphuric acid, diluted with water, to which is added a due proportion of guano and sulphate of ammonia. The latter is the active and one of the most efficient agents in the best Peruvian Guano.

It is suited to any soil in which there is not already a full supply of the phosphates, which is seldom the case. All crops are benefited by its application.
For sale in large or small quantities, in bags of 150 lbs. each. No charge for packages. All bags will be branded "O. B. De Bevoise, No. 1 Superphosphate of Lime."

PERUVIAN GUANO of best quality.

AGRICULTURAL AND HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS of all kinds.
FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, of various sorts, fresh home grown and imported.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—weekly, \$1 per volume—two volumes a year.

For sale at R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Warehouse and seed Store, 189 and 191 Water street, New-York. 25-71

PORTABLE FORGES AND BELLOWES.



QUEEN'S PATENT THE BEST Forge in the market for Blacksmith's work, Boiler Makers, Mining, Quarrying, Shipping, Plantations, Contractors on Railroads and Public Works, Copper-smiths, Gas Fitters, &c., &c. Also an improved PORTABLE MELTING FURNACE for Jewellers, Dentists, Chemists, &c., both of which are constructed with sliding doors to protect the fire from wind and rain when used out of doors, and for perfect safety and free escape of smoke indoors. They are compact for shipping. Circulars, with particulars and prices, will be forwarded upon application. Cast Iron Columns for buildings constantly on hand. The above forge has been awarded three Silver Medals by the American Institute, New-York, and the highest premium (Diplomas and Bronze Medals) at all other Fairs wherever exhibited. FREDERICK P. FLAGLER, 31 57 Sole Manufacturer, 210 Water St., N.Y.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE USE OF GUANO.—A full and minute description of the different crops and soils to which Peruvian Guano is adapted, with full directions for its application, a pamphlet for 96 pages, and can be sent through the mail. Price 25 cents. 12-71 R. L. ALLEN, 187 and 191 Water st.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE.

ALSO VARIOUS REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, combining all the latest improvements.
NEW-YORK AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE & SEED STORE, 189 and 191 Water Street. R. L. ALLEN. 33-71

SCARIFIERS FOR OLD MEADOWS.—AN INVALUABLE machine for ousting moss and the old fog from hide-bound meadows and renovating their grasses. To be drawn by one or more horses. [31-71] R. L. ALLEN, 191 Water street.

VISITORS TO NEW-YORK CITY WILL FIND a pleasant stopping place at SAVERY'S TEMPERANCE HOTEL, 14 Beekman street, (near the park). Near rooms with clean beds, at 25 to 50 cents per day. Meals furnished in the Dining Saloon or in rooms, and a reasonable charge only made for dishes ordered. 37-71

MUSQUIT GRASS.

THE TRUE MUSQUIT GRASS, GROWN BY A CAREFUL Georgia Planter. This has proved the most sure and valuable grass for stock yet cultivated at the South, and is invaluable to the planter. For sale by
RICHARD PETERS, Atlanta, Ga.,
also by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water St., N.Y. 27-71

GARDENER FOR THE GREEN-HOUSE AND GRAPE-HOUSE.—Wanted a Gardener as above, who is experienced in the management of the Green and Grape-House in the United States. None need apply except fully qualified. 22-71 A. B. ALLEN, 189 Water st.

BARKER'S CHEVEUXTONIQUE.—THIS IS AN ENTIRELY new article, concocted for the purpose of Preserving, Restoring, and Beautifying the Hair, and, unlike most preparations designed for the same objects, it is free from all grease, so that its application cannot soil the most delicate fabric. As an eradicator of Dandruff, it is unequalled, while its infallibility in cases of headache, easing the most violent in a few moments, cannot fail to commend it to universal appreciation. The Cheveux-tonique is for sale by all the respectable druggists and fancy stores throughout the city. The depot for its sale, wholesale and retail, is at BARKER'S Ladies' Hair-dressing Establishment, No. 439 Broadway. 2-48

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.—Including every thing necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery, and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done in any part of the country. The best season for transplanting is after Oct. 10. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass. 8-59

THE AMERICAN FLOWER GARDEN DIRECTORY.—Containing practical directions for the culture of plants in the Flower Garden, Hot House, Green House, Rooms or Parlor windows, for every month in the year; a description of the plants most desirable in each; the nature of the soil and situation best adapted to their growth; the proper season for transplanting, &c., &c., with instructions for erecting a Hot House, Green House and laying out a Flower Garden—the whole adapted to either large or small gardens, with instructions for preparing the soil, propagating, planting, pruning, training and fruiting the Grape Vine, with descriptions of the best sorts for cultivating in the open air. By Robert Buist, Nurseryman and Seed Grower. Price, \$1.25
Everybody His Own Flower Gardener 25
American Rose Cultivist 25
American Florist's Guide 75
Breck's Book of Flowers 75
Bridgman's Florist's Guide 50
Buist's Kitchen Gardener 75
Fessenden's American Kitchen Gardener 75
Browne's Field Book of Manures, \$1.25. Sent free of postage.
Orders for any of the above books will be filled at the prices named, and if required, will be sent by mail, [post paid.] by R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st. 31-71

WACHUSETT GARDEN AND NURSERIES.

NEW-BEDFORD, MASS., ANTHONY & McAFEE, PROPRIETORS. Successors to Henry H. Crapo, would invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Rose Bushes, &c., Evergreens, Balsam Firs, American and Chinese Arbor Vita, Cedrus Deodara, Cryptomeria Japonica, Norway Spruce, Yew Trees, Tree Box, &c., an extensive assortment of Apple, Pear, Plum, Cherry, Peach and Apricot Trees.
The stock of Pear Trees is very large, both on Pear and Portugal Quince Stocks, embracing every thing worthy of cultivation. All our Pear Trees are propagated and grown by ourselves, and

WARRANTED TRUE TO NAME.
The soil, climate, &c., of this locality being so favorable to the Pear, our trees are unrivalled for HEALTH, vigor of growth, &c., &c.

They are all free from that destructive malady which has never existed in this locality.
Prices low, and a liberal discount to the trade.
New-Bedford, Jan. 1st, 1854. 17-68

IRON AND STEEL.—SANDERSON BROTHERS & CO.

Sheffield, warranted Cast Steel.
New-York, E. F. Sanderson, 16 Cliff street.
Boston, J. B. Taft, 21 Doane street.
Philadelphia, E. Frith, 42 Commerce street.
New-Orleans, A. Robb, 24 Bank Place. 2-43

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 45.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

WHAT SHALL OUR GOVERNMENT DO FOR AGRICULTURE?

WE are indebted to Hon. J. MORTON, for a copy of the Report of the Committee on Agriculture of the United States' Senate, to whom was referred the Memorial of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. We have read this report attentively, and heartily subscribe to most of the sentiments therein expressed.

To one of its implied recommendations, however, we must for the present object. We refer to the suggestion that a sum of money *be placed at the disposal* of the President, to be applied *at his discretion* to the purchase of Mount Vernon for the purpose of converting it into an experimental farm, connected with an Agricultural School, &c.

We are heartily opposed to entrusting the great interests of agriculture to the discretion, or care of those who can in any way make it a part and parcel of political machinery. When the present Chief Magistrate came into office, and laid before Congress his first message, summing up the general interests of the country, we had occasion to remark upon the fact, that in a long document, referring to almost every other branch of industry, not a single allusion was made to the importance of fostering and developing the great agricultural interests of the country. Just before every important election, our politicians are very noisy in their expressions of regard for the "bone and muscle" of the country—the farmers; but the election once passed, and what more do we hear of our agricultural interests? There is a surplus of many millions in the treasury—money which has been chiefly drawn from the pockets of the farmers, in the form of indirect tariff charges upon articles of which *they* have purchased and consumed the greater portion; but how many of these politicians by trade, ever countenance, or dream of applying a thousandth part of one per cent. of this sum in aiding agricultural development? They may tax the Patent Office Fund, which strictly belongs to inventors, for a few thousands, to be expended, as is too often the case, in sending out to their favorites an irresponsible and undigested mass of crude agricultural matter, so called, but nothing must be taken for this purpose, directly from the treasury—the farmers' own fund. Ten millions can be voted to purchase a strip of land from Mexico, unneeded at present, except to serve the interests of a few individuals. Many millions more go as readily to protect commerce, to support military schools and an army, and many

other things; but what a commotion would be raised, should a proposition be made to appropriate a single million of dollars to be expended over the whole country in developing agriculture!

It is really a noteworthy, and we believe unprecedented fact, that we have at last a single report from a Committee of the Senate of the United States, even recommending a small appropriation for the benefit of agriculture. For this the members of the Committee are deserving of the remembrance of the farmers of the country, though we predict that even this report has accomplished all it will accomplish—it will, after a little formality, be thrown under the table.

We have said above, we object to the recommendation implied in the Committee's report. If the scheme shall be carried out of purchasing a single experimental farm, at or near Washington, to be under the care and control of government officers, we predict that little good would come of it.

Our country extends over many degrees of latitude and longitude, and embraces almost every variety of soil and climate. A system of agriculture adapted to the middle portions, would be comparatively useless to either the northern or southern regions. There should not be less than three centers of influence, a northern, middle, and southern. If experimental farms are desirable—and we think they are eminently so—we say let there be at least three of them, all located at a distance from political influences. Let each be under the direction of some of the leading agricultural societies, united in groups for this purpose. There is among our various State Agricultural Societies, the right kind of experience, energy, and public spirit, to direct and carry out any such enterprise. We should prefer to have liberal appropriations made from the general treasury to *each* of these State societies, to be expended upon some general, well-digested plan for developing and advancing a knowledge of the best methods of cultivating the soil. The sum of fifty or a hundred thousand dollars, appropriated to each of these, would not be missed from the treasury, while it would place them all in a position to carry on extensive experiments and researches. By dividing the work among a large number of these societies, much would be gained by competition, as well as by a mutual correspondence and intercourse between them all.

If there is just now the least inclination on the part of Congress to do any thing for agriculture, we hope it will be done well and carefully, as far as it goes. The leaving of a few thousand dollars in the hands of the President, or

his appointed favorites, to *be expended at his or their discretion*, will not be what is required. It will only be a drag upon future effort. We have now before the country some half a dozen or less noisy politico-farmers, men who have acquired some little notoriety, but who, on their own farms, or half dozen acres at home, are known to be ignorant, or at least, unpractical theorists. These will be the first to step in and engross the first honors and emoluments. We sincerely hope no such fatal error will be made as to appoint these men as nurses of any new enterprise on a large scale. Better that the effort should be delayed a few years longer, than that such men should give a wrong bias to the enterprise. A step in the wrong direction must be retraced before a new start can be made, and a second effort always lacks in the important element of confidence.

A Suggestion.—In reference to the question placed at the head of this article, we think few of our political men are prepared to answer it. They have talked little and thought less upon it; the Nebraska bill, the tariff, the navy, the consulships, the attorneyships, the post-office and custom-house appointments, &c., have engrossed all their time, and now there looms up in the distance the next presidency, and we suggest for their consideration the following plan.

Let the present Congress select from among its members a committee of a dozen farmers—if so many can be found there—and let this committee have power to sit during the short recess if necessary. Let there be appropriated for the use of this committee, say 20 or 30 thousand dollars, to be expended in prizes for the best practical essays upon the most feasible plan of developing agriculture through the aid of the General Government. Liberal prizes of this kind will set to work a host of shrewd, inquiring minds. We venture the assertion that such a course would call forth more practical thought, and develop better plans, than would be devised in the halls of Congress, should they debate the matter daily for months, at a hundred times the expense. In this way there would be collected a mass of ideas, suggestions, and plans, ready fitted for the consideration of the next session, and prepare the way for adopting a scheme of operations which would not only be an honor to the nation, but also one which would add untold millions to the productive resources of the country, and to the wealth and comfort of its much the largest and most important class.

SOME ladies will forgive silliness; but none ill manners. And there are but few capable of judging of your learning or genius; but all of your behavior.

SOMETHING ABOUT BEES.

THERE is perhaps no common insect so imperfectly understood as the honey bee. Every body knows that there are such things as queen bees, drones, and workers, but as to the peculiar habits and offices of each class, the time and manner of maturing their young, their age, proper treatment, &c., comparatively little is known. In company with several others, we had the pleasure of witnessing last week, at the house of Mr. Stephen Knowlton, of Brooklyn, N.Y., some very interesting experiments by Rev. L. L. Langstroth.

Mr. Knowlton has several swarms of bees—some in common hives, but mostly in the kind of hive constructed by Mr. Langstroth, and called the "Movable Comb Hive." They consist of an inner and outer box—a large space being left between for the free circulation of air, and also guarding against sudden changes of temperature. In the inner box, wooden frames are suspended by projections, in such a manner that the frames themselves do not touch the top, bottom, or sides of the hive. This arrangement gives entire control over the combs. They can be separately taken from the hive unbroken, and without injury to the bees, or a part of the combs may be taken out and transferred to another hive, or they may be replaced, or reserved for use, at pleasure. The combs are built regularly on the frames, each being disconnected with the other.

Before commencing any operations with bees, they should be gently sprinkled with sugar-water, with which they instantly fill themselves, and without which, it would be troublesome to manage them. The inner boxes, we may add, are constructed with glass, and by removing the outer box or case, the bees may be inspected in all their operations. Mr. Langstroth made an experiment with old-fashioned hives, and showed a very simple and easy method of producing artificial swarming. He took a hive of bees from the stand, and inverted it upon the ground, a short distance from where it previously stood. An empty hive of about the same size was then placed upon it, and all openings whence the bees might escape, were closed up with paper. By rapping on the sides of the lower hive, the bees became alarmed, and filling themselves with honey—which they always do in leaving their old homes—passed into the upper hive.

In his experiments, Mr. Langstroth showed the utmost coolness and calmness, which, indeed, is the only method of handling bees successfully, for they have, so to speak, certain ideas of dignity, which they love to maintain, as well as beings of a higher order. Treat them gently, and they are amiable enough, but once tread on their dignity, and they are sure to become pugnacious.

The queen—being the mother of the whole colony—reigns supreme, and all yield a willing and entire submission. Like other crowned heads, she is exceedingly jealous of rivals, and puts to death, all young aspirants to office. She usually lives from four to five years. When she dies, the colony immediately set to work and rear a new queen. This takes from fifteen to sixteen days. The queen bee is the only perfectly developed female in the hive; the workers being only partially developed queens. The

drones are the males. In about six months after they come to maturity—which takes 24 days—the workers fall upon and destroy them, or drive them from the hive.

Mr. Langstroth has written a very interesting work on the "Hive and Honey-Bee," which is well worth reading. His chapter on ventilation speaks strongly of the necessity of fresh air to the bee tribe, as well as to man. His list of "fifty-four advantages which ought to belong to an improved hive," is rather a slur on past improvement. We fear they are like the bye-laws appended to certain constitutions, calculated rather to make a show than to be regarded. Mr. Langstroth, however, appears to have investigated the subject quite thoroughly, and deserves great credit for somewhat extensive and accurate researches into the habits of this wonderful insect.

One word more in regard to such entertainments as the one above alluded to. There are a large number of amateurs who have choice specimens of birds, bees, fruits and flowers, as well as cattle, horses, sheep, and fowls, and we suggest that it would conduce much to their own pleasure, as well as to that of others, if they would imitate Mr. Knowlton's example, and take an occasional afternoon, during these days of comparative leisure, and invite in their friends and acquaintances to see what they have which is excellent, or rare, or interesting.

ABSORBING POWER OF CHARCOAL, PEAT, &c.

PROFESSOR WAY recently delivered an interesting lecture on the above subject, before the Royal Agricultural Society, for the following abstract of which we are indebted to the *Agricultural Gazette*:

The main points insisted on were—(1.) the distinction to be observed between the process of deodorising and that of retaining the volatile products of the putrefactive process—(2.) the absorptive power of charcoal as dependent on its porous structure, and on these pores being open to the gases thus absorbed—(3.) and, lastly, the peculiar structure of animal charcoal as compared with that of vegetable origin, to which it owed its greater power as a decoloriser for the sugar refiner.

On the first point it was remarked that the loss of the material of which the sense of smell took cognisance was not necessarily of any importance. A grain of musk was undiminished in weight after it had filled the room with its odor for years. And, so, the mere fact of manure smelling was not, in itself, proof of any material loss. Nevertheless, it was found that, if the gases resulting from the process of putrefaction were fixed, the peculiar odoriferous matter of the manure appeared also, in a great measure, to lose its volatility; and so smell became, if not exact testimony, at least, a tolerably trustworthy index to the loss of valuable matter.

The second remark had this important practical bearing, that while in air charcoal absorbed many times its bulk of many gases—that of ammonia, for instance—in water, this power was altogether lost. Charcoal will absorb ammoniacal and other gaseous products of putrefaction, and these are rapidly decomposed in its pores, but fill those pores with water, and their gaseous occupants are at once expelled; and the only power which it then possesses will be that of a sponge holding so much liquid with whatever matter may be dissolved in it. To pass liquid through charcoal, in order to its ammonia being detained, is therefore most mistaken; the liquid will come out of it of the very same composition in every respect as it had before entering it.

The third point had only an indirect agricultural bearing. The peculiar porosity of animal charcoal is due to the separation of the charcoal by the mineral particles of the bone.—This has been very ingeniously attempted to be imitated by Mr. Way, by saturating the now well-known silica rock of Mr. Paine's estate at Farnham (which rock is exceedingly light and porous) with tar, and exposing it to destructive distillation, by which means the resultant charcoal is distributed amongst the mineral substance of the rock, much as it is in the case of animal charcoal amongst the mineral substance of the bone. And the decolorising effect of the charcoal in that state is very materially increased. Whether or not it may compete with animal charcoal for the purposes of the sugar refiner seems doubtful; but, if by its use it should reduce the value of charcoal below the price at which farmers could afford to purchase, it is clear that the ingenuity of Mr. Way and Mr. Paine will have proved, in this, as in other more important instances, agriculturally beneficial.

For the American Agriculturist.

A TRIP IN NEW-ENGLAND.

OPRESSED with the heated walls of the city, and longing for the cool breeze and green verdure of the country, I put myself under the care of two of my grandchildren, one 12 the other 2½ years old, and took the New-Haven train at 3 o'clock P. M.; but passed at such rapid rate that I could see but little of the vegetable kingdom to report, until we arrived at the point to take the Housatonic railroad, where we found what was called the express freight train. The speed here was greatly lessened from that of the New-Haven, and plenty of time was now afforded as we passed along, to view the progress vegetation was making, which, owing to the cold wet spring, and now severe drouth, was quite backward. The corn was quite small for 20th June, but the potatoes looked much better, and it appeared that an unusually large crop of this important vegetable had been planted. It is to be hoped that the expectations of the growers will not be disappointed in the quantity and quality, should they be in price. Our speed grew less and less, as one freight car after another was hitched on, and the old black horse whuzzed and puffed until 9 o'clock, when the conductor gave orders to stop long enough to give him water, and the passengers supper; but we were soon alarmed by the cry of the conductor, "All on board;" but our alarm soon subsided by the gentle voice of the landlord saying, "take time enough ladies and gentlemen to finish your supper." A gentleman then remarked, "let them go on we can overtake them."

We were asked the moderate price of thirty-one cents for our meal, which was equally substantial, and answered all the reasonable calls of nature, as the one we subsequently took at Springfield, for which we were taxed seventy-five cents. Supper ended, and the horse watered and wooded, we moved on moderately until we came to Canaan, a happy land to us, where we found comfortable beds, and kind attention. Starting again in the morning at 5 o'clock, moving on at the same slow rate, we arrived at Lenox depot at 8½ o'clock, making 17½ hours from New-York, rather slow compared with the Hudson River route. I advise those who wish to see the picturesque scenery on the Housatonic, to take the morning train from New-York, which will take them through to Albany at a reasonable rate of speed by day light. I have been thus particular for the benefit of traveling strangers.

Berkshire is a rough mountainous county, with every kind of soil to be found in that latitude, some of which is under the highest state of cultivation, while others remain without any apparent improvement. I inquired of the intelligent keeper of the excellent hotel at Lenox, if the moss-covered barren pastures and mowing

lots could not be renovated, to which he replied, "ashes, either leached or unleached will do it." He had applied them to land which would not produce half a ton of hay per acre, and the next year he took a large crop from the same land. Other intelligent farmers told me the same thing; but added they, "where can we get the ashes? we want all we can make for our corn."

Berkshire has one of the oldest, if not the oldest Agricultural Society in the State, and I extremely regretted that my time was so limited that I could not glean facts from the officers and members to enrich the columns of your paper. It is also classic ground. I visited the house where President Edwards wrote some of the greatest works ever penned since the days of the apostles—was in the room where he wrote—saw the cupboard where he kept his library, and the little breakfast room where he parted with his family, after which, going out to the gate opening into the street, he returned, and again commended them to God. He then went to Princeton, to enter upon the duties of President of the College, took the small-pox, and in a few days ceased from all earthly labors. I also visited the old Indian mission-house, which has been removed from the green near the church, and which is now occupied as a barn. I also stepped down into the cellar of the Indian King's palace. I also visited the old burying-ground, and there found the grave of the Hon. Timothy Edwards, eldest son of President Edwards, which brought fresh to my recollection the circumstance of his having spent a night at my house in 1804. After seating himself in his carriage, as he took my hand to give it a parting squeeze, he congratulated me on a fair prospect of a family, having four boys with but a little more than a year between their ages. He said, "there is but one mode of family government, and that is the same which the Emperor of China exercises over his subjects." "I have," continued he, "brought up and educated 14 boys, two of whom I brought, or rather grew up without the *bireh*. One of these was Pierpont Edwards, my youngest brother, the other Aaron Burr, my sister's son. I tell you, sir, maple sugar government will never answer; and beware how you let the first act of disobedience in these little boys go unnoticed, and unless evidence of repentance be manifested, unpunished." Of all the sermons I have ever heard, long or short, this has been among the most useful, so far as this world is concerned.

Berkshire has been celebrated for good schools. The old Academy at Lenox is in successful operation in both male and female departments; there is also a private school for boys, for a very limited number, kept by Mr. Hotchkin, for many years the preceptor of the Academy. He takes the boys and fits them for college rather for amusement than for profit. There is also a female boarding-school. Also at Pittsfield there are schools of a high order. The Female Academy is highly spoken of. The private boarding-school for boys, of Mr. Charles Dillingham, has a high reputation. Miss Hinsdale has also a private select boarding-school for young ladies, in fair repute. Here is a Medical institution, and a Gymnasium, all of which may be traced back to the early provision made by the first settlers of this town for primary schools, by raising a permanent fund and setting it apart for this purpose. Let those who despise popular education think of this.

The cars pass through a rough, mountainous country, from Pittsfield to Westfield, and nothing can be said of agriculture on this route. There are many shreds and patches of rye, corn, and potatoes, from two to four yards square, and houses 12 by 16, and 16 by 20 feet, with plenty of intelligent children, many of whom will be yet reaping and harvesting their thousand acre fields of wheat and corn in the far west at no distant period, in consequence of their early training in a 7 by 9 school-house.

Westfield is a beautiful old town, lying in the form of a basin, and surrounded by hills. The old academy stands as it did when I listened to

its dedication, by Dr. Lathrop, with a crowded assembly, in the year 1798. Ever since it has been in successful operation as a literary institution. I was happy to find in Mr. W. G. Goldthwait, the present preceptor, a warm and devoted advocate for scientific as well as practical agriculture; and although this subject forms no part of the academic course, it is to be hoped he will diffuse the same spirit into some of his pupils. There is in this town an agricultural club, which is exerting considerable influence. There is much good land, and quite as much very poor, but capable of being made very productive. A Mr. Miles has several acres of as poor sandy land as lies out doors, on which he has raised potatoes for several years in succession. His process is to plow and harrow, then sow it with leached or unleached ashes, strike out the furrows with a piece of joist, in which pins are put three feet apart. If the potatoes are large, cut in four pieces, and plant two pieces in a hill; if middle size, one potato without cutting; if small, two potatoes in a hill without cutting. He then covers, and when up, turns two furrows over them, and when up again, turns two furrows to the hill the other way. In this manner the ashes are thrown upon the potatoes, and they are dug, and keep through the winter free from rot. As I took this account from a third person, Mr. S. will correct all errors in my relating it.

A TRAVELER.

STORING POTATOES.

The following results obtained by my plan of storing may prove useful. 1. Twelve sacksful of potatoes, lifted October 25th, 1853, stored with lime, the lime being placed in small bundles in the middle of each sack. Tubers all preserved; whereas some of the same potatoes, stored without lime, were much affected. 2. Fifty bushels of potatoes, dug up towards the end of October, were pitted with three bushels of quicklime, the latter being placed at the bottom of the pit, and covered over with a thick layer of Gorse. On opening the pit it was found that the diseased tubers did not amount to more than two dozen. Tubers stored in the ordinary way, in pits without lime, were almost entirely destroyed by disease. 3, 4, 5. Potatoes stored with and without lime quite untouched by the disease. 6. Roots stored in a large chest or box with lime, and the latter being placed in a small clothes-basket, and covered over with faggots. On opening the box the tubers were found quite healthy, whilst some that had been kept in a cellar without lime, were much diseased. 7. Twenty bushels of the tubers were placed in a large bin with three bushels of lime, the latter forming a stratum at the bottom, and covered over with a thick layer of coarse cinders. At the end of three months the roots were found to be quite sound, whilst another lot which had been put into another bin without lime were very much diseased. 8. Potatoes housed in sacks, one or two large lumps of lime being put into each sack, tubers quite dry, and all preserved. 9. Potatoes first dried by exposure on a gravel walk to the heat of the sun, and then stored away in large boxes with lime, all healthy. Tubers housed in their natural condition become diseased. 10. Potatoes housed with lime, all healthy. 11. Same result. 12. Several bushels of potatoes were pitted with lime, and when examined, at the expiration of several months, were found to remain untouched by the disease. Roots pitted without lime became quite rotten. 13. Two or three hundred bushels of potatoes were divided into four equal lots. Three of these were pitted with lime, the other in the ordinary way. In the first of the three lots stored with lime, the lime was placed at the bottom of the pit, with the proper precautions; in the second it was thrown into a conical heap in the center of the tubers; and in the third and last, it was placed on top of the potatoes, being separated from the latter by a layer of brushwood, &c. On examining the tubers at the end of some months those in the

first pit were found to be much diseased, whilst those contained in the other three were nearly healthy. "The best result," says this correspondent, "I am disposed to think was obtained by placing the lime on the top of the tubers, and this is the plan I intend to follow."—*Thorn-ton J. Herapath, Mansion House, Old Park, Bristol, in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

TOP-DRESSING FOR GRASS LAND.

We find, in the last received *Mark Lane Express*, the following "Observations Addressed to the Tenantry of his Grace the Duke of Devonshire, within the Buxton Agency." We copy the article because it contains some suggestions equally useful to the farmers of this country.

That there is a great extent of grass land, both in meadow and in pasture, in the district of the High Peak, capable of being made much more productive, I think no one will venture to deny; and it is with this conviction that the following observations and suggestions are made. In doing so I am not desirous to urge any one to enter upon what may appear to them to be doubtful experiments, or to induce an outlay which will not prove speedily remunerative; but all will be ready to admit that it is to their interest to increase the quantity and to improve the quality of their hay crops, and to render their pastures capable of earrying a greater quantity of stock, if these results can be obtained by an expenditure in artificial manures, or by any other means which shall be reproductive, and shall commence to be so immediately after being applied or adopted.

The advantage of top-dressing grass lands, whether in meadow or pasture, as well as corn crops, has now become generally appreciated by all good farmers, as is practically proved by the increasing consumption of guano, bones, nitrate of soda, and other artificial manures, the demand for which at the present time is unprecedented. This is in some measure to be attributed to the great breadth of land under tillage, induced by the high price of corn, but in no small degree to the general effort making at improved cultivation throughout the kingdom. The part they have acted in the rapid advance of agriculture is universally admitted.

By the use of them the produce of this country in grain and in roots has been within the last few years enormously increased. Meadow, and second-rate pasture land, has not made the same advance in improvement, while of their capability there can be no doubt. Great attention is however now being given to this subject. While such marked success has rewarded the efforts which have been directed to the improvement of arable land, surely the high price of cattle, sheep, and wool, present at this time powerful inducements to endeavor to extract the same profitable results from grass land; and there is no other district of such description of land in England so capable of improvement by the use of light manures, as the extensive upland pastures and meadows of the Peak of Derbyshire. Their height above the sea renders the time at which vegetation begins to move in spring generally rather late, and forms an additional reason for supplying to the roots of the grasses at that period the stimulus and new food which these manures afford, operating to bring the hay crops in the meadows to earlier maturity, increasing their bulk, and improving their quality, and giving to their pastures an exuberance and vigor which will show itself in the color and thickening of the herbage, and in the growth of stock. They offer the best means of bringing an upland grass farm out of condition up to a state of average productiveness, or of raising it to a higher level.

MEADOWS.

There are few farms, and especially grass farms, on which yard manure is produced annually in sufficient quantities to bring the mea-

dow land to the greatest state of fertility of which it is capable; consequently much remains in a condition in which it cannot possibly yield a fair profit to its occupier, unless he has recourse to some kind of artificial manure as an auxiliary.

On large farms, the carting and spreading of dung is attended with much labor, and a considerable saving may be effected by supplying the fields nearest to the homestead with farm-yard dung, and those in more remote situations with guano or dissolved bones, which may be carted and applied at very small cost in labor, at the same time not omitting to give to such fields an occasional dressing of yard manure. Nothing should induce the farmer to lessen his appreciation of home-made dung, but to aid it by all means in his power by the use of bones and guano; but never to lose sight of endeavoring to increase the bulk and improve the quality of this invaluable fertilizer. This leads me to remark how little this object receives that degree of attention which it deserves. Those who have not witnessed the results produced will be slow to believe the great advantage gained by protecting yard manure from the effects of weather; and this may to a great degree be accomplished by simple contrivances which are very rarely adopted; too often is the liquid likewise allowed to run to waste, instead of restoring it to be absorbed by the bulk, of which it is the essence.

Peruvian guano and dissolved bones are unquestionably the best of the artificial manures, being quick in their operation, and they are those upon which the adulterator expends his chief ingenuity. Care therefore is requisite in the purchase of them, to insure their genuine quality. Not only does immediate loss result to the purchaser of an adulterated article, but he is deterred from the future use of it, and not unfrequently ascribes the failure of his expectations to the wrong cause. The importation of guano, which in 1842 amounted to 1700 tons, reached in 1852 the large amount of 150,000 tons.

Peruvian guano is preferable to bones as a top-dressing for meadow-land, and two hundred weight per acre may be considered a fair quantity to apply. It is of the utmost importance that a favorable opportunity should be selected for this purpose. May is the proper time of year, and in this high situation from the middle to the end of the month will, in general seasons, be soon enough; but it is of such vital importance that this description of manure should be applied during rainy weather, that perhaps no favorable opportunity at any period during the month should be lost. The most favorable time is at the moment when, from the state of the atmosphere, vegetation is just about to make a start; but guano should never be applied except in damp weather, so that it may be immediately brought into contact with the roots, and not be left to lie on the surface of the ground, to be evaporated by heat and drought.

Immediate benefit is not the only advantage to be derived from the application of artificial manures. The use of them results in affording gradually year by year fodder for a greater number of cattle, both by increasing the quantity and improving the nutritive qualities of it, and thereby at the same time increasing the supply of home-manufactured manure. By means of them the hay crop will likewise be forced on, and be made ready for mowing probably ten days or a fortnight the earlier—an object of great importance in the Peak.

PASTURES.

Great improvement is to be effected in the grass lands of this district used as summer pastures, and especially in those of inferior quality. Although at an altitude averaging from 1,000 to 1,400 feet above the sea, their substrata of limestone, general sufficiency and good quality of soil, and sweetness of herbage, render them extremely healthy runs for young stock and sheep, of which they admit of being made to carry a greater number than they do at present.

It may be looked upon as an invariable rule, that in proportion to the natural productiveness of a soil, the effects of top-dressing will be more or less advantageous. As the former approaches the highest point, the latter will recede to the lowest. For instance, if three or four quarters of bone-dust per acre were to be applied to the rich grazing pastures of Haddon Field, little or no benefit would result; but apply the same quantity to any of the land around Mewhaven, and the improvement would be manifest. It is not too much to expect that some pastures, now only capable of maintaining young stock in store condition, may be made, by top-dressings judiciously selected and carefully applied, to turn out stock in a fit state for the butcher; nor that hill-side pastures, to which it has been hitherto found impracticable to apply lime, will be found to admit of the profitable application of light manures.

Bones will in most cases be found to be the best and most enduring top-dressing for pasture land. For many years after their introduction, the erroneous idea was entertained that they should be used in the dimensions of half an inch to an inch. Chemistry has, however, disclosed that bones of such a size decompose very slowly, and that therefore, in order to obtain a more immediate return for the outlay, they should be applied in dust, by dissolving them with sulphuric acid. When used in this state they are more easily and uniformly distributed on the land, and rendered much sooner available for the use of plants than half inch bones; and when so applied, the benefit which they are capable of affording is estimated to last for several years, 25 or 30 per cent. of such benefit being realized in the first year.

Three quarters, which will average about half a ton in weight, is a proper quantity to apply at one dressing to an acre. If in any case it should appear desirable to apply a greater quantity of bones, it would be more advantageous to do so after a lapse of two or three years, than to lay it on at one application.

The period for applying bones to grass land varies in different localities. Some advocate the autumn, and others the spring of the year, as the proper season. If applied in the shape of dust in the month of May, and during showery weather, when vegetation is on the move and ready to seize eagerly on any food that is grateful to it, the time cannot be wrong.

Some excellent authorities in practical farming (and among them is Mr. Pusey) are now advocating the use of nitrate of soda as a top-dressing for grass land, but its merits have not been fairly tested on variety of soils, and its profitable application must therefore be yet considered doubtful. The value of bones and guano is established.

I have called your attention to this subject from two motives—first, because I feel it my duty to do so in the management of the property entrusted to my charge by your noble landlord; and, secondly, because I am desirous to see you join heartily in the endeavors which are being made on all sides to arrive at a better cultivation of the soil by means profitable to the occupiers. I have adopted this mode of communication as being the most convenient; and upon the above or upon any other subject connected with the farms in your several occupations I shall be at all times willing to advise and consult with you.

I remain, yours faithfully,
Buxton, April 20, 1854. S. SMITHERS.

LARGE SALE OF SHEEP IN CALIFORNIA.—Two thousand head of sheep were sold in this county on Tuesday; 1650 for \$5 50 per head, and 350 for \$5. The sheep were right from Sonora, and were in no very good condition, yet we consider that the purchaser got one of those bargains of which we read sometimes.—*Stockton Journal*.

WILD ANIMALS.—It is said that large droves of deer are moving westward from the Canadas.

Red deer are very plenty on Lake Superior, and reindeer are much more frequent than formerly. Beaver are also quite numerous in that region.—*Toledo (Ohio) Blade*.

THE ANTWERP CARRIER PIGEON.

THE innate propensity of all tame pigeons to return to the place of their nativity or their established home, has led man to make use of them as mediums of communication, and as some sorts are preëminently useful in this respect, they have been named carrier pigeons. Of these, the Antwerp, the English carrier, horseman, and dragoon, the tumbler, and the owl, are the sorts most generally used. For the present, I will confine myself to a description of the Antwerp carrier, a pigeon of all others that has proved most useful for long journeys, having performed extraordinary distances.

The Antwerp carrier derives its name from being first bred in the city of that name, in Belgium. In the ancient towers and lofty steeples of that venerable city, nestle a small variety of rock pigeon, peculiar, I believe, to that part of the Continent; in color they are mealy or strawberry, the wings barred with a redder tint, as also the neck; their beaks are dove-shaped, long and fine, the head round in front like that of the blue rock; the eyes bright and prominent, of a gravel or pale yellow color. They are exceedingly shy and wild, it being almost impossible to entrap any of them; young ones are, however, occasionally taken from the nest and reared. These, and their progeny, constitute the true Antwerp carrier. But these wild Antwerps must not be confused with the wild, or rather the many escaped pigeons, numbers of which frequent the public buildings in most large towns.

The few persons that breed this variety of pigeon are very choice of them, and rarely part with any; when, indeed, they do, generally those they can rely upon returning home.

The housing propensity of this valuable variety of pigeons is so natural to them, that it is surprising what a small amount of training will make them proficient; squeakers will often return home from long distances though they may have been kept in a considerable time. One marked peculiarity of the Antwerp is their flight, starting off in a straight line when thrown up, then turning direct for home, not circling round as other pigeons do before they start, and also the straggling appearance of the flight when turned out from their loft for exercise. They are good breeders at home, but if removed to a strange place it is almost impossible to get them to do so. So wild and restless are they, that if confined in an aviary for twelve months, most of them will be found in flying condition at the expiration of the time, and quite ready to perform the journey home, though it may be 100 or 200 miles; whereas, were other pigeons thus confined, most of them would be so fat and out of practice, that they would be quite fatigued with a few circles, and very few of what are commonly called carrier pigeons would have any inclination to leave after such a long confinement.

It may be wondered at that, as these pigeons are so valuable, and also such good breeders, they do not become plentiful; but this is to be accounted for in many ways, a few of which are as follows: The various accidents to which pigeons are liable, either in being sent or returning from home from long journeys; the great number of birds of prey which are every where to be met with on the Continent; the continual disturbance to them while sitting to send them out for a match, for this pigeon-flying is carried to a great extent in Belgium, which causes those possessed of a pure strain to be very careful not to part from them, through the fear that they might, at some other time, unavoidably match against their own birds; this will also in a great measure account for their rare appearance in England.

I am, however, inclined to believe that the Antwerp of which I have been speaking is comparatively a recent acquisition, perhaps within the last twenty or thirty years; the pigeon formerly in use in Belgium was, without doubt, the owl. The short-faced Antwerps are a cross between the real Antwerp and the owl pigeon, which latter they frequently very much resemble, many of them having quite respectable frills and gullets. They are not quite so wild as the true sorts, but inherit much of their excellent homing properties, and I have been informed of squeakers doing London and Dover without training. This variety are very small, and in addition to the occasional frill and gullet, have very short beaks; their color is generally blue or mealy, sometimes chequered. Not being quite so intractable as the long-beaked ones, they may, with due care and a little patience, be settled in a new abode, at any rate, they will breed in a fresh loft, consequently are much better known in England.

A cross-breed between the short-faced Antwerp and the dragoon pigeon, however, is the kind mostly used for carrying communications in England, and is considered more certain for short distances. The thorough-bred Antwerps, it is alleged, frequently overfly themselves in a ten or twelve miles' match; these half-bred birds are considerable stouter than the Antwerps, have rather thick, but not very long beaks, and but little wattle. They are the same colors as the short-faced Antwerps, excellent breeders, and becoming very common.

A great variety of mongrels and crosses are brought from Belgium under the title of Antwerps, many of which are the ugliest, most runtish-looking birds imaginable; some of them, it is true, have a good deal of Antwerp blood in them, and will perform long journeys, but such are, by no means, desirable.—*B. P. B., in Poultry Chronicle.*

MEXICAN GUANO—NEW DISCOVERIES.

It appears that the Government of Mexico have recently granted for ten years to Senor Jose O. Forns and others, representing a body to be called the Mexican Guano Company, an exclusive privilege for the exportation of guano from all the coasts and islands belonging to that country, with the exception of three islands in the Pacific known under the name of the Marias. Circulars have accordingly been issued, notifying the conditions on which it may be obtained, the professed object of the proprietors being to leave the trade as open as possible consistently with their own claims for remuneration. The quality of the guano existing on the Atlantic side of the coast has been more thoroughly examined than that on the other, owing to several cargoes having already been taken thence to the United States, as well as a few to Liverpool, and is stated to be entirely distinct from the Peruvian descriptions, its richness consisting in 60 per cent. of phosphate of lime. That which exists on the islands and promontories of the Pacific coast and in the Gulf of California is described as of a more varied character, some parts which are rainless being expected to supply high qualities, while in others the descriptions are inferior. Thus far, however, there seem to be no accurate classification of the respective sorts, nor any reliable estimates as to the quantities obtainable. The discovery of these deposits as regards the Atlantic portion is only of recent date. The islands containing the principal amount are called the Triangles, near the coast of Yucatan; and no knowledge of the circumstance seemed to have been possessed by the Mexican Government until very lately, when, after two American vessels had filled there, one of them, with more than 200 tons on board, was stranded in a storm on a neighboring point, and the matter was brought to light.—*London Times.*

THE CULTURE OF SILK IN VIRGINIA.—Mons. Borra, the *Republican* states, is now in Danville,

Virginia, for the purpose of purchasing a tract of land in that vicinity for the cultivation of mulberry and the manufacture of silk. This business was conducted once near that place on a very large scale, but from the bad management proved a failure.

LARGE OAKS.

ABOUT four miles south of Savannah, on the road leading to Costin's Bluff, is a live oak, the branches of which cover a space 102½ feet in diameter. The trunk is over 7 feet in diameter.

In the new cemetery at Charleston is a live oak, formerly of still larger dimensions. The main branch on one side is broken off close to the trunk, probably by lightning. The fracture has been covered with tarred canvas, and the other half of the tree is in full verdure. The main branch of the remaining half extends 54½ feet from the trunk, which, allowing 6 feet for the diameter of the trunk, would give a diameter of 115 feet covered by the branches.

These are the largest oaks we have any knowledge of, in the space covered by their branches. As to their age, they were probably as large at the first settlement of the country, as they are now. They are noble, venerable, and magnificent trees.

The colossal pines of California exceed all others in height, and in the magnitude of their trunks, but not in the extent of their branches.—*Traveler, in Journal of Commerce.*

The above are large trees, but they can be nearly matched by White Oaks now standing on the farm of the late EFFINGHAM LAWRENCE, of Bay Side, in the town of Flushing, Long Island. One of these according to our own measure with a tape line, has a spread of branch of 115 feet, others 100 feet or more; while the trunks several feet above the ground, measure from four to five feet in diameter.

CHEAP PRODUCE IN CALIFORNIA.—A correspondent of the *Journal of Commerce* says under date of San Francisco, June 16th, that flour holders will not be able to get prices up now. Wheat will be coming in soon, and there is as much or more being raised here as will supply us with flour. One trouble here is, the land is too productive. Things grow so easy that they raise too much. You can get potatoes for nothing. In many parts of the country they are shoving them out of the bags, to save bags, leaving the potatoes to rot. I will give you an account of the sale of a lot for the benefit of the creditors of a man failing. There were sixty tons loose, which sold for six cents the ton. There were 200 bags of potatoes in the lot. They sold for ten cents the bag, each about 12½ bushels. These bags cost about fifteen cents each. So you see the bags were depreciated in value by having the potatoes in. After paying expenses, the creditors had twelve dollars and a half for the sixty tons and two hundred bags.

FEEDING POULTRY.—Professor Gregory, of Aberdeen, in a letter to a friend, observes:—"As I suppose you keep poultry, I may tell you that it has been ascertained that if you mix with their food a sufficient quantity of eggshells or chalk, which they eat greedily, they will lay twice or thrice as many eggs as before. A well-fed fowl is disposed to lay a large number of eggs, but cannot do so without the materials of the shells, however nourishing in other respects her food may be; indeed, a fowl fed on food and water, free from carbonate of lime, and not finding any in the soil, or in the shape of mortar, which they often eat on the walls, would lay no eggs at all with the best will in the world."

A FACT FOR THE REARERS OF POULTRY.—Mr. Purse, steward to S. Capon, Esq., Framlingham,

had some few weeks back a cock turkey, or, as they are called in Suffolk, a gobble-cock, determined to sit upon some eggs which were left in a nest. The steward, by way of experiment, placed under him 25 ducks' eggs, which so delighted him that for several days he refused to come off after his food. After sitting 29 days he hatched out 20 ducks. A hen and a duck hatched out at the same time 30 between them. As the gobble's services were now required in another direction, it was thought advisable to commit his young family, together with those of the hen, to the care of the duck. They are now all alive, 3 weeks old, 50 in number, marching about with the old duck.

LARGE FIELD OF CORN.—On the west side of the Scioto, just below Columbus, there is a field of six hundred acres of bottom-land planted in corn. Fifteen shovel plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is, that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plows, and do the hoeing, for which they received 62½ cents per day. The *Journal* says this corn is the tallest in the neighborhood. On our prairies it takes a locomotive in some places, nearly three hours to pass through a continuous corn-field. And all the labor that is required to cultivate it is in the planting and picking of the crop.—*Chicago Journal.*

IMPORTED STOCK IN WISCONSIN.

THE steamer *Michigan*, which arrived here last Monday morning, bringing a heavy load, landed on our dock the superb stock which Capt. McKinnon, with an enterprise and public spirit worthy of all praise, has just imported from England and introduced into Northern Wisconsin. The "King of Cymry," is a horse celebrated all over Europe as one of the noblest specimens of that useful animal ever exhibited, combining as he does, all those qualities of strength, beauty, speed, endurance, and size, which are so desirable. When he was only a yearling, he was sold for five hundred guineas, and was purchased by his present owner at an expense of \$5,000. Though much jaded by a passage across the sea, and bruised on the railroad cars, a mere glance at his perfect proportions was enough to satisfy good judges that he is all he has been represented to be. He stands full 16 hands high, is a beautiful rich bay, with black legs, good substance, fine racing powers, and sound constitution and action. From the superior blood, combined with his fine shape, great beauty, and the superior racing qualities he possesses, he cannot fail in getting race horses, valuable hunters, trotters, and good harness horses.

The other stock consisted of a Durham bull, a dozen different heads of sheep of the most improved and best varieties, and various kinds of English and China fowls.

We are glad to see that our farmers take sufficient interest in the improvement of their stock, to render these importations on the part of Capt. McKinnon a matter of general approbation. We now have a race of horses which already have obtained considerable celebrity abroad for speed and endurance; and in a few years we shall be able to show specimens that will not be surpassed by those of any other portion of our country.—*Green Bay Advocate.*

SODA FOUNTAINS POISONOUS.—Dr. Dorcmus, a chemist, is startling the New-Yorkers with some new dangers to their health. He analyses the soda water gathered from a large number of fountains, and finds copper or lead, or both, in specimens taken from some of the largest dealers, at this season, in the article. The result of his investigations he publishes in the *American Medical Monthly* for July.

GRASSHOPPERS AND TOBACCO.—The Cattaraugus *Whig* is responsible for the following:

Grasshoppers are very thick, and are proving exceedingly destructive in Chautauque—at least we judge they are from the following story told us by a farmer of that county, whom we saw a few days since at Dunkirk. Said he, "This spring, as an experiment, I devoted about an acre of land to the growth of tobacco. The crop did finely, and in a short space of time the plants had attained to the height of nearly five inches. Business called me to Buffalo. I was gone just two days; but in that brief period every vestige of my tobacco had been destroyed by the grasshoppers; and, sir, incredulous as it may seem, one large, hungry-looking specimen of the marauders, which I saw sitting upon a stump as I entered the field, actually had the audacity to *ask me for the chew I had in my mouth!*" We collapsed.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 4, 1854.

POTATO DIGGERS—G. J. Bundy, of Lyndon, Vt.: I am aware that inclined fingers in combination with a scoop, have been heretofore employed in a machine for digging potatoes, and to such fingers a vibratory motion has been imparted, in order to separate and discharge the earth, the earth being made to drop through the spaces between the teeth or fingers, whilst the potatoes are forced up the inclined plane formed by the fingers.

I am also aware that for the purpose of loosening the ground or reducing its surface to a finer state than it was previously, there is nothing new in the employing on a mold-board, a horizontal plate and vertical cutters, extending upward from two to three inches therefrom.

I do not claim such inventions, but I claim the construction of the mold-boards of a potato plow, or the making them with slots or passages standing vertically or nearly so, and having their respective planes parallel to a vertical plane passing through the draught beam of the machine, as stated.

SEED PLANTERS—Samuel Ide, of East Shelby, N. Y.: I claim the series of connected chambers or recesses around the center of the rotating cog wheel, constructed as described, whereby a uniform and continuous distribution of the seed is effected.

MILK STRAINERS—Joel Gleason, of Geneva, N. Y.: I claim the combination of the packing with the hinged catches, the strainer being supported on the pail by means of the packing, in combination with the catches, and the packing being fixed to the body of the strainer, by locking the tin on to the packing on the underside of the body of the strainer, as shown, all operating as set forth.

DISINFECTING FLUIDS.—The disinfecting properties of chloride of zinc are well known to all practical men. Whether as regards the prevention or the cure of disease, the efficacy of this disinfectant is unequalled, and it has also—or rather, as a means to that end—the power instantly to destroy all deleterious and offensive odors arising from drains, sewers, and privies. Now that the cholera again threatens us, the general use of chloride of zinc becomes a matter of vast social importance; and no greater benefit could be conferred by the rich on the poor—and, by obvious reactionary influences, upon themselves—than to aid liberally in supplying quantities of the fluid to cleanse the dwelling places, too often hotbeds of disease, of the crowded districts of the metropolis and other large towns of the kingdom. It is easier and more immediately practicable to arrest epidemics by means of this simple preventive, than to improve the dwelling-houses themselves or build new ones. In public hospitals, especially, the daily employment of zinc (such, for instance, as Crewe's disinfecting fluid, which is a cheap, powerful, and pure preparation) is ab-

solutely necessary. We perceive from a recent statement that, in the visitation of yellow fever in one of the West India islands, the liberal use of the chloride, instantaneously destroying the noxious affluvia from the drains, materially aided in preserving health, to such a degree that only six per cent. of the population in the district where it was used (a very moderate ratio in such visitations) were affected by a mild form of the fever, and all of them recovered; while in the garrison, where its use was neglected, the proportion attacked was thirty per cent., and the actual deaths ten per cent.—*Medical Circular*.

PLEASURE.—Blessed be the hand that prepares a pleasure for a child! for there is no saying when and where it may again bloom forth. Does not almost everybody remember some kind-hearted man who showed him a kindness in the quiet days of his childhood? The writer of this recollects himself at this moment as a bare-footed lad, standing at the wooden fence of a poor little garden in his native village; with longing eyes he gazed on the flowers which were blooming there quietly in the brightness of a Sunday morning. The possessor came forth from his little cottage—he was a wood-cutter by trade—and spent the whole week at work in the woods. He was come into his garden to gather flowers to stick in his coat when he went to church. He saw the boy, and breaking off the most beautiful of his carnations—it was streaked with red and white—gave it to him. Neither the giver nor the receiver spoke a word; and with bounding steps the boy ran home; and now, here at a vast distance from that home, after so many events of so many years, the feelings of gratitude which agitated the breast of that boy expresses itself on paper. The carnation has long since withered, but now it blooms afresh.—*Douglas Jerrold*.

FOLLY OF ATHEISM.

THERE is no God, the fool in secret said—
There is no God that rules on earth or sky:
Tear off the band that folds the wretch's head,
That God may burst upon his faithless eye.
Is there no God?—the stars in myriads spread,
If he look up, the blasphemy deny,
Whilst his own features, in the mirror read,
Reflect the image of Divinity.
Is there no God?—the stream that silver flows,
The air he breathes, the ground he treads, the trees,
The flowers, the grass, the sands, each wind that blows,
All speak of God: throughout ONE VOICE agrees,
And eloquent His dread existence shows:
Blind to thyself, ah! see Him, fool, in these.

THE MARCH TO THE GRAVE.—What a mighty procession has been marching towards the grave during the last year! At the usual estimate, since the 1st of January, 1853, more than 31,500,000 of the world's population have gone down to the earth again. Place them in a long array, and they will give a moving column of more than thirteen hundred to every mile of the globe's circumference! Only think of it; ponder and look upon these astounding computations! What a spectacle, as they "move on," tramp, tramp—forward upon this stupendous dead march!

Life is short and time is fleeting,
And our hearts, though strong and brave,
Still, like muffled drums, are beating,
Funeral marches to the grave.

At a social party one evening, the question was put, "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, "religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best policy."

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

TAKE GOOD CARE OF THE ROSES.

ROSES will well repay a little attention at this season. They have just exhausted themselves by profuse bearing, and if the seed vessels are allowed to ripen on them they become well nigh prostrated for the season; this should not be permitted. To remedy this in a measure, a little care is necessary in first judiciously pruning off a part of the oldest wood, and next in digging about and stimulating the roots to recover their former vigorous tone. Liquid manure is excellent for this purpose, if prepared in this manner, viz., a half bushel of fresh cow manure, and half the quantity of hen manure, if at hand, put into a barrel, which may be filled with water; stir it up, and after 24 hours soaking, pour the liquid freely around the bushes, and fill the barrel again with water for another application a week hence, and the process can be a number of times repeated with the same manure.

We think this fertilizer the best we have tried for all annuals, perennials and summer flowering shrubs. We like also to shower our rose bushes frequently with strong soap suds from the wash.

Most of our best roses now a days are Hybrids or other perpetuals, yet we know of many who have paid large prices to obtain choice varieties, and then by sheer neglect, after spring blossoming, they prevent another rose from appearing to gladden them again during the season.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

MET at their rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 10th instant. Vice-President, J. GROSHON, in the chair; P. B. MEAD, Secretary.

The Finance Committee made a very satisfactory report of their progress in settling up the old affairs of the Society.

The Premium Committee were directed to prepare a schedule of premiums for a private exhibition at their rooms on the third Monday of September next, and report said list to the Society at their next meeting. Several communications were read, but they contained nothing of public interest.

We noticed some very beautiful flowers, which were placed on the table by Messrs. BRIDGMAN and SUTTER, such as seedling Carnations, Picotees, Gladiolus, Stephanitis, Floribuntus, &c.

A Conversational Meeting was ordered for the following Monday evening; subject, the fruits and flowers then on exhibition.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS Society held its regular monthly meeting at the Atheneum, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, the 6th instant, at 8 o'clock.

The exhibitions of Carnations and Picotees were numerous and fine. Mr. GRAEF had a large show of carnations, among which were some that would be "hard to beat." Messrs. HENDERSON, of Jersey City, also gained much credit for their good exhibition of the same flowers, among which were some rare seedlings.

Mr. JAMES WEIR, as usual, exhibited choice flowers, including some handsome seedling Picotees.

But there was on exhibition another flower which, at the present time, is making a great noise in Old England, and the improvement of which in this country we hail with pleasure. We refer to the handsome seedling Double Holyhocks, white, pink, variegated, &c. Most gardens have a corner for a few of the best of these showy flowers. The Society received quite an addition to its membership, and adjourned for two weeks. We understand that the report of the committee on premiums for the fall exhibition will then be presented.

CULTURE OF THE DAHLIA.

I NEED scarcely remind amateurs that in order to be "well up" for exhibition purposes, the Dahlia should be planted in good strong soil, enriched by a liberal admixture of well-rotted dung, and that the plants will be greatly benefited by placing a substantial mulching of the same material round their roots, which will feed on the fertilizing liquid, washed down by every shower of rain with which they may be favored. In order to be successful it is also indispensable that the young plants be strong and healthy, by being hardened and grown on slowly, but without receiving any check, for at least a month before planting, in a cool frame, to which air has been constantly and liberally admitted. The operation of staking should be performed either before planting or immediately after it. Though these conditions are, to some extent, known, and, what is better, acted upon, yet I have obtained such satisfactory results from their application, that wherever the Dahlia is cultivated, I have no hesitation in recommending their adoption. In planting, care should be taken to keep the ball entire, and to sink it but a trifle below its upper surface. I do not think that it is a good plan to form a basin or small trough for holding water, round the roots of the young plants. This should only be resorted to in very dry seasons, and, even then, not until the plants have made considerable progress towards completing their growth, for in a wet season, like last summer, for instance, this method of planting induces a too rapid, and, therefore, unnecessary growth, a condition which materially interferes with the quality of the flowers. From careful observation, I am convinced that in proportion to the ripeness or otherwise of the trunk and laterals, are the chances that each variety will, or will not, maintain its true character. The fact that many of the leading varieties of last year failed to produce blooms of even average merit, ought to warn cultivators against the practice of furnishing their plants too copiously with an artificial supply of that element, from which, during a wet season, their succulent nature is but too susceptible of injury. The result of such treatment invariably is the production of a profusion of rank long-jointed shoots, instead of short-jointed thoroughly matured wood, from which alone any thing approximating to good show flowers can be expected.—*R. M., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

INTERESTING TO BOTANISTS.

A BEAUTIFUL WILD FLOWER BOUQUET.

IN the report of the recent Rhode Island Horticultural Show, published on page 246 of the *American Agriculturist*, we alluded to a bouquet of wild flowers, and requested a list of them. We are happy to receive that list, and publish it for a two-fold reason; first, as a kind of guide-book to our younger readers in the vicinity of Providence, and secondly as an example to those interested in Botany in other

places. We should be glad to see such a specimen in every Horticultural Exhibition in the country.

The following are both the common and the botanical names of the above bouquet, arranged in orders and classes, according to the nomenclature of the "natural system" as given in Gray's Botany. These fifty-five varieties were gathered in Cumberland, R. I., within the distance of one mile, by Miss MARY ELIZABETH KENT, of Lonsdale, R. I.

CLASS I.—DICOTYLEDONOUS, OR EXOGENOUS PLANTS.

Order.	Sub-order.	Tribe.	Botanical Name.	Common Name.
1 Ranunculaceæ,		2 Anemoneæ,	Thalictrum cornuti,	Meadow Rue.
1 do		3 Ranunculeæ,	Ranunculus acris,	Buttercups.
1 do		4 Helleborineæ,	Aquilegia canadensis,	Wild Columbine.
8 Nymphaeaceæ,			Nuphar advena,	Yellow Water Lily.
10 Papaveraceæ,			Chelidonium majus,	Celandine.
22 Malvaceæ,			Malva rotundifolia,	Common Mallow.
23 Tiliaceæ,			Tilia Americana,	Lime, or Basswood.
25 Geraniaceæ,			Geranium maculatum,	Cranesbill.
26 Oxalidaceæ,			Oxalis acetosella,	Wood Sorrel.
33 Celastraceæ,		2 Enonymææ,	Celastrus scandens,	Clim'g Bittersweet.
35 Vitaceæ,			Vitis labrusca,	Common grape.
37 Leguminosæ,		4 Lotææ,	Trifolium pratense,	Red Clover.
37 do		4 Lotææ,	Trifolium repens,	White Clover.
37 do			Lupinus perennis,	Wild Lupine.
38 Rosaceæ,		3 Roseæ,	Rosa rubiginosa,	Sweet-brier.
38 do		do	Rosa blanda,	Early wild rose.
38 do			Rubus villosus,	High Blackberry.
38 do			Rubus canadensis,	Low Blackberry.
38 do			Potentilla canadensis,	Five-finger.
38 do			Potentilla argentea,	Silvery-cinque-foil.
41 Onagraceæ,			Oenothera pumila,	Dwarf eve'-primrose.
50 Araliaceæ,			Aralia nudicaulis,	Sarsaparilla.
51 Cornaceæ,			Cornus paniculata,	Panicked Cornel.
52 Caprifoliaceæ,		1 Lonicereæ,	Diervilla trifida,	Bush Honeysuckle.
52 do		2 Sambuceæ,	Sambucus canadensis,	Common Elder.
53 Rubiaceæ,	2 Cinchoneæ,		Mitchella repens,	Partridge-berry.
56 Compositæ,	1 Tubulifloræ,		Senecio aureus,	Golden Senecio.
56 do	1 do		Achillea millefolium,	Common Yarrow.
26 do	1 do		Leucanthemum vulgare,	White Daisy.
58 Campanulaceæ,			Specularia perfoliata,	Venus' looking-glass.
59 Ericaceæ,	2 Ericineæ,	3 Rhodoreæ,	Azalea nudiflora,	Purple Azalea.
59 do	2 do	3 do	Kalmia latifolia,	Mountain Laurel.
59 do	2 do	3 do	Kalmia angustifolia,	Sheep Laurel.
59 do	3 Pyroleæ,		Pyrola rotundifolia,	False Wintergreen.
59 do	3 do		Chimaphila umbellata,	Prince's Pine.
59 do	3 do		Chimaphila maculata,	Spotted Wintergr'n.
62 Plantaginaceæ,			Plantago major,	Common Plantain.
62 do			Plantago lanceolata,	Ribwort.
64 Primulaceæ,		1 Primuleæ,	Lysimachia quadrifolia,	4-leaved-loosestrife.
69 Scrophulariaceæ,	2 Rhinanthideæ,		Castilleja coccinea,	Meadow Pink.
71 Labiateæ,			Prunella vulgaris,	Heal-all.
77 Solanaceæ,			Solanum dulcamara,	Bittersweet.
86 Polygonaceæ,			Fagopyrum esculentum,	Buckwheat.
86 do			Rumex crispus,	Curled Dock.
86 do			Rumex obtusifolius,	Broad Dock.
86 do			Rumex acetosella,	Sheep Sorrel.

CLASS II.—MONOCOTYLEDONOUS, OR ENDOGENOUS PLANTS.

115 Orchidaceæ,	4 Arethuseæ,	Pogonia ophioglossoides,	Adder's-tongue.
116 Amaryllidaceæ,		Hypoxys erecta,	Star-grass.
118 Iridaceæ,		Iris versicolor,	Blue Flag.
118 do		Sisyrinchium bermudiana,	Blue-eyed-grass.
121 Liliaceæ,	1 Asparageæ,	Smilacina racemosa,	Large Solomon's Seal.
121 do	2 Asphodleeæ,	Allium canadense,	Wild Garlic.
129 Gramineæ,	4 Festucineæ,	Poa pratensis,	Common Meadow-grass.
129 do	6 Avaneæ,	Holcus lanatus,	Velvet Grass.
129 do	6 do	Anthoxanthum odoratum,	Vernal Grass.

A WOMAN has sued for a divorce in Indiana, on the ground that her husband's feet were so cold it distressed her. A case of clear incompatibility of temperament and of sole.

IN A HURRY.—A woman pressed a petition for a divorce in one of the courts in Indiana, recently, and grumbled because she did not receive it at once. The attorney told her it could not possibly be granted before September. "Oh!" she exclaimed, "that won't do, I've promised to marry another feller in July." But the attorney couldn't help her.

COMEDY OF ERRORS.—A Dutchman in describing a span of horses which he had lost, said, "Dey wash very mooch like, 'specially de off one. One looks so much like both, I could not tell totter from which; when I went after de one I always caught de oder, and I whipped de one most deal because de oder kicked at me."

NOT RESPONSIBLE.—That young man to whom the world owes a living, has been turned out of doors—his landlady not being willing to take the indebtedness of the world upon her shoulders.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 19, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

NOT TOO LATE TO SOW RUTA BAGA.

MR. NATHANIAL HOLLOCK, of Milton, Ulster county, N. Y., informs us that he has often sowed Ruta Baga or Russia Turnip, as late as the 20th of July, and that if the sowing is followed by rain soon, he gets a much better crop than when sown earlier. Some of his neighbors, who sowed last year the latter part of June and first week in July, had their turnips run too much to top and long necks, while his sowed on the 20th July bottomed well, and made an excellent crop.

The above may answer in this latitude for warm, quick soils, and even later farther south; but in a wet, heavy soil, we should prefer sowing the first week in July in this climate, and of course earlier farther north. At the time we write this article, Friday, 14th July, a heavy rain is falling, which will make it favorable for sowing Ruta Baga as soon as it clears off, and the ground gets sufficiently dry for plowing.

Well-rotted barn-yard manure, muck with a mixture of guano, Peruvian guano alone, and especially bone dust, and super-phosphate of lime, are excellent fertilizers for Ruta Baga.

We hope the farmers will give special attention to this crop—prices are still high—it is one of the last things they can get in this season, and it will doubtless pay well.

Corn for soiling, and cabbages may be still sown with a prospect of fair crops.

ACTION OF LIME.

A LARGE number of interesting experiments have recently been made on this subject, by Professor WAY, of England, the results of which were given in a lecture before the Royal Agricultural Society last month. The lecture, and accompanying discussions, of which we have been able to gather only a brief outline, are promised in full in the next number of the Society's journal. Two of the more important conclusions were,

1st. That *all* soils contain more or less ammonia; and that ordinary clay soils contain as much ammonia per acre as there is in three tons of guano.

2d. That the great advantage of lime to the soil, is the setting this ammonia free for the use of the plant; and that it should be applied at short intervals in small doses, rather than, as usual, at long intervals in large doses.

If the theory of Professor WAY be correct, we can readily see how applying large quantities of lime exhausts and injures land. We

can point to numberless localities where the land contains little clay, and of course retains little ammonia, and large, repeated doses of lime have already exhausted all the *native* supply of ammonia. In our "Farm Notes" of Bound Brook, N. J., we gave the experience of some farmers there, that on their clay lands, lime yet continued to benefit the soil, while one or two heavy doses upon their lighter soils injured them. We think it preferable, usually, to apply only nine to twelve bushels per acre at one time on medium loam soils, increasing the quantity on clays, and lessening it on those of a light, sandy character.

Professor WAY supposes that the ammonia in clays—which he finds abundantly at twenty feet depth—was derived from fish and vegetable matter. Those who heard our lectures in eastern Connecticut, will remember that we advanced these same views a year and a half since, when speaking of the richness of the soils deep down in the earth, and also of the original source of phosphoric acid, and other elements, not contained in the rocks from which the soils were produced.

VILLA ARCHITECTURE.

HOWEVER much architecture during the past few years may have gained among us in variety of outside form, and in the picturesque, we think it has lost upon the whole in the comfort and convenience of internal arrangement. It is far much less laborious for the mistress of the house to superintend the kitchen when placed upon a level with the first story. How absurd to place it in a basement; and it is almost equally absurd to have a third story to a house in the country, where land is so cheap and building materials so plenty. Going up and down stairs is the hardest work that women do; and many stories in a house are only pardonable in a city, where land is excessively dear.

For comfort in hot weather, there is nothing like a wide hall running through the house. This insures a much better and cooler circulation of air than a partial hall. In large old houses, the stairs are frequently placed on one side of the hall instead of in it, which we think decidedly better; the hall can then be made a good dining and sitting-room whenever desired. The stairs should be broad and of easy ascent; the rooms at least 10 to 13 feet between joints.

For outside comfort, a piazza *all around* the house, is very desirable. It makes a pleasant promenade in bad weather, and even adds to the warmth of the house in winter, and to its coolness in summer.

Kitchens on the first story, except in ordinary farm houses, are made by the addition of an L to the rear of the house, or by adding on a wing at the side. Many object to either of these, because they render it impossible to give the mansion a fine architectural appearance. All this can be obviated, by making the house sufficiently large to admit of a small paved or flagged court-yard on one side of the center. This may have a glass dome or roof thrown over it, ornamented with a fountain, and be used for a clothes drying-house in summer, and a conservatory in winter. A conservatory on the outside of a handsome house, can never be made to harmonize with its architecture. There is something absurd in the very idea. Instead of

a beauty, as many think it cannot but be with its rare flowers and plants, it is just as much of an excrescence as an L kitchen.

A porte-cochère attached to the front piazza is a great comfort and convenience, especially in bad weather, and may be so planned as to add to the imposing beauty of the architecture, rather than be stuck on, as it often is, an ugly protuberance.

Half stories with small windows, are a great absurdity in the country, or indeed any where. They spoil the architecture of the building, are inconvenient, and owing to the impossibility of properly ventilating them, are positively unhealthy. Basement stories, for the same reason, are unhealthy to live in. They are frequently the cause of consumption and cutaneous diseases to those who occupy them.

A dry, well-ventilated cellar should be made under the whole house, the windows of which should be at least two feet above the ground. The sides should be stone or brick laid in cement, the bottom flagged with stone or thick tiles. But what is better is to pave with concrete. This makes it rat, and even mouse proof.

The above are general principles which should be adopted in building every house of any pretensions in the country. Other internal arrangements can be made to suit the fancy; and the outside appearance may be such as taste and convenience dictate.

HEAT vs. SWINE.—We learn that on the 5th inst., as a quantity of fat hogs were landed from the cars at Brighton, Mass., about one hundred of them fell dead. They had been huddled too closely together.

DEATH OF THE TROTTER HORSE CASSIUS M. CLAY.—This very popular trotting stallion died of inflammation of the bowels on Thursday night last. He died of the same disease, in the same month, and in the same stable that Black Hawk did on July 5th, 1850, at Montgomery, Orange Co., N. Y. At the time of Black Hawk's death these two horses were matched to trot for \$1000.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

FARM SCENERY BETWEEN DUNKIRK AND CHICAGO; CROPS, &c.

CHICAGO, July 4, 1854.

We took an inland route from Dunkirk on the Lake shore to Cleveland, thence to Toledo, and thence by the Southern Michigan and Northern Indiana Railroad, instead of the Lake route, at no inconsiderable expense of comfort, when the thermometer is raging, as it has for two or three days, towards 100° Fahrenheit. We never experienced hotter weather, though a comfortable breeze followed us most of the way, and still attends us here.

The country is generally uninteresting through New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Michigan, till we strike the oak openings in the latter State, just east of the prairies. There is an almost unvarying flat clay soil over which the railroads pass; and striking their way through the uncultivated and unembellished portions, there is a monotonous tameness which amounts to downright dullness. We advise no one to take the Lake shore railroads when he

can do any better, which there is abundant opportunity of doing, while the splendid boats are running, which now grace Lake Eric. We intend no disparagement to the roads, which are excellent, no grades or curves comparatively. The cars are comfortable, the conductors polite, and the running time good; but the scenery, soil, crops, and improvements, do great injustice to the country, which we have, in former years passed over in various directions, and always with pleasure.

There are fine specimens of the ancient American forests, which those who are not familiar with, may pass under rapid review and with decided gratification. Especially will the admirer of the "untutored grand," be struck with the majestic specimens which thickly line the road through *the Black Swamp*, just east of Toledo—that once dreaded wagon route to the traveler of the olden time, when fifteen miles per day was a great achievement. We once made less than one and a half miles per hour through it, though an only passenger in a stage coach, which turned over several times in going a few miles. All is now changed, and the grumbling tourist is whirled along at the rate of 30 to 40 full miles per hour. The monarchs of the forest throughout this deep soil, grow with unwonted dimensions. Almost every tree we saw, shoots up high into mid air, furnishing a clean, straight, stalwart stem, unincumbered with a limb for 70 to 90 feet high, as we should judge, and would each furnish "a mast for some tall admiral," if of the right species. We never saw such a forest, and don't believe it is surpassed on either continent for uniformity and weight of clear, majestic, useful timber. When cleared and appropriated to agricultural purposes, no fields will be more productive.

The crops over this route were generally grass, and of excellent quality, which the people were gathering with the scythe, the mowing machines not having yet been introduced here to much extent. Besides this were oats, potatoes, corn, wheat, and some rye and barley. Grass and oats are the leading crops near the Lake, though in the soils adapted to them, all the other products flourish and yield highly remunerating crops. Corn is generally backward, though we saw some very fine fields. The wheat through our route was much injured by the weevil, after having suffered severely by winter killing. There will be a very indifferent—yes, a very light crop, in Northern Ohio and the adjacent territories.

As we get westward, however, after striking the prairies and rich burr-oak openings of Western Michigan and Indiana, all through and in the neighborhood of those wonderfully beautiful vistas, formed by their varied associations, we find the wheat fields loaded with their rich harvest, and past all danger, except the possible one of gathering. A good deal of it is already secured, and most is fully fitted for the reaping machines, which seem here to be generally used. We are gratified to learn, that throughout Illinois and Wisconsin the wheat promises great abundance.

Corn is also very promising throughout the West, and we saw many fields that stood four and five feet high, which the recent showers and the intolerably hot weather will carry up to full six feet before you receive this.

Abundance and increasing wealth seem to be

the order of the day in this western world. The fertility of the soil, the facilities for its reclamation and culture, the use of improved labor-saving machines for planting, cultivating, harvesting, and preparing for market, with the high prices, all agricultural products have generally commanded for the last few years, has given every intelligent, industrious farmer, not only full barns and granaries, but full pockets also. May similar success await all honest intelligent toil of the American farmer.

The city of Chicago is a pretty fair index of the prosperity of its adjoining and tributary country. In 1832 it did not contain half a dozen families. The census has been just completed and gives it nearly 66,000! Over half of these are foreigners—a good example of most of our new and thriving western towns.

RECIPES.

ONE of the best housekeepers in Morristown, N. J., sends us the following:

MOUNT SAVAGE BREAD.—Take one large tablespoon of yeast, put it to soak in a half pint of warm water at four o'clock P. M., the day before you bake. When soft, mix it with wheat flour to the consistence of a thick batter. Let it stand until light. Take half a dozen medium sized potatoes, boil and rub them through a colander. Take one quart of warm water and mix your sponge, adding the potatoes and some salt, making a thick batter. Let it stand over night.

In the morning add one egg well beaten, one and a half large tablespoons of pulverized white sugar, and a piece of butter the size of a black walnut. Knead it well and let it rise. When light, mold it and let it rise again; repeat the same two or three times, the oftener the better. Bake in sheet-iron pans, 10 by 14 inches, and 3 inches deep, making six loaves in each pan. When you take it from the oven, rub the top of the loaves with butter in a cloth.

MOUNT SAVAGE YEAST.—Take a double handful of hops, boil in two quarts of water. Strain it upon some wheat flour sufficient to make a thick batter so that it will rise.

When light, knead in corn meal enough to make it stiff as dough; let it rise, then mould it twice. Then break it up fine and let it dry, rubbing it daily as it grows dry, till it is nearly as fine as corn meal. Keep it in a dry place, and where it will not freeze. Do not put in any salt.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

THE HOUSEHOLD WRECK.

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

AND so the pretty farm is sold, and the house which has been tenanted by those of the same family name for nearly a century, has passed into other hands. Strangers are seen going in and out, and the garden and terraced walks echo the footsteps of those to whom it is not dear as the birthplace of their fathers, and fathers' fathers for many generations. The pretty farm is sold! It echos sadly on my ears, and falls heavily on my heart. And what has caused the ruin of a household?—deprived the sons of an inheritance, and the daughters of a home? Ah! it is a sad story, and yet the story of many

thousands in our land! It has all been mortgaged by inches, to buy *rum*!

He who owned it, inherited it unincumbered. There was a rich meadow of many broad acres, whose banks were washed by the river which wound lazily round, beneath the shadow of tall elms and spreading oaks; and the soil yielded abundantly with only the ordinary labor of the husbandman. Over on the hillside were the densely-wooded timber lots, from which the winter fires might have been supplied for centuries, and still left the forest in all its grandeur. At its feet stretched the sunny pasture, where the cowslips and clover grew in rich profusion, and the sheep and lazy herds grazed all the summer months, and slaked their thirst in the pebbly brook which meandered along its borders.

The house was an *antique*, and stood upon the brow of a gently-sloping hill. It was built in the olden time, when convenience was little studied by designers and builders, but the site upon which its foundations rested overlooked all the surrounding country. From the windows the owner could look far away over the fields he cultivated, see the river winding among the rich intervals, and the brook gleaming through the tasseled shrubbery that hung over its silvery surface—the road, with its many curves and windings, along which the harvest-men jogged merrily with their loaded carts of new mown hay or golden sheafs—the blue hills in the distance and the green hills near by, making a landscape such as a New-England valley alone can present, and a New-England farmer may behold with an honest pride.

The garden lay smilingly out in the sunshine; and a professed horticulturist could not have planned it more tastefully, or manifested more pleasure in trellising the delicate tendrils of the grape vine that climbed over the latticed bower, or pruning the stems of the gay and parti-colored flowers that decked the borders of the beds, and made a pleasant contrast with the bright green of the tufted mounds. How many times have I passed it, long after the shades of evening had gathered around the valley, and seen the youthful owner smoothing the terrace, or adding some beauty to the hillside, though all the day he had toiled in the field, and would have only a little time to rest ere he must again go forth to labor.

He married young, a farmer's daughter of a neighboring town, and never had a young farmer a better prospect in the beginning of life than he. He was industrious and frugal, but his wife did not prove either efficient or economical. "Oh, how much depends on a wife," is repeated till it is trite, but it is not half realized. She was not so refined in her taste, not so high minded or intelligent as her husband. All her influence went to drag him down. He would have preferred companionship with the cultivated, and might have been led by a gentle voice and a loving heart to give up all that was degrading. One who understood her mission, and was willing to study in all things to be a help-meet to her husband—who was also capable of improvement herself, might have won him to self-denial and a higher life. But she cared for no society but the low and gossiping. She surrounded him with those who were fond of wine and strong drink. She enjoyed the coarse jests and vulgar ribaldry of his boon companions, and never on any occasion spoke a

word to dissuade him from his downward course.

The Sabbath was a day of feasting, and their house the resort of idlers, who had no respect for things sacred. In a few years they were almost as much isolated from all refined and cultivated society as if they had lived in the desert. Children grew up with soured and embittered feelings towards all around them. They were taught to look upon those who cultivated their minds, and adopted a style of living in accordance with good taste and refinement, as proud and aristocratic, and encouraged to avoid instead of imitating them. The store and tavern, where vulgar herds convened, were their places of diversion.

In the meantime, the poison was at work, and he who dealt it out, and allured the unwary to destruction, was growing rich upon the spoils. Day by day he poured out the liquid fire, which he knew was burning into the very heart's core, destroying mind, and soul, and body, withering every energy, taking bread from the mouths of children, and desolating a hearth-stone around which children and children's children had so long gathered, and exulted in his inhuman traffic. Houses and lands were added to his possessions—he grew rich and was crowned with honors, such as the vulgar are so ready to lavish on those who hoard money—no matter if it is coined from the very life-blood of the widow and the orphan, and stamped with the tears of those who are perishing with hunger and nakedness. Oh, why do not the stones cry out against such injustice, or the earth open and swallow up those who thus pollute its surface?

But though the destroyer was silently and surely at work, there were no evidences of his ruthless hand upon the premises. The land was faithfully tilled, and the crops faithfully harvested, and though he who toiled diligently from morning till night often reeled to his work, the little garden exhibited no signs of neglect; the flower beds were as neatly bordered, and the honeysuckles and morning-glories were trained and pruned as tenderly as if the mind had not been shattered, and the body wasted of its strength. The tall shade trees interlaced their gigantic stems, and formed a lofty bower about the dwelling, but never were they left to look scraggly and old. All without was neat, and trim, and tasteful, but alas, all within was without beauty, or taste, or method. The fireside was never bright and cheerful. There were no evidences of the skilful hand of woman on the walls, or the mantle-shelf, or the work-table. Every thing had a sombre and repulsive look, and the atmosphere a chilly and unwholesome dampness. You could not enter the house without feeling that the refining and ennobling influence of a pure-minded woman had never shed its radiance there.

Now and then, conscience, or rather the fear of an untimely death, awoke the slumbering energies of the self-destroyer, and he would resolve to "touch not, taste not, handle not," and for a little while would keep his resolution; and then would come the tempter with his soft speech and flattering tongue, and resolution, and thought, and energy would be drowned in the bewildering draught, and another step would be taken down into the deep pit of destruction.

The grave-yard was often passed as he went

to his daily labor, and one evening as he was staggering by, his companion pointed him to a fresh mound, beneath which had recently been laid one who had been their companion through all the days of boyhood, and youth, and ripening manhood, and whom they had dearly loved. In the vigor and prime of life he had gone down to a drunkard's grave! "Yes," said his companion, "and ere another winter's snows shall have melted from the green sward, you will have followed him, unless you retrace your downward steps. He might have lived a hale old man, of threescore years and ten, gathered like a shock of corn fully ripe, had he lived a temperate and sober life. But he was cut down in the midst of his days, and his death was not the less suicide because it was produced in years instead of an hour."

He who listened had already experienced the horrors of delirium tremens, and this terrible disease had terminated the life of the friend upon whose grave they were now gazing, and there he made a new resolution that he would cast off the fetters that bound him—the chains that were dragging him to perdition—and lead a new life. For a year the maddening cup did not touch his lips. But there was no kind voice to cheer him on, or commend his noble efforts. His fireside was no brighter, and the face of his wife no less gloomy. His former companions deserted him, and there were no new ones of a better class to take their place. He was prostrated without his usual excitement, and could not perform his ordinary amount of labor. So he returned to his idols, and never again attempted to cast them away.

He loved his children, and was proud, as fathers often are, of his daughters, who were pretty, and more than ordinarily interesting. But he had not the means of educating them, though they were fully impressed by their ignorant mother with the vulgar idea that their birth and lineage made them ladies. They endeavored in many little ways to brighten their home and make it more cheerful; but the vices of their parents, which were like a weight upon their spirits, drove them very early in life, to efforts for self-support, and they went forth among strangers to toil as common servants to earn the bread which their father sold for rum. His sons were without education and without ambition, and grew up coarse and grovelling in their tastes; and having no healthy incitement to labor at home, and no pleasure in the family circle, they too, early went forth into a world of temptation to be corrupted and destroyed.

So, day by day, and inch by inch, the meadow, and the pasture, and the hill-side, were bargained away, and still almost unconsciously; for no mention was made of accounts, and the long column of debit and credit was not exhibited, and no warning words were spoken, till the vultures were ready to swoop upon their prey.

The farm, the homestead, and all his possessions had been bartered, and he had in return a shattered constitution, and an utterly debased and ruined mind. The cup of ruin had been drained to the dregs; and he who, only a little while ago, was the owner of a proud domain, and might have lived to a green old age, comfortable and independent, and left a pretty inheritance to his children, went forth a beggar, and is fast degenerating into a hopeless vagabond. He is only yet in middle life, and without

home, or friends, or comfort!—the victim of a depraved appetite—and soon for him also will open the drunkard's grave.

The pretty farm is sold—strangers are strolling leisurely in the shadows of those tall old trees, with no reverence for the hand that planted them, and only contempt for him who, for worse than a mess of pottage, has sold his birthright. They may be happy within those grey old walls, on which he who built them, fondly hoped no name but his would ever be inscribed, and within which none but those in whose veins should flow his blood, should ever dwell; but no more justly did they come by their ill-gotten gains than the midnight thief and unprincipled marauder.

They have no more reverence either for the God who avenges, and no fear of retribution; yet it may come!—for there is a woe pronounced against those who lay snares for their neighbors' feet, and who put the cup to their neighbors' lips, and who lay wait to destroy. But may mercy be dealt out to them instead of judgment, for a terrible doom would be theirs who had done, not only one, but all these things.

But the little household is wrecked, and their inheritance passed away forever. Oh, it is sad to see a home blighted, and the fire upon an ancient hearth-stone go out in darkness and woe. But how many, oh, how many, have been thus desolated in our fair land by this insidious foe. How stealthy are his footsteps as he creeps over the threshold, where he comes to spread the blight and the mildew—to give poverty for riches, and for bright hopes and light hearts, crushed and broken spirits, wretchedness and woe.

It is the monster evil, and comes in a thousand forms to charm its victims to the very verge of the pit. But though I have often seen it enter the cot of the humble—make the poor poorer, and the desolate utterly forsaken, it never before seemed so terrible as when I saw the proud family of the old homestead go forth, bowed and stricken, with not a lingering look upon the meadows, the woodlands, the garden, or the hill-side, to take shelter in the hut of poverty, and live henceforth upon the pittance which the day laborer, paralyzed and broken, might be able to command. I turned away in bitter anguish from the sight, and may it be a lesson which shall encourage the humble, and prove a timely warning to the proud, for whose eateth the bread of honest industry shall in due time reap abundant reward, and whose wasteth his substance in riotous living shall be brought low.

EXCUSE BAD SPELLING.—"Massa," said the black steward of a Marble head captain, as they fell in with a homeward bound vessel, "I wish you'd write a few lines for me to send to the old woman, cos I can't write."

"Certainly," said the good-natured skipper, taking his writing materials; "now, what shall I say?"

Pompey told the story which he wished his wife to know, which his amensensis faithfully recorded.

"Is that all, Pomp?" asked the captain, preparing to seal the letter.

"Yes, massa," replied he showing his ivory, "tank you; but fore you close him, jist say, please 'scuse bad spellin and writen, will ye?"

The captain appended the postscript as desired.

Scrap-Book.

THOUGHTS AT A CANNON'S MOUTH.

UNDER one of the galleries at the Crystal Palace is a collection of ancient armor—cold, sharp, and shining—that purports to have come from the well-known Tower of London. It is well worth a half-hour of study, and of moralizing. It takes us back to the slashing days of "chivalry," and the Crusades. What sinewy fellows they must have been in those olden times, to have stood under such a load of metal! What prodigious blows might have been given by those ferocious battle-axes! What an ugly character to meet must have been one of the stalwart knights, equipped from top to toe in all that flashing steel! Perhaps some of that very armor figured at Agincourt. Perhaps one of those swords may have been wielded on Bosworth-field against the bloody Richard. Perhaps Queen Elizabeth may have "reviewed" some sturdy yeoman when encased in those uncomfortable *suits of iron* two centuries and a half ago! Well these formidable weapons of death are all very harmless now, as they hang in yonder *Palace of Peace*; the very spears that once dealt havoc on the battle-field are now the wonder and perhaps the laughing-stock of some "cute" Yankee who pities the stupidity that could not contrive Colt's revolvers, or Paixhan guns, instead of such clumsy killing apparatus as those.

Close by these ancient weapons of war, stand a few modern cannons, with their horrid mouths wide open. They, too, are harmless enough up there, ranged along-side of washing machines, and grain-reapers, and salamander-safes. A little child might run its hand into the very muzzle of the ten pounders. They are quiet as Quakers.

But as we were looking at these engines of destruction, a few days since, our minds wandered off to the scenes of carnage for which they were constructed. We fancied ourselves on a battle-ground. Artillery was roaring; musketry was hailing bullets in deadly showers. A mighty host was engaged in ferocious conflict. Men were fighting around us as if they had been enemies from the cradle. A whole army of men were driving their bayonets through other *men whom they never saw before*, and whom, but for the order of a king or a general, they might have met in peaceful friendship! With shout and shriek, and dying-wail, the bloody work goes forward, until the side that is weakest (though perhaps *morally* the strongest in being *right*) is overwhelmed, and the victorious host rushes forward, trampling the wounded and the dying into the earth!

And this is war! This is what people coolly talk about, as if it were a holiday past-time! This is what men array themselves in gold and plumage for, and go out to with drums beating and colors flying! This is what men rejoice over in cathedrals, and offer up thanksgiving to Him whom they called the "God of Battles!" Spirit of the benevolent Jesus! is this the religion Thou didst come to teach?

As for myself, whenever I read a high-sounding bulletin of victory, I never can fix my mind upon it. It wanders away to that hospital where the wounded victims are breathing out their lives in agony. It wanders to the cottage fireside, where sits the lone widow, mourning, like Rachel, and "will not be comforted;" where the lisping child asks when his father will come back, and is told—what his young heart is slow to understand—that some strange man met his father on the battle-field, and smote him to the earth!

My mind wanders up to that gathering, so sudden, so awful, before the throne of God, and I ask myself, *When, when* will this stupendous system of havoc and of blood be swept from the face of indignant earth? Even, now, while the armies of Europe are mustering for

conflict, shall not all Christians unite their prayers to God that national wrongs may be righted, and that the interests of justice and freedom be secured without the terrific necessity of *war*? Let the old armor rust! Let us try the new armor of truth, and justice, and love.—T. L. C., in *Christian Intelligencer*.

TO RESUSCITATE DROWNED BODIES.

To resuscitate drowning persons, it is first necessary to recover the body from the water before it is actually dead. Being in possession of the body, the following question presents itself: Has the drowning person been submerged while emitting the breath, or with the lungs distended by air? If the lungs be full of air at the time of submergence, the chance of success is ninety per cent. in its favor. If at the time of submergence the lungs be empty of air, (the lungs are never entirely empty,) they must *collapse*, and death is produced instantaneously. It is a well-ascertained fact, that *no water* ever enters the lungs of drowning persons. If there be water in the air cells of the lungs or windpipe, the individual may be said,—to use a play on the word,—to be emphatically *drown-dead*, (drowned). No water can, by any possibility, enter the lungs of drowning persons. Directly the water reaches the rim of the windpipe, the lid covering its chamber, externally as Adam's apple, causes a spasmodic action of the parts, which is an effort of nature to protect their internal integrity. In drowning, this spasmodic contraction imperviously closes the lid (the *epiglottis*) flat upon the ridge of the trachea—windpipe, so that nothing can pass into the vital breathing channel. The rolling of persons on barrels or suspending them by the heels for the purpose of "letting the water run out," as is sometimes done, is a cruel and most absurd proceeding. Dissections of drowned persons exhibit the right side of the heart and its veins distended with venous—or in other words, irrespirable asphyxiating blood—whilst the left side of the heart and pulmonary blood vessels, are nearly or entirely empty of arterial, or vital, or ventilated blood. It is upon this condition—the distention of the right side of the heart and its blood-vessels—that Dr. Mott makes the distinction when (in his communications on treating "drowned" persons) *not* to use external frictions, and *therewith*, when to excite the circulation by this process. I am of opinion that Dr. Mott has inadvertently allowed himself to fall into the error of the supposed danger of forcing (by prematurely exciting the circulation) more blood on these distended parts. It must be borne in mind that this unnatural and fatal excess of blood and the consequent distention of the right side of the heart and blood vessels, and the empty state of the left side and pulmonary vessels, are only found in this state several hours after death. Such a state of these vitals actually drowned as it were in their own blood, alone would produce instant death without the continuance of the presence of the adjunct *water*, the suffocating properties of which superinduce the fatal condition of these most salient points of the vital citadel. Regarding the application of friction, prohibited in the first instance, by Dr. Mott, I am of opinion that it is of the most vital consequence, because the mere act of friction not only conveys a certain quantity of animal heat into the body, but it is also electrical, conveying with it animal electricity. As far as my experience extends, the friction should be performed slowly with direct passes, from the inside of the arm pits down to the wrists and palms of the hands. The fingers and toes should be stimulated with warm hands. The same direct passes should be made from the inside of the thighs down to the inner ankles. On the *outside* of the limbs, brisk friction may be added. The body should be thoroughly dry when friction is applied, which should be performed under warm blankets, or any thing else available within reach. The body recovered from the water should

not be left wet, but instantly made dry—because water evaporates—evaporation cools the flesh, and *cold* will destroy the little vital warmth remaining. Therefore the body should be stripped of the wet clothing; and, if possible, immediately enveloped in dry, warm cloths—woolen if practicable. The body should not be placed on the "dull cold earth," because the earth is a powerful and quick conductor of heat and cold, and if it do not conduct *all* the heat from the body it will by this same action, what is vulgarly termed "strike the cold" into the spinal marrow, *i.e.*, destroy its vital reaction upon the nerves; which negligence, alone, may complete what submergence may have left undone. If the body must be placed on the earth, if practicable, lay it on dry clothing, boards, or dry wood. The body properly placed in a room, with attendants ready to manipulate, it should be placed on an elastic mattress, or a canvas cot; the shoulders a little raised and resting on something *soft*. At first the head should be on a line with the body, the chin a little elevated from the line so as to stretch the windpipe. Warm plates, or warm bricks, should be placed (protected) between the shoulder blades on the spine, also to the soles of the feet—the friction proceeded with as I have already stated. In place of "pressing the chest suddenly and forcible downward and backward, and instantly discontinue the pressure," the *reverse is necessary* to secure a quick success. Because, if the lungs be partially or entirely collapsed, they will rest or lie against the back, or as it were, the floor of the pulmonary chamber, therefore pressing down the chest will have no other action on the inelastic lungs, than flattening out or extending laterally the walls (ribs) of the chest. Now let two strong persons, one on either side of the body, close his hand firmly, and press it with force against and within the lower margins of the ribs at either side, and both simultaneously press firmly inward and upward, and then, suddenly ceasing the pressure, resume their position; the lungs will be roused, and what air is in them forced into the windpipe, and this air will force up the mucous froth clogging the air cells or bronchial tubes. The sudden resumption of the parts to their physical natural positions, of course, superinduce the action of the laws governing pneumatics upon the cellular elastic tissue of the lungs, provided obstruction or death have not already destroyed their influence and power. The pressure recommended upon Adam's apple in the throat, whilst a bellows is used to inflate the lungs, I also object to. The pressure will not overcome the spasmodic contraction of the parts. I have tried this experiment in my early attempts and I succeeded, only, in filling the stomach with air, whilst I am not aware that any air entered the air cells or even the bronchial tubes of the lungs. The stomach being filled with air, materially obstructs the attempts to relieve and arrest the action of the lungs themselves. I also object to pressure upon the projecting part of the wind-pipe (Adam's apple) by any other than thorough anatomists. Because awkward persons, and even ignorant practitioners, would press upon the carotid arteries and jugular veins, which would be equally fatal to resuscitation as the continuation of the spasm upon the windpipe. The respiration, not being produced by the first attempts, the second position of the head is to raise it according to the formation of the neck, from 2 to 3 inches; the chin now, is to be slightly depressed upon the chest. This position of the jaw bone will press the tongue and windpipe back against the œsophagus gullet, and close its passage, whilst it will shorten the trachea, or otherwise relieve the tension on the windpipe, and by the peculiar pressure of the parts, it will afford the only chance now remaining of relieving the epiglottis (lid of the windpipe) from its spasmodic closing on the windpipe. This position of the jaw bone and soft parts will afford greater facilities for the purpose of injecting air into the windpipe, and thence into the lungs. This in-

jection of air into the lungs, never losing sight of the lateral pressure, with the "fists" under the ribs, and gentle friction as I have recommended, may be effected with a common injecting syringe, a bellows, or by some benevolent person's mouth inflating the windpipe per mouth or nostrils of the patient. Great care must be observed to keep the mouth, throat, and nostrils free from accumulating mucous froth. After the manipulations shall have been successful, when respiration is established, the most skillful care is necessary; first to enjoin perfect quietude, not to move the body, not even a limb, lest the flickering flame is put out. The mouth clean, with a feather frequently penciled down the tongue; Jamaica rum, with milk, if procurable; if not, the poisons sold as brandy, gin, &c., must lend their doubtful assistance in the place of a genuine cordial. Regarding the treatment after consciousness has been restored. I have no space here to dwell upon.—A. C. Castle, M. D., in *Journal of Commerce*.

UNPRECEDENTED HOT WEATHER.

THE HEAT.—Monday, July 3, the temperature north rose to 96 degrees; it reached 90 degrees at 9 o'clock in the morning. Tuesday, 4, the heat has been continuous. At 4 A. M., 70 north and 74 south; at 8, rose to 90 degrees north; at 9, to 95; and at 11, reached 97 degrees, and was equilibrated at 94 to 96 for eight consecutive hours, and has been above 90 degrees for ten consecutive hours. In the sun's rays cast at 11 A. M., 110 degrees, and west at 3 P. M., 122 degrees. The wires were sufficiently hot to blister the tongue. Between the seventh and the eleventh of this month the earth is periodically disturbed, and again from seventh to eleventh of August.

July 4, 1854.

THE HEAT CONTINUED.—This morning at 4 o'clock the temperature north was 73 degrees, south 77 degrees; 8 o'clock, 92 degrees; 9, 96 degrees, and at 2 P. M. reached 100 degrees north. In the sun, east and west, 122 degrees, and water in the sun was at 102 degrees at 11 A. M.

The highest temperature that I have recorded in the month of July for eight consecutive years was 96 degrees, and occurred on the 13th of July, 1849. In the month of July in eight consecutive years there have been but eighteen days during which the temperature rose to or above 90 degrees.

The present heat exceeds any that I have on record of hourly observations, and I have not gone back to note records made less frequent.

E. MERIAM, in *Journal Commerce*.

Wednesday, 4 P. M., July 5, 1854.

FLOWERS AND PERFUMERY.—Some idea of the importance of perfumery as an article of commerce may be formed, when it is stated that one of the large perfumers of Grasse, in France, employs annually 10,000 lbs. of orange blossoms, 60,000 lbs. of cassia flowers, 54,000 lbs. of violet flowers, 20,000 lbs. of tuberose, 16,000 lbs. of lilac flowers, besides rosemary, mint, lavender, thyme, lemon, orange, and other odorous plants, in like proportion. Flowers yield perfumes in all climates, but those growing in the warmer latitudes are, it seems, the most prolific in their odor, while those from the colder are sweeter. Though many of the finest perfumes come from the East Indies, Ceylon, Mexico and Peru, the south of Europe is the only real garden of utility to the perfumer. Grasse and Nice are the principal seats of the art. From their geographical position, the grower, within comparatively short distances, has at command that change of climate most applicable to bring to perfection the plants required for his trade. On the sea-coast his cassia grows without fear of frost, one night of which would destroy all the plants for a season; while nearer the Alps, his violets are found sweeter than if grown in the warmer situations where the orange tree and mignonette bloom to perfection. England, however, can claim the superiority in the growth of lavender

and peppermint; the essential oils extracted from these plants grown at Mitcham, in Surrey, realise eight times the price in the market of those produced in France or elsewhere, and are fully worth the difference for delicacy of odor.

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN CONNECTICUT—FAIRFIELD COUNTY FAIR.

NORWALK, July 10, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—In your paper of July 5, I saw a notice saying that in a few weeks you should commence publishing a list of the times of holding the various State and County Fairs. I presume you intended it for other States than your own. I will therefore take the liberty of sending you an advertisement of the Fair to be holden in the town of Stamford, Fairfield County. In that you will see a list of the officers, (our President, I presume, you well know,) and also a list of all the premiums offered. We intend to have something pretty nice. The Society have purchased a tent under which to exhibit their articles. We should be much pleased to see some of you up there at that time.

I often see in your paper a short account of the appearance of the crops in different parts of the country, but none from this section. I will give a brief account of their appearance here. Wheat harvest has just begun, and promises to be a fair yield. Insects have troubled it some, but not seriously. Hay is very good, particularly on new seeded ground. It yields from two to three tons per acre. Corn looks very finely, and also potatoes; though every thing is now suffering for the want of rain. Oats will be but a slight crop, on account of the backward spring.

JOSIAH KELLOGG.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.

THE CROPS, &c.

GENEVA, July 12, 1854.

I THINK Western New-York has the worst crop of wheat that has been known in thirty-three years, with the exception of 1828 and 1836. Our hay crop, especially on old meadows, was never worse. Corn looks well. Early sown oats and barley on rich land are very poor. We have a severe drouth.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 10, 1854.

Summer crops in this section are coming on finely, and to all appearance will be equal, if not superior, to former yields, unless something should happen to them that is not now looked for. The spring was quite unpropitious for getting in crops, being cold and wet, so that in many places ground could not be prepared for seed until the first of June, but since then, the season has been extremely favorable. Wheat is light strawed, and the weevil is making sad havoc in it; so much so, that I think much of it will be lost. Otherwise it would be a fair crop. I never saw better ears, being long and well filled, which will partly make up what is destroyed by the weevil. Fruit will be abundant, except apples, which will be quite deficient compared with former yields.

After taking the various crops into consideration, I think the present season bids fair to be quite a productive one.

B.

SHAWANGUNK, Ulster County, N. Y., July 12, 1854.

As regards the season and the crops, thus far, I may say the spring was exceedingly backward and wet. Farming operations were accordingly greatly retarded. But the progress of vegetation, subsequently, was so rapid that by the first of June, the crops, generally, were in a good state of forwardness, except corn, which is still behind time, and many fields wear an unpromising aspect. In this vicinity winter grain suffered considerably by being winter-killed, especially that which was sown late. Fields, however, which had not been injured came forward very well, and have turned out fair crops. But

I much doubt whether there will be an average crop in this vicinity. Possibly, however, the deficiency may be only local. My opportunity for observation has not been extensive. Hay crops are good. Fruit is light. Recent drought has already seriously affected the pasturage; and if it continues, will seriously diminish the summer crops generally.

M.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	New-York,	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

NEW-YORK COUNTY FAIRS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nassau,	Sept. 26-27
York, Pa.,		" 20-22
Fairfield, Ct.,		" 21
Monmouth, N. J.,	Freehold,	" 21

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the

first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute good *poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour and grain of all kinds remain nearly as per our last. It is the same with Cotton and other Southern products. We scarcely recollect a week when so few changes have been made in prices. This is owing partly to the dull season—but more to the pause in monied transactions, consequent on the gross frauds and rascalities in stock and other transactions which have come to light within the two past weeks.

The Money market still continues tight. Stocks are lower and dull of sale.

The Weather has been very fine the past week for growing crops—warm with copious rain. Notwithstanding so many partial injuries to Wheat in different parts of the country from the fly, joint-worm, weevil, mildew, rust, &c., still after summing up all the accounts *pro* and *con*, from different parts of the country, we think there is a full average crop. The harvesting is now nearly over. We may say the same of Rye. As for Barley and Oats, inasmuch as there was a greater breadth of land sown this season than last, the crops will be considerably larger. Corn is very promising, and will be a prodigious crop. Early Potatoes are coming in well, and with other roots promise an abundant crop. We beg attention to our remarks on another page, showing that it is not too late to sow Ruta Baga or Russia Turnips.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 15, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average *wholesale* prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the *quality* of the articles.

The continued rain for 30 hours past, has prevented a full supply from coming in, and in most articles the prices are considerably higher than they will be by the middle of next week. New potatoes are coming in quite plentifully from Long Island, and a few from New-Jersey. Norfolk potatoes, which have chiefly supplied the market for several weeks past, have now nearly ceased coming. We found but one dealer who had any old potatoes, and he had only a few barrels; they were, however, in a good state of preservation. Of berries and small fruits, there is to-day a scanty supply, which will probably not be the case four days hence. Green corn is coming from Philadelphia in large quantities. There are also large quantities of small (some very small) pears—called sugar pears—from Long Island.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, (new.) \$3@4 ¢ bbl.; old, \$2 75@3 4; Beets, \$3 50@4 25 ¢ hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3@4 5; Turnips, \$1 50@2 ¢ ¢ hundred; Onions from Wethersfield, Ct., (a large supply,) \$3 50@4 50 ¢ hundred bunches; Tomatoes, \$1 50@2 ¢ ¢ large basket; Green Corn, 62c. @ 75c. ¢ hundred ears; Green Peas, (scarce,) 62c. @ \$1 12 ¢ bushel; String Beans, 9¢ bushel, 50¢ @ 88c; Cucumbers, 33c. @ 30c. ¢ hundred; Cabbage, 5c. @ 8c; Squashes, white and striped, 50c. ¢ basket; Lettuce, 15c. @ 28c. ¢ doz.

FRUITS.—Sugar Pears, \$2 50@3 50 ¢ bbl.; Blackberries, \$2 75@3 50 ¢ bushel; Huckleberries, \$2 25@3; Gooseberries, \$3 25@4; Currants and Cherries, 5¢ @ 8c. ¢ lb.

Eggs, Butter, and Cheese, about the same as last week. Western Eggs, 6c. @ 13 ¢ doz.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 17, 1854.

ANOTHER pleasant day. The smaller number of cattle than usual, and a fear of there not being a full supply, called the buyers into market early, and many sales took place quite early in the morning. We saw few very good cattle, and not many very poor. The average weight is somewhat less than usual. The animals do not show as well as at other seasons when they have been less jaded by hot traveling, flies, &c. We have never seen the cattle so badly marked by bruising, and especially hooking. The butchers say that many of them are so run down by scouring that there is little inside fat; and, as must be expected, they do not show as much external fat as earlier or later. There are many cattle (including several numbered among those "received during the week") which are out in pastures waiting for a rise in prices. This is probably good policy on the part of drovers, as the cost of keeping will be

less than the gain in price by throwing them into market at a favorable moment. We hear considerable complaint of the Northern Railroad route; one man stated that he had brought 1200 cattle over that route this summer, but should never bring another one that way till they adopted their former standard of prices, and gave a free pass to those in charge of the cattle. We see that only 159 are reported as coming that way, while 1244 came by the Erie Railroad. A large number of the cattle are reported from Ohio, but we should judge from conversation with the drovers that the greater portion of them were originally from farther west. The cost of bringing cattle from Chicago is about \$14 per head; those from Indiana cost from \$12 to \$13 per head. There is to be added to this, the expenses for yarding commissions here, and the risk on the way, before the net value at the West can be estimated.

The supply of sheep and lambs is quite large. There were some in very good condition, while several droves appeared to have just come unfinished from the "factory" with a good frame and covering, but no "filling up."

The great mass of beef cattle sold for 8½¢ @ 9½¢. Several however, sold for 8¢ @ 8½¢, and a few extra animals at 10c. It should be remarked, however, that there is considerable difference of opinion in regard to prices, as the weight is always obtained by estimate, the sellers putting the weight high, and the price per lb. low, while the buyers put the weight low and the price high. In fixing the price per lb., we form our own estimate of the weight after learning the gross price. It is usually safe to put this at about a mean between that of buyers and sellers.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves,	8@10½ cts. per pound.
Cows and calves,	\$30@50
Veals, live weight,	4@6c. per pound.
" gross,	\$1 25@3 per head.
Sheep,	\$3 @ \$7 per head.
Lambs,	\$3@6
Swine, corn fed	4½@4¾ cts. per pound.
" still fed,	4@4¼c.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports beeves 7@9c., and dull; cows and calves, \$30@50; sheep, \$2 50@5 50; lambs, \$2 50@5 50; veal calves, 4, 5@6½c.

Mr. BROWNING reports beeves 7½@9½c.; cows and calves, \$25@35@45; sheep, \$2@3 50@5 7; lambs, \$1 50@5 50; veals, 5½c. live weight

Mr. O'BRIEN reports beeves 8@9½c.; cows and calves \$30@45; veal calves, 4, 5, @6c. live weight.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

Beeves,	2,347	2,347
Cows,	23	
Sheep and Lambs,	742	
Swine,	303	
Veal Calves,	379	

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 159; Hudson River Boats, 494; Erie R. R., 1244 Beeves; Harlem Railroad, 8 Beeves, 23 Cows and Calves, 742 Sheep; 379 Veal Calves.

New-York State furnished 73 beeves; Ohio, by cars, 1317, on foot, 203; Kentucky, 383; Indiana, none reported; Illinois, 365.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S. Robinson st.	BROWNING'S. Sixth st.	O'BRIEN'S. Sixth st.
Beeves,	269	241	60
Cows & calves, 148		65	60
Veals,	204	44	40
Sheep, 2,947		5,434	
Lambs,	2,363		

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.
Pot, 1st sort, 1853..... ¢ 100 lbs. 5 75 @ 5 81½
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852..... 5 50 @ —

Beeswax.
American Yellow..... ¢ lb. — 29 @ 30

Bristles.
American, Gray and White..... — 40 @ — 45

Coal.
Liverpool Orrel..... ¢ chaldron, — @ 9 50
Scotch..... — @ —
Sidney..... 7 75 @ 50
Pictou..... 8 50 @ —
Anthracite..... ¢ 2,000 lb. 6 — @ 6 50

Cotton.
Ordinary..... 8 8 8 8
Middling..... 9½ 9½ 9½ 9½
Middling Fair, 10½ 10½ 10½ 11
Fair..... 11 11½ 11½ 12½

Cotton Bagging.
Gunny Cloth..... ¢ yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky..... — @ —
Dundee..... — @ —

Coffee,

Java, White.....	14	@ 14½
Mocha.....	13½	@ 14
Brazil.....	10½	@ 12
Margarito.....	12	@ 12½
St. Domingo (cast).....	9½	@ 10½

Cordage.

Bale Rope.....	7	@ 10
Boit Rope.....	—	@ 20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts.....	35	@ 45
Velvet, Pints.....	20	@ 28
Phials.....	4	@ 16

Flax.

Jersey.....	8	@ 9
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Feathers.

Live Geese, prime.....	47	@ 48
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Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	5 50	@ 6 —
Superfine No. 2.....	5 50	@ 7 —
State, common brands.....	6 —	@ 6 50
State, Straight brand.....	6 50	@ 6 75
State, favorite brands.....	7 —	@ 7 25
Western, mixed do.....	6 75	@ 7 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7 25	@ 7 50
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 50	@ 7 75
Ohio, common to good brands.....	7 25	@ 7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43½	@ 9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 75	@ 8 —
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 25	@ 10 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 25	@ 10 —
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 75	@ 9 —
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 —	@ 11 —
Canada, (in bond).....	7 —	@ 7 12½
Brandywine.....	8 75	@ 9 —
Georgetown.....	8 75	@ 9 —
Petersburgh City.....	8 75	@ 9 —
Richmond Country.....	8 50	@ 8 75
Alexandria.....	8 50	@ 8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 50	@ 8 75
Rye Flour.....	5 36½	@ 5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75	@ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 12½	@ 4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50	@ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 25	@ 2 45
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 75	@ 1 85
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 85	@ 1 95
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 80	@ 1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 85	@ 2 —
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95	@ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 35	@ 1 65
Rye, Northern.....	1 18	@ —
Corn, Unsound.....	—	@ 79
Corn, Round Yellow.....	82	@ 83
Corn, Round White.....	82	@ 84
Corn, Southern White.....	82	@ 85
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	85	@ 90
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80	@ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86	@ 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@ 88
Barley.....	95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	51	@ 52
Oats, New-Jersey.....	50	@ 52
Oats, Western.....	53	@ 54
Oats, Penna.....	47	@ 49
Oats, Southern.....	42	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75	@ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½	@ —
Beans, White.....	1 50	@ 1 62½

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed.....	23	@ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21	@ 23

Hay, for shipping:

North River, in bales.....	87½	@ 90
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Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	285	@ 350
Russia, Outshot.....	—	@ —
Manilla.....	15½	@ —
Sisal.....	10	@ 14½
Sunn.....	5½	@ —
Italian.....	200	@ 300
Jute.....	120	@ 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	230	@ —
American, do., Dressed.....	250	@ 280
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@ —

Hops.

1853.....	28	@ 30
1852.....	18	@ 20

Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Timber, White Pine.....	18	@ 22
Timber, Oak.....	25	@ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35	@ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	18	@ 22
YARD SELLING PRICES		
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	30	@ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@ 35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20	@ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30	@ 35
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@ 17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16	@ 22
Boards, City Worked.....	22	@ 24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25	@ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25	@ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26	@ 32
Plank, City Worked.....	26	@ 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18	@ 20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@ 2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@ 3 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	24	@ 28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@ 25

Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@ 21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@ 18
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	32	@ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	@ 16
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	65	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	52	@ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40	@ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	38	@ 35
Heading, White Oak.....	60	@ —

Lime.

Rockland, Common.....	87½	@ —
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Molasses.

New-Orleans.....	27	@ —
Porto Rico.....	23	@ 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25	@ 27
Trinidad Cuba.....	25	@ 27
Cardenas, &c.....	23½	@ 24

Nails.

Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	4½	@ 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	—	@ —

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280	@ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@ 5 50
Tar.....	3	@ 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75	@ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75	@ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	2 50	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	66	@ 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City.....	—	@ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@ 28
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	@ 33

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@ 3 62½

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country.....	12	@ 13
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	@ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	@ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@ 17
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	@ 8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	—	@ 16
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	22 75	@ 24 50
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 37	@ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	@ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50	@ 16
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	10½	@ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½	@ 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 7½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½	@ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9	@ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	19	@ 21
Butter, Ohio.....	12	@ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16	@ 19
Butter, Canada.....	12	@ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5	@ 9

Saltpetre.

Refined.....	6½	@ 8
Crude, East India.....	7	@ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@ 5½

Seeds.

Clover.....	7	@ 9
Timothy, Mowed.....	14	@ 17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@ 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	—	@ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@ —

Salt.

Turks Island.....	—	@ 48
St. Martin's.....	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@ 1 75

Sugar.

St. Croix.....	—	@ —
New-Orleans.....	4	@ 6
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@ 6½
Porto Rico.....	4½	@ 6
Havana, White.....	7½	@ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9½	@ —
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9½	@ —
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½	@ —
do. (A) Crushed.....	9	@ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@ none
Manilla.....	5½	@ —
Brazil White.....	6½	@ —
Brazil, Brown.....	5	@ 7

Tallow.

American, Prime.....	11½	@ 12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia.....	—	@ —
Kentucky.....	7	@ 10
Mason County.....	6½	@ 11
Maryland.....	—	@ —
St. Domingo.....	12	@ 18
Cuba.....	18½	@ 23½
Yara.....	40	@ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@ 1
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@ 20
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	@ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½	@ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleeces.....	42	@ 45
American, Full-blood Merino.....	40	@ 40
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	34	@ 36
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	38	@ 40
Extra, Pulled.....	40	@ 42
Superfine, Pulled.....	34	@ 36
No. 1, Pulled.....	28	@ 30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLAX STRAW.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bales; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid, 44-56 WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW BUSHELS CHERRY PITS FOR SALE. CARE-fully packed for transporting any distance. Address post-paid WM. DAY, Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:
Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c.
Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.
Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.
Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS- chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EX-pressly for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESS-IVE Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers.—These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS, Fanning-Mills, &c., of all sizes.
—R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.
—R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COM-PANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufac-tured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 46.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

FLAX CULTIVATION IN THE WEST.

PASSING a few days recently in Southern Ohio, and a part of Indiana adjoining, we were much gratified to see the large fields of flax which abounded in that rich agricultural region. We saw hundreds of acres devoted to this valuable object; but sorry to say, for the most part, with only half its legitimate purposes, that of its seed, in view by the cultivators. Seed is the only object for which the mass of the crop is produced. For the want of proper machinery to dress it, the lint is thrown away, and rotted in the barn-yards. Machines, however, are beginning to work their way into the flax-growing country, two or three being already established in and about Springfield, in the Mad River valley. When machines of the right kind are permanently established, we see no reason why flax will not become a continual crop in the Western States, north of the Ohio River, as hemp is at the south of it. It is an excellent crop for a rotation, leaving the ground clean, light, and free; in this particular, an excellent preparation for wheat, and not considered more exhausting than the cereal grains.

As now cultivated, for seed only, it is sown at the rate of one to two bushels to the acre, according to the quality of the ground; too thin for good lint. It grows high and branching, and on good land, yields twelve to fourteen bushels per acre. The cultivation is simple. A single plowing on mellow, free soils, a dressing with the harrow, then sowing, and a brushing in of the seed, is sufficient. When the crop is matured, it is mowed, or cradled, if very stout. Mowing, however, is the usual way of cutting. After drying on the ground, it is carefully bound into bundles, and the seed whipped out by hand-beaters.

There are large fields of the White, or Canary flax in growth. It is somewhat larger than the common flax, and thought by its cultivators to give a greater yield of seed. We saw specimens of stalks (or straw) just previous to blooming, which were three and a half feet long, a fair sample of the whole field. The flax seed of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, must be worth millions of dollars the current year, as every field we saw was of the finest growth, the season being moist and warm. Oil mills are frequent. The highest price, in cash, is paid to the farmers for the seed; the oil finds a ready market in the Eastern States, and thousands of tons of the cake are transported to this city for shipment to England. It sells at the mills where

manufactured, according as they stand contiguous to canal and railway communication, at ten to fifteen dollars a ton. The mills have paid for seed the past two or three years, \$1 25 to \$1 50 per bushel.

When the sale and preparation of the lint shall become an important object in flax cultivation, as by the introduction of proper dressing-machines, we trust it soon will be, the crop will be much more profitable. The yield of seed will be less, as it must be thicker sown to give a finer fibre. It may have to be somewhat earlier pulled, or cut, and a less proportion of the seed may be marketable. The cultivation may have to be somewhat nicer. The method of harvesting will be more expensive, as the crop must be pulled, or cut close to the ground, as with hemp; but all these increased labors and expenses will be doubly compensated by the sale of the lint, which yields some four hundred pounds to the acre of well-dressed flax, worth six to eight dollars the hundred. In Ireland the average is about two tons of straw per acre, which yields about five hundred pounds of dressed flax.

It is a matter of surprise that, in a country where cotton and hemp have arrived, years ago, at an advanced state of improvement in their manufacture, flax, an equally valuable article, in the extent to which it is used, should be so far behind. The flax-cotton, about which so much was said a few years since, for linen fabrics, proved a failure; for, by shortening its fibre, the desirable characteristics of the linen article was lost. That could be spun on cotton machinery, or something near like it, but flax proper, requires manipulations of its own. With a broad growth of the article among our farmers, and efficient machines to break and dress it into marketable shape, we have little doubt that it will afford a profitable staple of manufacture, even into many articles where hemp is now used. For all the coarse, heavy purposes, hemp, as now, must be required, its great length of fibre affording a strength that flax is unequal to; but if we cannot go into the manufacture of fine linens, coarse ones, with threads, twines, cords, and various articles, may be made in this country, of great consumption among our own people and trades, and building up for their fabrication permanent establishments, adds largely to our wealth and resources.

CUCUMBER EXPERIMENT.—MR. G. R. De Forest, of Somerville, N. J., writes us, giving us his experiments with cucumbers. He states that he put the hills four feet apart, with ten seeds in the hill. Where they came up too thick, he thinned them out. In part of the hills

he put some super-phosphate of lime, and in part barn-yard manure. He says those treated with super-phosphate of lime, stand the dry weather and yield better than those having the yard manure.

For the American Agriculturist.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES ON THE MOUNTAINS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE climate of the mountain region of North Carolina appears not to differ very greatly from that of Long Island, Southern New-Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is perhaps more variable, but the extremes both of heat and cold are less than are reached in those more northern and less elevated regions. The usual crops are the same, those of most consequence being corn, rye, oats, and grass, and in the eastern parts, buckwheat and clover. Fruit is a more precarious crop, from a greater liability to severe frosts after the swelling of buds in the spring. This year the apple-crop has been thus totally destroyed, so that in considerable orchards I have not seen a single apple. Snow fell several inches in depth in April, and was followed by a severe freezing night, and even young shoots which had begun to grow, forest trees, and leaves which had expanded, were withered.

The summer pasture continues about six months. The hills generally afford an excellent range, and the mast is usually good, much being provided by the Chestnut, as well as the Oak, and smaller nutbearing trees. The soil of the hills is a rich dark vegetable deposit, and they are cultivated upon astonishingly steep slopes. It is said to wash and gully very little, being very absorptive. The valleys, and gaps across the mountain ranges, are very closely settled, and all the feasible level ground that I have seen is fenced, and either in cultivation or producing grass for hay. The agricultural management is nearly as bad as possible. Corn, planted without any manure, even by farmers who have large stocks of cattle, is cultivated for a long series of years on the same ground; the usual crop being from twenty to thirty bushels. Where it fails very materially, it is thought to be a good plan to shift to Rye. Rye is sown in July, broadcast, among the growing corn, and covered with a plow and hoes at the "lay by" cultivation of the Corn. It is reaped early in July the following year with cradles, and the crop is from 5 to 15 bushels. The following crop of Corn is thought to be much the better for the interposition. Oats, and in the eastern parts, Buckwheat, are sowed in fallow land, and the crops appear to be excellent, but I can learn of never a measurement. Herds-grass is sown on the valley lands, (rarely on the steep slopes of the mountains,) with oats, and the crop

without any further labor, pays for mowing and making into hay for from four to eight years afterwards. Where it becomes mossy, weedy, and thin, it is often improved by harrowing or plowing with a small "bull-tongue," or coulter, and meadows thus made and occasionally assisted, are considered *permanent*. The hay from them soon becomes in large part, however, coarse, weedy and bushy. *Natural meadows* are formed on level land in the valleys, which is too wet for cultivation, by felling the timber and cutting up the bushes as close to the ground as practicable, in August. The grass is cut the following year in June, and again in August or September, at which time the new growth of bushes yield to the scythe. The sprouts cease to spring after the second or third year. Clover is a rare crop, but appears well, and is in some localities a spontaneous production. Hay is stored in very small quantities in barns, and the larger part is stacked in fields. The hay fields are pastured closely, and with very injurious effect in the spring and autumn.

Horses, mules, cattle and swine are raised extensively, and sheep and goats in small quantity throughout the mountains, and afford almost the only articles of agricultural export. Although the mountains are covered during three months of the winter with snow several inches in depth, and sometimes (though but rarely) to the depth of a foot or more, and the nights at least are nearly always freezing, I have never seen any sort of shelter prepared for neat stock. In the severest weather they are only fed occasionally, hay or corn being served out upon the ground, but this is not done daily, as a regular thing, even by the better class of farmers. One of these, who informed me that his neighbor had 400 head that were never fed at all, and never came off the mountain, in consequence of which "heaps of them" were starved and frozen to death every year, said that he himself fed all his stock only "every few days," and sometimes not oftener than once in a week or two. The cattle are small, coarse, and "raw-boned." They are usually sold to drovers from Tennessee when three years old, and are driven by them to better low-land pastures, and more provident farmers, by whom they are fattened for the New-York market. During the past two or three years, in consequence of the increasing competition, the drovers have purchased also the two year olds.

No dairy products are sold. I have seen no cheese, but butter of better quality than I have found elsewhere at the South, is made by all farmers for their own tables. Mules are raised largely. The mares with foals are usually provided with a pen and shed, and fed with corn, cut oats, (the grain and straw chopped together,) and hay, daily during winter. This is done by no means universally, however. Stabling, and really comfortable shelter for a stock of mules, I have never seen prepared. The consequence is that the mules raised here are inferior in size and constitution to those of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, and command less prices when driven to the plantations of South Carolina and Georgia—the market for which they are raised.

The business of raising hogs for the same market, which has formerly been a chief source of revenue to the mountain region, has greatly decreased under the competition it has met with

from Tennessee and Kentucky. It is now a matter of inferior concern except in certain places where the chestnut mast is remarkably fine. The swine at large in the mountains, look much better than I have seen them any where else at the South. It is said that they will fatten on the mast alone, and the pork thus made is of superior taste to that made with corn, but lacks firmness. It is the custom to pen the swine and feed them with corn for from three to six weeks before it is intended to kill them. In some parts of the mountains the young swine are killed a great deal by bears. Twenty neighbors, residing within a distance of three miles, being met at a corn-shucking, last winter, account was made of the number of swine each supposed himself to have lost by this enemy, during the previous two months, and it amounted to three hundred.

Bears, wolves, panthers, and wild-cats are numerous, and all kill young stock of every description. Domestic dogs should also be mentioned among the beasts of prey, as it is the general opinion of the farmers, although wolves are very numerous, that more sheep are killed by dogs than by all other animals. Sheep raising and wool growing should be, I think, the chief business of the mountains. If provided with food in deep snows, a hardy race of sheep could be wintered on the mountains with comfort. At present no sheep are kept with profit. I have no doubt they might be, if shepherds and dogs were kept with them constantly, and they were always folded at night. Eagles are numerous and prey upon very young lambs and pigs.

Many of the farmers keep small stocks of goats, for the manageable quantity of excellent fresh meat the kids afford them, when killed in summer. Their milk is seldom made use of. They require some feeding in winter, and the new-born kids, no adequate shelter ever being provided for them, are often frozen to death. Goats, in all parts of the South, are more generally kept by farmers than at the North.

There are but few slaves in the mountain region. The farmers, almost universally, consider the institution of slavery as an unfortunate and dangerous one to the country, and slaves owned here, are reckoned to be unprofitable property, except by the sale of their increase.

The agricultural implements employed in the mountains, are usually rude and inconvenient. A low sled is used in drawing home the crops of small grain. As it is evident that large loads may be moved with a sled across declivities where it would be impracticable to use a cart or wagon, hill-side farmers elsewhere, very frequently find it advantageous to adopt the plan.

YEOMAN.

LARGE FARM IN ILLINOIS.—Jacob Strachan, of Illinois, has a farm of ten thousand acres, and has upon it this year 2,300 acres of corn, which will probably yield him 93,000 bushels. The corn fed to cattle is not husked, but cut up, and given to them stalks and all. He owns another farm six miles long by four broad. He paid last year \$10,000 for fencing. Besides these garden spots, he has large tracts of unimproved lands.

LONGEVITY.—If exercise promotes health, those who collect old bills of editors, should be among the longest lived people on earth.

REVIEW.

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR, containing Practical Observations on the Causes, Nature, and Treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses. By GEORGE H. DADD, M. D., Veterinary Surgeon. Published by John P. Jewett & Co., Boston, Mass. Pages 432, with illustrations.

From the cursory perusal we have given of the above, we think it the best of the kind for popular use, of any yet published in America. Most of the works hitherto issued on Veterinary practice, are either too voluminous and abstruse for the popular mind, or they are mere catch-penny abortions, got up by quacks, ignoramuses, or by those who are bookmakers by trade, to gull the vulgar public, and put a few dollars into the compiler's pockets. Dr. DADD in a great measure, avoids the faults of the first, and of course has no affinity with the last, as he is an enlightened man, and both an English and American practitioner of considerable standing. The volume under review, is the result of his own practice, combined with extracts, whenever necessary to illustrate his subject, from the writings of the best English and French Veterinary Surgeons.

To give our readers an idea of the style and matter of the "Modern Horse Doctor," we copy the following article, which has the merit also of being appropriate to the season.

SLAVERING.—(*Augmented Salivary Secretion.**)—Slavering horses are frequently met with in farming districts, where clover is used as an article of fodder. There seems to be some peculiar property about the flowers of clover which renders them a source of great irritation to the mucous surfaces and salivary apparatus of the horse. Some horses, however, will partake of clover without the least inconvenience; in fact, they "get used to it," as the saying is, and, with the addition of other grain, grow fat and sleek.

Lobelia and tobacco have about the same effect on some green horses as clover, always inducing an increased flow of saliva. These articles may induce an increased secretion of this fluid in two ways:

1. By irritation; the article coming in direct contact with highly sensitive secretory surfaces, which always pour out their fluids on the application of an irritant, so long as it remains an irritant, and provided the parts retain their normal sensibility.

2. Through the medium of absorbents; thus calomel affects the salivary glands, and causes them to secrete and pour forth an amount of fluid at times almost incredible. Any irritating body placed within the horse's mouth may produce an increased flow of saliva. It is the custom among horsemen in Hungary, to place on the horse's bit a small piece of corrosive sublimate, or arsenic, and very soon he begins to foam at the mouth, which is considered a mark of high temper; and, strange to write, his general appearance improves—he gains flesh; the coat lies smooth and sleek; he is all life and

* *Showing the abundance of the Salivary Secretion.*—Mr. Charles Dickens, a veterinary surgeon of Kimbolton, has taken the trouble to ascertain the amount of saliva secreted by a parotid gland; he was enabled to make the experiment on a horse which was the subject of fistulous parotid duct. He found that, while the animal masticated hay, from eight to ten drachms of saliva per minute flowed; but if the jaws were quiet, from six to eight drachms only. Now, if we take the medium at one ounce per minute, and suppose an equal secretion from the opposite gland, it will fall little short of a gallon per hour, in a comparatively small animal. Adding to this, therefore, the submaxillary, sublingual, &c., secretions, the amount secreted in a given time must be very great.

ambition. But the day of reckoning comes; the poison accumulates in the system, and the high-mettled plethoric steed loses all his artificial qualities, so much admired; his mettle and ambition desert him, his muscles shrink, and he soon becomes food for the ravens and other beasts of prey. The sharp edges of a worn-down tooth, or a tooth in a state of ulceration, may give rise to profuse salivation; then again, a rough bit, and a hard master may be set down among the direct causes of this complaint.

Lastly, Indifferent fodder of any kind, and impaired digestive organs, are apt to produce augmented salivary secretion.

Treatment.—The causes must be diligently sought for, and if practicable, ought to be removed; this important step may, of itself, procure relief. If the trouble can be traced to a carious tooth, let it be extracted, or should the edges of a tooth irritate the inside of the cheek, apply the tooth rasp, and make all smooth. If any irritation exists about the glands of the throat and mouth, apply a stimulating application to them, composed of hartshorn and olive oil. When the malady is supposed to originate in consequence of the presence of some obnoxious article in the fodder, change the diet, and give the following:

Powdered barberry bark,	} of each 1 ounce.
“ gum myrrh,	
“ goldenseal,	
“ ginger,	
“ sulphur,	

Mix; divide the mass into eight parts, and mix one into *fine feed*, night and morning.

In some cases we have used gargles, composed of decoction of witch hazel, bayberry bark, tincture gum catechu, and a solution of alum, either of which is good when an astringent is indicated. There are cases, however, that often baffle our utmost skill, such, for example, as are supposed to depend on some lesion of the nervous structure, known by a partial paralysis of one side of the face.

Mr. Cox relates, in the *Veterinarian*, the case of a cow, “which was said to be constantly slaving, and more so when she was ruminating. The symptoms were, one eye half closed, caused by inability to raise the eyelid; the ear, on the same side, hanging down; and likewise the upper lip on the same side. It was evidently an attack of paralysis which was the cause of the appearances. The treatment was, blisters applied round the base of the ear, &c., and laxative medicines given. In a month she appeared well.

“Another, having the same symptoms, was cured by a like treatment.

“Another case yet, of like symptoms and treatment, with the addition of the insertion of setons, never recovered; her eyelid, and ear, and side of her lip, remained down, and she continually kept slaving, until, at last, I lost sight of her.

“I knew a mare in which the saliva ran out of the mouth in a most astonishing manner. The cause I found to be a slight attack of paralysis on one side of the upper lip.

“My attention was once directed to a cow that had been slaving for upwards of nine months previous. Gallons of saliva might be caught in the course of twenty-four hours. I examined this cow over and over again, but never could find any apparent cause for the morbid secretion. She had milked well the greater part of the time, and had never failed in her appetite. Although she had become very poor, she was sold to a slink butcher. I had not an opportunity of making a post mortem examination. The person that opened her could discover ‘nothing the matter.’

“In another case of a cow, which presented the symptoms of the case last described, and which had been amiss about a month, we treated thus: a gentle purge was first given; afterwards, an occasional stimulant and tonic were administered; and the region of the parotid and submaxillary glands well blistered; and this was repeated. She ultimately recovered.”

THE SEBRIGHT BANTAM.

ALIAS, THE GOLD AND SILVER LACED BANTAM.

The article which follows is amusing, and at the same time highly valuable; it shows how the proud and beautiful little bird was made up from several varieties, to form a distinct breed. The English know more of the science of breeding than all the world beside; and this knowledge is exercised on their domestic animals from the noble racer down to a Tom cat, Guinea Pig, or Lop-Eared Rabbit; and from the proud and graceful Swan to the no less proud, and scarcely less graceful Bantam.

A few remarks may not be uninteresting to the readers of the *Poultry Chronicle* upon this beautiful bird. It is one whose value and real perfectness is scarcely yet known to the public. I will draw my descriptions as nearly as I can from my own recollections, and also from gleanings from a friend of mine—Mr. Hobbs—who was with the late Sir John Sebright, Bart., (of this neighborhood,) upwards of forty-five years, and who was very assiduous in assisting him in all his perfections.

Sir John was liked by his tenants, beloved by the poor, and was to all very charitable; in evidence of which we have alms-houses and institutions, founded by him, for charitable purposes. Notwithstanding all this, he was a determined man—one of the old baronial school. In whatever he determined to do he seldom or never failed—and if he did, it was not for want of perseverance. I am informed that many years back his whole attention was devoted entirely to the improvement of sheep. I have myself seen in his park Spanish and South-downs together, (not white-faced Spanish;) I have no doubt there are many farmers at the present day who remember his celebrity for judgment in sheep. At one time he attempted to obtain a tortoise-shell tom-cat, but in that he failed; they always turned out of the feminine kind, though he strictly kept to the tabby and sandy. At another time, for his amusement, he had a beautiful black dog, (the character and likeness of which, painted by Charles Hamilton, Esq., now hangs up at Bechwood Hall;) he taught him many conjuring and amusing tricks at cards; poor animal! it was his master's will that they should die together. I must not omit his great care and encouragement of the pigeon. He was a very great fancier, and I am given to understand that he was the first importer of the Archangel. I remember he had two sorts—copper-colored, black wings, and black, copper-colored wings; however, I leave that to “B. P. B.,” Mr. Eaton, and others; your horticultural friends can, I dare say, give you a better account of the Beechwood or Sebright melon than I, as I fear I should trouble you with any further comments not relative to that most beautiful of birds the Sebright Bantam.

The Cochins and Dorking for weight and quietness—the Sebright for haughty carriage and diminutive beauty.

I remember a friend of mine having lost the prize at the Sebright private show only by weight; the little hen, five minutes after she was weighed, laid an egg—had she laid five or six minutes sooner, it would have obtained the £10 prize.

Well, Mr. Editor, my right-hand friend and I will now begin and give you a brief narrative of what happened while he was with the late Sir J. Sebright. I need not tell you how to judge upon a Bantam, or its qualities, as most of your readers know. The last object Sir John aimed at was to improve the Bantam to a clear, erect carriage. To effect this, he, about forty-five years ago, obtained a buff-colored Bantam hen, at Norwich; she was very small indeed, with clear slate-colored legs; on the same journey he purchased a cockerel, rather inclining to red in color, destitute of sickle feathers, with a hen-like cackle, and also (at Watford) a small hen, resembling a golden Hamburg. After this, by

drafting for five or six years he gained the very pencilled-feather he so anxiously sought after, by in and in breeding for about twenty years. He afterwards had a white cockerel from the Zoological Gardens, by which he made his silvers.

If any one were to take a trip to Boxmoor, or Markyate street, in the month of August, and stroll around the present Sir Thomas Sebright's park or lodges, (before he drafts his birds in September and October,) and were to see his magnificent birds—the most perfect of the class in England—he would not regret the day's journey. Sir Thomas is very liberal, and would not, I believe, object to any person looking round his walks who might apply to Mr. Spary.

TREATMENT OF THE HORSE DISTEMPER.

By request, and in consequence of having had an unusual number of horses under treatment, during the last few weeks, suffering from influenza, (commonly called distemper,) which disease I believe to be, to a certain extent, contagious, I ask the liberty of communicating through the *Journal*, to gentlemen who own, or are interested in that noble animal, the horse, my opinion of what predisposes and makes them more susceptible of being affected by it, also what ought to be done to prevent it. The conditions inducing it may not produce any apparent effect while they exist alone, for some exciting cause may be required for their full development; for instance, gunpowder wants a predisposition to dryness, and peculiar composition in order to take fire from a spark. The most prominent predisposing causes are, sudden and undue exposure to extremes of cold and heat, impure atmosphere when in stable, arising from dampness, darkness and bad ventilation.

The skin of a horse at ordinary work is raised in temperature in order to maintain organic and animal activity, there is an unusual rapid passage of blood through the lungs and the whole system, and perspiration is excited; if, under such circumstances, he be suddenly exposed to the action of cold, by being put in a cold, damp stable, or any other way, this action of cold would greatly disturb the balance of circulation, (particularly in spring, when a horse changes his coat,) and produce a contracted state of the skin and its vessels, consequently blood collects round and within internal organs, by being repelled from the outward surface, which causes congestion of the internal organs, a condition only one stage short of inflammatory action; for instance, suppose we perspire from exercise, then to cool off, sit in a draught; in a short time we shall shudder without and chill within, and probably in less than twenty-four hours, suffer from sore throat and chest, caused by it. I believe that a cold northeast wind, (which ought most to be guarded against,) in which there seems to be something especially irritating, blowing into a well-ventilated stable, would induce cold and cough, for which reason I should recommend gentlemen contemplating building stables, not to have either doors or windows, or any other way exposed to the northeast. If the stable be warm, close, and damp, bronchitis and pneumonia will present themselves, and sometimes bad cases of influenza (if that disease be prevailing,) will follow the cold and cough contracted as above. A horse shuns offensiveness instinctively, because his lungs require such a quantity of good air, he avoids offensive smells probably more resolutely than any other animal.

The heart of a man averaging about eight ounces at each pulsation, propels about two ounces of blood into the system, say, one hundred and forty to fifty ounces a minute, and about as much more is sent into the lungs in the same period; his lungs during ordinary breathing, contain one hundred and seventy to eighty cubic inches of air for the support of life. To maintain this at the proper purifying standard, he breathes out (expires) all hurtful

products continually collecting in the blood, and draws in (inspires) about twenty cubic inches of fresh air, some sixteen times every minute. The heart of a horse, at a low computation, is twelve times heavier than that of a man; it propels five times as much blood, viz: upwards of forty-six pounds are sent into the system, and as much more into the lungs every minute. This amount, great as it seems, is increased when in exercise, and so ample and so perfect is the apparatus for respiration, that the lungs are continually supplying adequate means for the purification of this enormous vital tide. This is not practically borne in mind, and those in immediate charge of horses (especially in this country) are often most ignorant of the properties of air and the requirements of blood.

Consider for a moment the size of an ordinary room, with its windows for light, its fire, and doors for ventilation, contrasted with many of the stables in this city, and you will find five, six, and seven horses, (each requiring eight times as much air as a man,) are stabled in less space than this, with perhaps no window that admits light, no provision to remove dampness and gasses originating in the natural evacuations. Why, may I ask, are so many stables almost dark, even in the day time? A kind Providence, as if to show man his duty to the lower animals, brings forth the choicest natural productions of organic life where there is the best light and purest air.

Where there is darkness in stables, there is almost always dampness; where darkness, dampness, and a close atmosphere combine, each and all reeking with decomposing animal evacuations, (particularly where the manure is put under the stable floor, which is of too frequent occurrence,) there is the worst possible provision for sustaining life and health in a state of integrity. Small indeed is the spark here required to kindle a great amount of disease. When influenza or any other kind of epizootic disease prevails, each is most severely felt in dark, damp stables, the unnatural heat of which is caused by many horses being crowded into a small compass. It has also a very serious effect upon the eyes, the details of which time and space will not at present allow.

Many horses bought by dealers of farmers in Connecticut, Vermont, and other States, are brought here, and two-thirds of the number are more or less attacked with distemper soon after their arrival. The reason is asked why. An observant man would not require an answer. Visit the farmers; there you will find the horse surrounded with a pure healthy atmosphere; if in the spring, (when most are bought,) living upon grass, clover, &c., not overworked, probably never driven fast; if stabled, fed regularly, good wholesome water, &c. It may take four, five, and sometimes eight or ten days, according to distance, to arrive here. One man is generally employed, (who often knows as much about a horse as a horse knows about him,) to bring a string of half a dozen, more or less, as the case may be. During the journey, (which is generally made as quick as possible, that no time may be lost, and more particularly to curtail expenses,) they are fed on cut feed, with probably a little extra quantity of meal, (no shorts,) and watered when conveniently met with. Upon arrival, they are at once ushered into the stable, (such an one as described above,) in some cases washed and showered all over with cold water, perspiring or not, immaterial; put in a stall to be dried by heat of the body and atmosphere combined, without even a thought of rubbing a single hair dry. Such treatment, with diet changed from grass to hay and meal, with perhaps a great degree of difference in the atmosphere to what he has been accustomed, and crowded in a dark, close, ill-ventilated stable, can any sensible man be surprised at the horse being sick? I should be much more so were he not, no matter what kind of a constitution he had previously.

If, instead of the above treatment, he traveled say about twenty miles a day, fed and

watered regularly, the former to consist of shorts principally, with hay, instead of meal, and upon arrival, (same feed continued a few days,) well cleaned, a good bed of straw, in a dry, well-ventilated stable, and such treatment followed up a few days, not one in ten would be attacked with disease, (unless previously contracted,) the owner save the expense of medicine and medical advice, and I probably lose the chance of having to present my bill for services rendered.

If the public, individually or collectively, derive any benefit from any of the foregoing remarks, I shall consider myself well paid, from the fact that I have been able to prevent even one of God's noblest animals (the horse) from sickness, and probably from a premature death. —S. MARLOR, in *Providence Journal*.

For the American Agriculturist.

FARMING IN ULSTER COUNTY N. Y.

SHAWANGUNK, Ulster Co. N.Y. July 12, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Having been so often edified and instructed by the weekly perusal of your very interesting paper, I have ventured, as some small acknowledgement, to add my mite to the contributions of your correspondents. Although I may not at this time present many thoughts of peculiar weight and interest. I have thought that a brief communication might not be unacceptable; inasmuch as no correspondent, so far as my recollection serves me, has recently addressed you from this region of the Empire State. From the caption of this article you perceive that my location is in the town of Shawangunk, in the southern edge of the county of Ulster and adjacent to the counties of Orange and Sullivan. The town lies chiefly in a wide spread valley at the eastern base of the Shawangunk mountains, at a distance of 20 miles west from the Hudson river at Newburgh. The face of the country is rolling and beautiful, and although many of the ridges are stony, the soil generally is comparatively smooth and fertile. The mountains already named, are a noble range, rising in some parts to the height of 2000 feet. Their contour, as viewed from a distance is diversified and highly picturesque. The higher and more rugged parts are covered with wood, interspersed with patches of cultivated land, while in other places the cultivation extends entirely to the summit. They constitute, therefore, a beautiful feature in the scenery, when contemplated from the adjacent country, while from their summits the view is grand and magnificent, and bounded only by the powers of vision. The counties of Ulster, Orange, Sullivan, Dutchess, and Putnam, in New-York, of Sussex, in New Jersey, and of Pike, in Pennsylvania, are all, in whole or in part, embraced in the ample picture which is spread out before the eye of the delighted beholder. Many remarkable local curiosities also exist upon these mountains, which are accordingly a place of resort for multitudes from the surrounding country during the summer; and were their attractions better known and appreciated, they would doubtless be visited by large numbers of the lovers of the beautiful, or the sublime and the picturesque, from a distance. The Newburgh and Ellenville plank road crosses the mountains, about 2 miles from the highest and most interesting point of the range.

There is a very considerable variety of soil within the bounds of this town: In the southern part, with which I am most familiar, the soil is warm and gravelly, and well adapted to the production of the various kinds of grain. The same remark may apply to the eastern slope of the mountains, much of which, however, is rugged and difficult of cultivation. In the rest of the town a clay soil predominates; which though pretty well adapted to grass, is not so well fitted for the production of grain. There, as elsewhere, many of the farms have been impoverished by neglect and injudicious treatment. So far as I am informed, the sub-soil plow has not yet found its way into this region; though

I am persuaded, from the character of the soil, that its use would be productive of vast benefit to the farming interests. Indeed, on many farms draining and sub-soil plowing are *indispensable* to a high state of fertility. The mode in which farming is conducted, is, for the most part, quite superficial. But few agricultural papers are circulated. Our farmers generally undertake more than they can accomplish well. They are slow to adopt the improvements of the day; and too many of them are content still to use antiquated implements, which have long since been superseded by others which are far better. But little pains is taken to increase the *quantity* and to improve the *quality* of manures. Large deposits of muck of the best quality, (overgrown with worthless bogs,) are in many places undisturbed; while hungry, gravelly knolls, loudly plead for the benefit of the stores of vegetable matter which they contain.—Around the tanneries (of which there are a considerable number) there are vast heaps of spent tan-bark, the accumulations of many years, which, if properly composted, and applied to the soil, would produce the happiest results.

The principal crops cultivated are corn, oats, rye, and buckwheat. Wheat is raised, but not to any great extent. It is regarded as more uncertain than rye, and upon the whole as less profitable. Corn is planted upon inverted sod, and, in most cases, without manure; except it may be a slight application of ashes, or plaster, or a composition of these and other ingredients. Under this mode of cultivation very heavy crops are seldom produced. The products of the dairy constitute an item of prime importance with most of our farmers. The universal custom is to *churn all the milk, with the cream*, according to the mode practised in the Orange county dairies. The butter so produced is of the best quality, saves well, and always commands the very highest price in the markets. Two plank roads connect this town with Newburgh, which is the natural outlet for all this region of country; and thither the most of the surplus products of the soil find their way; excepting grain, which is usually marketed at Ellenville, and other places west of the mountains, where it commands a higher price than on the Hudson. The reason for this is that the country beyond the mountains is but partially cultivated, and does not, by any means, produce a sufficiency of the various grains to meet the wants of the population, who are chiefly engaged in lumbering, and in tanning, and various other branches of manufacture. The Delaware and Hudson Canal also runs at the western base of the mountains, and affords a market for a large amount of the coarser grains, which are consumed by the horses used in towing, &c.

In view of these observations, it will be perceived that this region of country possesses many superior advantages; and there are many motives which should stimulate the farming population to cherish a spirit of improvement and of progress. The soil is, for the most part, naturally good, susceptible of a very high state of cultivation; and my limited observation and experience, in farming operations, convince me that, in all cases, *thorough farming*, is the most profitable. I would that every farmer in the land were a diligent reader of the *American Agriculturist*, or some kindred publication, and were endowed with an earnest spirit of improvement and of progress. Millions might thus at once be added to the wealth and resources of the country. M.

The remainder of this letter appeared last week under head crops.—Eds.

A FRUITFUL NEIGHBORHOOD.—In Wayne Co., Pa., in a circle of seven miles, there live thirteen families, which boast the aggregate number of 195 children. They are distributed as follows: Jonathan Adams 18, Jacob Kellum 14, John Kellum 10, David Eaton 15, Eben Brown 15, James Adams 14, Josiah Cole 13, Thomas Todd 20, John Phillips 12, Oliver Bullings 13,

James Brown 10, William Tyler 10, Amos Tyler 22. Total 195. Except Thomas Todd, none of these worthy citizens has had more than one wife. A man named Lockwood, in the same neighborhood, has been married three years, and has had six children—*Tribune*.

CREDENTIALS OF THE AGRICULTURIST.

A SUBSCRIBER at Stone Mills, N. Y., in forwarding pay for some subscribers on the 10th instant, after stating that he delayed his own subscription to get as many more names as possible, says:

Some of those whose names I formerly sent you, say that the market Reviews and prices, alone compensate them for their subscriptions, to say nothing about the other valuable matter contained in each number. For my own part, I have been almost lost since waiting for the others to get the money ready for the paper. I have, indeed, other reading matter enough, but it does not at all satisfy me like your king paper. I consider it second to none. I have read, and continue to read, some of the best of those published in this State, and can say that I have never had so complete a view of the corn-trade throughout the world, as since I commenced reading the *Agriculturist*. I may say within bounds that, last year alone, poor as the season was, I was benefitted more than \$100 in reading your paper—setting aside the knowledge gained, which is worth to me more than five times that sum. I have built me a barn the past year 80 feet by 50, in which I have made invaluable improvements suggested by your paper. I have stabling under the whole of it, enough to hold 40 cows, room to house the manure, a granary, &c. I intend to give you a cut of it at some future time. I have arranged to save all the liquid from the stables.

L. KIEFFER.

A FARM ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY MILES LONG.—This may not, perhaps, be any thing remarkable in Australia or America, but in England it is a rare occurrence; yet such is the fact, and furthermore, there is no other farm in Great Britain with every inch of which the public are better acquainted. The owner, or rather renter of this farm, is Mr. Brotherhood, of Chippenham, the contractor. This gentleman has an engagement for keeping the permanent way or rails of the Great Western in repair, and he rents at the same time all the land on both sides of the line, slopes, &c., belonging to the company. In some places between the line and the fence there may be twenty yards; in other spots it is not more than six feet, but all equally constitutes Mr. Brotherhood's farm, which, however narrow, is literally 150 miles long, and through its whole length—whether in grass or arable—is well, and, we have heard, profitably kept by Mr. Brotherhood, who has risen by his own industry from originally being a workman on the line, and whose enterprise is only equalled by his kindness and liberality to those he employs and others. He has a factory at Chippenham, where he employs 300 men.—*Bath Chronicle*.

POULTRY IN FRANCE.—The organization of the general agricultural competition finished yesterday, and the several juries made their awards. This exhibition numbers more than five hundred entries, among which may be noticed nearly all the French and Foreign Bovine, Ovine, and Porcine races. The birds of the farm-yard formed fifty very curious lots.

All the animal and the agricultural instruments were decorated with much taste. In order that this exhibition should be equal to similar ones in England, an elegant fountain was constructed, and masses of flowers decorated the place.

The flowers, the verdure of the trees, the voices of the animals, (query, the crowing of

cocks,) and the noise of steam-engines at work, gave to this great exhibition, held in the Champ de Mars, a peculiar interest.—*Journal des Debats*.

INDICATIONS OF RAIN.—The water-plungings of sea-fowl and fresh-water birds, is a sign of rain approaching—especially so in the case of the swan, and her cousin the duck,—from the presages of which latter bird we find the origin of the classical simile, "like a duck in a thunder storm." Virgil, it will be perceived, represents them as continually plunging in the water half sportively, half in earnest, as if they were anxious to wash themselves and be clean, when they knew they did not need either.

CATTLE FIELDS OF ARKANSAS.

THE *Van Buren Intelligencer* has the following in reference to stock-raising;

Arkansas is destined to be the great grazing State of the Union. Its extensive prairies and mild climate render it one of the greatest grazing countries in the world. Immense droves of cattle have been driven annually from our State to Ohio, when after being wintered one season, they are driven to the eastern cities and sold as fine "Ohio beef." The citizens of New-York and Philadelphia are hardly aware that most of the fine beef they purchase in their markets, is Arkansas bred. The cattle trade has commenced in another channel, viz: via Chicago, Illinois, where it is taken by railroad to the eastern cities. Some three or four thousand head destined to the "lake city," passed through our place during the past week. But the greatest and what is considered the most profitable trade is that to California. The droves that take this destination are much the largest and most numerous, more than doubling all other branches of the trade put together. The resources of cattle breeding in Arkansas are inexhaustible, and if our farmers and stock breeders choose, and are energetic and enterprising, they can command this branch of business over all other States of the Union.

FLAX CULTURE.—The Earl of Albemarle has addressed an important letter to the members of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, respecting the cultivation of flax in this country. His lordship says, "The present high price of wheat cannot always continue; is it not, therefore, desirable to have a crop that will indemnify the farmer for the occasional low price of grain? Now flax is exactly the description of plant for this purpose, for it is notorious that flax rises as wheat falls. It appears to be the most remunerative crop that can well be grown. I have accounts from various parts of the country which concur in the opinion that where there is a profit of £9 in a crop of wheat, there will be £20 in one of flax. The cultivation of flax would afford increased employment to persons of both sexes, of all ages, and at all seasons of the year. The plant will grow on almost every description of soil, and will take its place in any part of a rotation. Flax is no new crop in this country, as is shown by old leases, which contained clauses prohibiting its growth, being considered an exhausting crop. Granting that it is so, the artificial manures have entirely removed this objection, and it is grown in the present day in several parts of the kingdom. Mr. Warnes, of Trimmingham, has proved in his pamphlet that it can be produced 'on the edge of cliffs, and above 200 feet above the level of the sea.' The agriculturists of Ireland are already sensible of its value."

SOWING GRASS SEEDS.—To those who are about laying down land to permanent pasture or meadow, it is highly essential that the land should be worked as fine as possible, and rendered perfectly clean and free from seeds. The seeds should be sown on a calm day, for they

would be irregularly distributed,] and be merely brushed in with a "light brush harrow," as the seeds of many natural grasses are so minute that if covered deeply they cannot germinate. When the object is to obtain a fine, close pasture in the shortest possible time, the seed should be sown without any other crop. Permanent grass seeds should not be sown before the first week in April, [May here,] nor later than the first or second week in August, being easily injured by frost when coming through the ground.—*Farmers' Herald, Chester, England*.

EXTENSIVE CORN FIELD.—The beautiful farm belonging to Wm. S. Sullivan, Esq., containing 1,200 acres, adjoining the town of Franklinton, has been rented to Messrs. Dixon, Merrick & Stitt, of this city, and from the manner in which it has been worked this season, they may well claim to be classed among the model farmers of the day. Notwithstanding the continual wet weather about planting time, they succeeded in putting in six hundred acres of corn, and by constant care and attention, they can show the tallest corn in the neighborhood. Fifteen shovel plows and three cultivators, worked by eighteen men and twenty-five horses, are kept in constant requisition; and the result is that scarcely a weed can be seen in the well plowed furrows. Twenty-five German girls follow the plow, and do the hoeing, for which they receive 62½ cents per day. The men receive \$20 a month. The view of the mound upon which the "log cabin" stands, is exceedingly beautiful. Far as the eye can reach, as you look down towards the "sunny banks" of the Scioto, the Summer breezes stir the waving corn.—*Columbus (Ohio) State Journal*.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE (ENGLISH) AGRICULTURAL MUSEUM.—An apartment is provided in the north wing for the Exhibition of Agriculture; there will be a museum of geology, rocks, soils, subsoils, and their produce. The young farmer or aspiring student will find, besides every suit of specimens, in a colored map of the country for that particular purpose, any district that produces limestone or mineral manure, chalk with or without flint, marl or green sand, and coprolite. An hour's examination will instruct more perfectly than a series of lectures. If the agriculture of any one district is required, he will find specimens with this end in view—the manure and the implements generally used; every variety of the grasses and grain in seed, and of the beautiful specimens of wheat (of which there are many in this corn district) and their uses—flour, starch, manufactured straw, and paper. There will likewise be exhibited the high products of the grazing districts—cheese, wool, &c.; so that the farmer, upon his visit to this scene of wonder and delight, will find himself at home at all his exciting pursuits, and feel well repaid, even by this true representation of his daily toil. This Museum of Agriculture will surpass any thing of the kind in Europe.

MILK FOR THE PARISIANS.—A most rigid surveillance is being now kept up not only in Paris and the Banlieue, but in all parts of the country from whence the capital is supplied, over the milk which is forwarded for the consumption of its inhabitants. Thirteen farmers have just been condemned fines of 100f. and under, and one to eight days' imprisonment, for sending milk mixed with water. The milk undergoes a rigorous examination at the railway stations, and also at the shops of the retail dealers.

COULDN'T BELIEVE HIM.—A young man, meeting an acquaintance, said, "I heard that you were dead." "But," said the other, "you see me alive." "I do not know how that may be," replied he; "you are a notorious liar; but my informant was a person of credit."

Boys' Corner.

For the American Agriculturist.

THE BOY WHO LIKED HIS SEAT.

ON Wednesday after the Fourth, I was obliged to go into New-York. The cars were crowded with those who were returning to the city, after spending our national anniversary in the country. How much they must have enjoyed that day of release from city labor, and dust, and close streets bounded by high brick houses. How beautiful to them the green fields, the shady trees, and the soft-flowing river. How they gazed on the hills luxuriating in verdure, and the valleys rich with their treasures of wealth and beauty. "God made the country," and all his works are perfect. I pity those who are pent up in a large prison-city with nothing but a miserable ailanthus before their windows, which at all resembles the country, and who have to look up, up, up, before they can get a glimpse of the blue sky, and the fleecy clouds which sail majestically along, ever varying from one form of beauty to another. Thank God, my young friends, that he has given you a country home, and never leave it, unless stern necessity compels you to make your abode in the hot, crowded, feverish city.

The cars, on the morning of the fifth, were, as I have told you, crowded, and it was difficult to find unoccupied seats. A gentleman and his wife entered a car, near the door of which were two seats, with only one person in each. The first was taken by a boy about fifteen. The gentleman politely asked him if he would sit with another gentleman, that he and the lady with him might not be separated. The first impulse of the boy was a civil one, and he started to rise; but the second thought was ungentlemanly, ungenerous, and extremely selfish. "I like my seat very well," he mumbled, and drew back to the window and looked out. Perhaps even then he began to feel ashamed of his rudeness.

The gentleman behind him immediately arose, and offered his seat. It was accepted with a bow, and a "thank you, Sir." The lady was immediately behind the boy, and as she seated herself, she said to him in a low, kind voice, "I fear you will never be a gentleman." He made no reply, nor did he move his face from the window, but his very ears blushed scarlet. He was evidently ashamed. During the whole ride he kept nearly the same position, not being willing to meet the eyes of his fellow-passengers, for he must have observed their disapprobation of his ill manners, and before the cars were entirely within the depot, he went out upon the platform to escape from observation.

I hope the boy will never be rude in this way again, for he evidently was made unhappy by it. There is only one reason why I fear he will not profit by the well-merited rebuke he received, and that is because I saw one of his cheeks puffed out with a quid of tobacco. I confess I do not expect so much improvement from a boy who indulges in such a filthy habit, as from one who does not.

A gentlemanly boy must always be happier than one who is rough and selfish. The boy in the car did not enjoy his ride, although as he

said, he liked his seat very well. His impoliteness made it unpleasant, and the remembrance of it will never afford him gratification. I hope none of you, who read about him, will be guilty of a similar error.

Always try to be accommodating to those about you. If you are asked to do a favor, do it as if it gave you pleasure. You will never have occasion to regret it. Be civil to those in your father's employment. Their love and respect is of value to you. There are very few sunk so low as not to appreciate true politeness. Above all others be polite to your parents, your brothers and sisters. Do not indulge in harsh words.

Perhaps the boy of whose history I have given you a single incident, never read Peter's instruction to the early Christians in his epistle to them, and did not know that the apostle considered politeness of sufficient importance to be worthy of the attention of those to whom he wrote. "Be courteous," is his direction to them, and I cannot give you better advice on the same subject.

ANNE HOPE.

For the American Agriculturist.

DELAWARE BOY'S LETTER.

McDONOUGH, Del., July 17, 1854.

MESSENGERS, EDITORS:—You will probably be surprised in receiving another letter from me so soon, but as there seems to be so few boys who have the energy to write, and as I am desirous of improving myself, perhaps a few more lines will not be amiss, if they are not too imperfectly written. I supposed there were mistakes in my last letter, but did not discover them myself, and therefore I did not correct them. I believe there has been but one boy's letter in your paper since my last, which was a very good one. The writer speaks of the inattention which boys receive by editors and others. It is a deplorable fact that very little interest is taken in the advancement of the rising generation. It is true, there are a sufficient number of schools established, but there is something else required to encourage boys to push forward in their studies, and stimulate them to perform the duties of the school with energy. We must look to editors to notice us by advising us as to the course we should pursue in our efforts to progress, and occasionally giving space to a few lines through the medium of their papers. I am glad to say that some papers have adopted this plan; but few compared with the many. It would no doubt be an advantage to them, for they would gain many subscribers, for there are many boys who would willingly subscribe to a paper for the sake of having a letter published; besides this there are numerous other advantages which would arise from so doing. If a boy tries to do the best he can, I cannot see why it is that some editors will throw aside his letter. A "man" does no more than his best. I suppose the cause may be attributed to the intelligence contained in men's letters; but men were all boys once, and they should look back to the time when they were young and sympathize with us. But I have said enough about boys, and may be too fast, if so, please excuse me. I will now give you some account of the crops of little Delaware, as far as I am acquainted. In the first place, the wheat crop is injured somewhat by the rust throughout the State, and there will hardly be an average crop. Corn looks well, and if the wet weather continues, there will be a large crop. Oats are rather light, in the early part of the season there was too much rain. The hay crop is excellent, and was secured in good season, while it was dry. There are a great many reapers used in this part of the country, but the only kind that is used to any extent, is McCormick's and Hussey's. The former is admitted to be the best,

and contains several advantages over the latter. In the first place it is not so liable to choke; secondly, it is much easier on the horses; and lastly, it is pulled off at the side, which leaves room for the horses when the grain is not bound. But in Hussey's it is pushed off behind, and if, as is often the case, oats are too short to bind, they would have to be laid out of the way of the horses. The Hussey's reaper is the most used, in consequence of its having been the first patented. But McCormick's was the first invented, and it is that ingenious man, Mr. McCormick, who deserves the credit of giving the first idea of reapers, which has been so beneficial to the country. A great many in these parts give Mr. Hussey that credit, but 'tis false. The best mower used in this vicinity is "Ketchum's Improved," which is good enough, and will answer on most any land, if it is not too stony.

THE DELAWARE FARMER'S SON.

Here is a chance for some of our boys to criticize the style and some of the statements about reapers, &c. Who will do it? This letter was written on both sides of the paper. See our notes to correspondents on page 316.

THE STRAWBERRY BOY.

THE following simple and unvarnished story is strictly true. It is given as a horticultural item, to illustrate the progress in early life of a young horticulturist in that branch of industry.

Fourteen years ago last May, on Saturday at noon, a boy called at my dwelling-house to sell strawberries. He was a slender form, apparently about fourteen years of age, with a bright and intelligent countenance. The fruit was beautiful and tempting, but I had bought enough at market in the morning for dinner and for tea, and refused to purchase more. He observed that his strawberries had just been picked from the vines, and would keep for the Sunday. My wife was much pleased with his gentle and pleasant manners, and decided at once to purchase, and to engage a daily supply from him for the season. Upon inquiry we learned that, with his father and young brother, he cultivated vegetables and fruit to sell in the Cincinnati market, on a small place near Newport, Kentucky; that he had a taste for horticulture and for books, and that no effort was spared to improve his knowledge in both. In summer he cultivated the soil, in winter the mind.

For three years we were regularly supplied by this boy, from the earliest to the latest period of the season, with strawberries freshly gathered, of fine quality, and at moderate prices; then with raspberries in succession.

The fourth year "we missed him on his accustomed round," and feared that we should see him no more. My wife felt disappointed a good deal about it. He was so intelligent and obliging, so gentle and engaging in his manners, that she had taken a great fancy to him. Besides all this, where could we supply our table with such fine strawberries, brought daily to the house? Various inquiries were made, but nothing could be heard of him. She only knew his Christian name; the other, if she ever had heard it, had escaped her memory. She recollected to have observed an occasional hectic flush on his cheek, and feared that the fell destroyer, consumption, had marked him for its own. Poor boy! she said, we shall never see him again; he has run his race, and will soon be forgotten.

Years had passed away, and we had ceased to speak of him, when one day a young man of genteel appearance called at my store, and, presenting his hand, asked if I remembered him. In the hurry and bustle of business life, one forms so many acquaintances that it is not easy to recollect every name or face at first sight. I therefore answered that I did not. He replied that when a boy he used to supply us with strawberries, and then he inquired kindly for my wife and children.

He stated that, by diligence in his horticultural pursuits, he had saved some money, and

was then interested in a small store in a neighboring town. I was delighted to see him, and to hear of his prosperity, and gave him a cordial invitation to my house, but he pleaded want of time, and departed. On reaching home in the evening, my wife was much pleased to hear that her young friend the "Strawberry Boy" was living and well, but felt rather slighted at his not calling to see her.

Two years ago, when I saw him again, he was comparatively rich, worth some fifty thousand dollars; had married the daughter of a late distinguished lawyer, and had purchased, and was then residing in his fine mansion, in one of the cities immediately opposite our own. Occupied in business of public trust and responsibility, he lives respected and esteemed by all his neighbors. He is well known to many of our citizens of Cincinnati. With all this prosperity, he has the good sense to remember that he was once the "Little Strawberry Boy," and, no doubt, feels prouder of being the architect of his own fortune, from that foundation, than if he had inherited ten times as much from his ancestors.—*Young Reaper*.

"WHAT'S THE USE?"

"WHERE'S Sam?" asked Joe Dennet, coming into Mr. Powers' yard, and seeing Mr. Powers at the door. "Up in his study," answered Sam's mother. "And where's that?" asked Joe; "I did not know that Sam had a study." Sam's mother smiled, and told him to go in the garden, and may be he would find it. He did so, and shouted "Sam, where are you?" "Halloo?" said a voice from above. Joe looked up, and saw his friend perched in the crotch of an apple-tree, with slate and book in hand.

"Come," said Joe, "the boys are going a boating, and want you to go." "Can't," answered Sam, "I am trying to master this algebra; we all missed to-day." "Why, it is Wednesday afternoon, and that is our time. I would not study, I am sure; what's the use?" asked Joe. "Well, for my part, I am bound to get this lesson the first thing I do," said Sam. "Pooh, it's too hot to study; besides, I hate algebra; what's the use of puzzling your brains over x plus y ?" "I think it is of use to get our lessons," said Sam. "What are you going to do after that?" asked Joe. "I am going to weed the onion beds." "Oh, it's too pleasant to work; what's the use of tying yourself up here all the afternoon?" I know I would not," said Joe Dennet. "Well, I think it's of use to do what needs to be done," was Sam's answer.

This was a fair sample of Sam Powers and Joseph Dennet, two boys who lived in the same neighborhood. It is twenty-five years or more since this kind of talk took place, and the boys are now men. Sam Powers is called a man of "iron will," because he lays plans and carries them out with a patience and energy which never gives up. He is one of the first business men in the State, and a truly pious man too. How is it with Joe? He goes through life a man, just as he did a boy. If there is any extra exertion to be made in his business, he asks, "What's the use?" and goes to it with so little heart, that he is sure to fail. He is always complaining of hard times, and wondering how people get ahead so. As for his religion, he does not live as if it were of much use to him or any one else.

There are some boys who, when they have any thing to do, or are called upon to do a little more than usual, try to shirk off by asking, "Oh what's the use?" The fact is, boys, there *is* use in doing like a man what you have to do. There *is* use in getting your lessons, and getting them well, and making extra exertions to get them, if they are difficult. There *is* use in weeding the garden, chopping at the wood-pile, finding the cows, cultivating a taste for reading, and in doing what your parents ask of you. Whenever I hear a boy trying to excuse himself from duty by asking fretfully, "Oh what's the use?" I mark him as a lazy, shirking, shuf-

fling boy, who will be very likely to be good for nothing when he grows up. You must have a hearty interest in your work; and always feel very suspicious of yourself, if you find an inclination to *dodge* a duty with this meaningless excuse.—*Child's Paper*.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

For the American Agriculturist.

BOTANICAL SCIENCE.

Is science a mystery? Does it, as some allege, mystify the commonplace objects daily met with in the world around us, setting them forth with strangest titles, foreign to our homely language? By no means! It arranges, methodically, the multitude of forms into which the beneficent Creator has for our gratification divided the mass, and ourselves he has gifted with a reasoning and intellectual nature to digest the scheme. In the last number of the *Agriculturist* you have presented a long list of such apparently harsh names; and from the fact that a lady had collected and arraigned the materials with which it corresponded, we might infer that after all, scientific botany is not the *hard, dry* study that we are accustomed to have it represented to us. Though for my own part I do not believe that much of the talk about female deficiency in intellect has any better foundation in fact than has this current opinion, *that science mystifies*. I, for one, hope to see our rural population become daily more truly scientific, so much so at least, that when a friend inadvertently talks of *Italian Ray Grass*, as *Lolium Perenne* for *Italicum*, they may comprehend him, and that a *Farmer's Club** may not display its want of sound knowledge by listening to a professor style it, *LOLIUM MULTIFLORUM*, without his citing some good authority for the *change* in nomenclature.

I shall add a few remarks at a future time on this pleasant topic. S.

Philadelphia, July 19.

* Philadelphia County Club last monthly meeting, viz., A. L. Kennedy.

WHERE TO GET TALLOW.—Besides the bear, the beaver, the martin, and other creatures, whose furs alone are sought for, there are vast herds of horned cattle subsisting on the open grass lands and wooded dells of the great central plains lying between the base of the rocky mountains and the border of the forests that skirt Hudson's Bay. These creatures have been seen not in hundreds, but in tens of thousands, wild and in fine condition. Their flesh has been tasted by travelers and reported to be excellent food. Tens of thousands of these

wild herds perish yearly in Rupert's Land; and, by the simplest commercial arrangements, they might be made to yield tallow, hides, and horns for the benefit of this country.—*Dickens's Household Words*.

THE UNREASONABLENESS OF DOUBTING THE EXISTENCE OF A FUTURE STATE.—If those who have been led to deny or doubt the existence of a future state were only to reflect dispassionately on the circumstances under which they have come to that unhappy conclusion, they would find their opinions to be as much in antagonism to reason as they are at variance with revelation. They refuse to believe in a hereafter because they have neither themselves had experience of another state of being, nor had the testimony to its existence of any person who has. A moment's reflection will suffice to show how unphilosophical this mode of reasoning is. Suppose the child in its mother's womb were capable of reasoning, it would be justified in arriving at the same conclusion with regard to our present state of being. It has had no experience of the world into which it is destined in a few weeks or days to be ushered; nor has it received the testimony of any one who can affirm from experience, that such a world exists. Yet we know that were the unborn child to arrive at the conviction that there is no other state than that with which it is conversant, it would reason erroneously, and come to a conclusion at variance with the fact. No less unphilosophical is it in the man who rejects the idea of a future state to do so because he has had no experience of its existence, nor had the fact vouched for by any one who has returned from the unseen world. There is one consideration which ought to annihilate the scepticism regarding a future state which so extensively prevails. That consideration is, that we are here through some invisible agency unknown to us, and altogether irrespective of our own will or action; and why should not the same invisible agency, whatever it may be, which introduced us into this world, and made us susceptible here of exquisite pleasure or of excruciating pain, usher us, when our earthly being has come to a close, into another state of existence altogether unlike the present, where we shall be immeasurably more susceptible of pleasure or of pain, and where that pleasure or that pain shall be enduring as eternity itself?

HABITS OF THE FOX.—A neighbor of ours possessed a large number of fine turkeys, which usually roosted on the branches of some tall Scotch firs, immediately adjoining the farmyard. Reynard had an eye to these, and paid them several visits, during the moonlight nights, unsuccessfully; there were perched too high for him to reach them, and therefore he had to resort to stratagem, for stratagem is the fox's stalking-horse. Now, how was this to be practised? Well, he first scratched the ground beneath the tree with his fore-feet, and then the base of the tree itself, in order to draw their attention, at the same time looking up, to mark every movement. He then ran round the tree in rapid rings. The turkeys, aware of their danger, followed his quick movements with their eyes and became confused and dizzy. One fine bird fell plump upon the ground, and was instantly killed, according to the authority of the shepherd, who was watching the proceedings. The like scheme was repeated, and down came another, which shared the same fate. Both were borne off to the earths.—*Sporting Magazine*.

It was a Portland lady that said she would make a poor sailor, and to which a nautical friend replied, "But you would make an excellent *mate* though."

A LARGE LEGACY.—"What will you leave me in your will?" said a lady to an Irishman. He very coolly answered, "The wide world, ma-dam."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

THE WHEAT CROP.

It strikes me you over-estimate the crop of wheat this year in your "Remarks upon the Markets," which, brief as they are, I always peruse with great interest. Instead of being "a full average," as you estimate it, I should think it was something below an average.

The above is an extract of a letter from a respected correspondent, and as we frequently receive those of similar import, some thinking we fall below the mark in our estimates, others that we get above it, we propose making a few observations in reply, by way of showing our correspondents that we are, perhaps, in a better position to judge of these matters than they usually are.

In the first place we are residents of the great emporium of America, to which information on all sorts of subjects is constantly tending—often with lightning speed—from every part of the country. Travelers are also constantly coming in from different sections of the States, who from day to day, give reports of the condition of the crops in various localities. With more or less of these travelers, and the business men of the city who see them, we daily converse, and gather the substance of their observations. Second, we have a very large exchange list of papers, published all over the Union, and these we carefully peruse, and collate all they have to say on the crops. Third, we have an extensive private correspondence. Now we think that after putting all this information together, and setting down the adverse reports on one side, and the favorably ones on the other, and then estimating the difference between the two, we are much more likely to draw accurate conclusions than those who are deprived of similar advantages for procuring information.

If we were inclined to give a dogmatic opinion upon the wheat crop, we should say it was *more than an average this season*. Our reasons for this are, that a greater breadth of land in proportion to the inhabitants of North America, was sown the past fall, than during any preceding season since the country was settled. This is particularly the case in the Canadas, in the extreme Western States of Northern Illinois, Wisconsin, and Iowa, in North Carolina, and farther south, and above all, in California. In the latter State, the people have hitherto been large importers, now it is supposed they may become exporters to a small extent, or at least have enough grain raised the present season to supply their own wants. Then, as to Canada, it is estimated that from one-fourth to one-third

more land was sown there in wheat last fall than ever before; and it is calculated that this will yield from 11 to 13,000,000 bushels of wheat against about 7,000,000 the past year. In addition to the above, there was at least fifty per cent. more spring wheat sown this year than last, and although this is not floured much for exportation, it is consumed in families at home, which will make the quantity of winter wheat that can be exported, considerably larger than otherwise.

THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

ITS ENGLISH "PROCLIVITIES.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—This excellent weekly is published by Allen & Co., 189 Water street, New-York. It is well posted up in all matters relating to the farming interest of the country, and is doing excellent service in the department of agriculture. The paper is under the editorial management of Mr. ORANGE JUDD, a thorough farmer and a practical chemist. The only fault we have to find with it is that it carries its English prejudices quite too far in crediting extracts from our journal to English papers. If "the *Cambridge (England) Chronicle*" has a report of Dr. Bacon's recent Dudley lecture, the closing sentence of which the *Agriculturist* quotes, the similarity of its words to our own, is, to say the least, very close. Despite, however, these English proclivities, the *Agriculturist* is a good paper, and ought to be in the hands of every farmer.

The above we cut from the *Cambridge Chronicle*, a very respectable weekly paper published at Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, and edited by Mr. JOHN FORD. We thank the editor for his appreciative commendation, but we are sorry to find he has so far mistaken the aim and scope of the *American Agriculturist* as to charge it with "English proclivities," for of all agricultural papers published in this country we claim that the *Agriculturist* is essentially the most *American*. Its editors are "natives," born and reared on American farms. They have traveled over almost every part of this country to study the characters of its diverse soils, and to observe the various methods of cultivation. The paper is located at the metropolis of the country, and has direct communication with almost every section. It circulates in every State in the Union, from Maine to California; and its weekly issue of a large sheet furnishes room for discussing an extended range of subjects. In this particular it differs widely from some local papers, which give their sole attention to a few local acres, and having acquired a set of ideas in regard to these, their pages perpetually ring out the same changes upon one string, so that whoever has read one volume has got nearly all he ever will get that is new.

But perhaps the *Chronicle* is led into the above statement by seeing in the *Agriculturist*, occasional selections from English and other foreign journals. We acknowledge to these, and hold them up as one of the peculiar excellences of this paper. We suspect no other office in the country is so well supplied with agricultural papers from abroad as our own. It is well known that the English, French, Germans, and Belgians, are in advance of us in experimental agriculture, and in capability of getting larger products from small areas of ground. To such a height have many of them carried improvements in agriculture, that with a soil very like our own, they can pay \$20 to \$35 per acre annual rent for a farm, and yet make money at

the business of farming; and this, too, when the price of produce is little if any higher than in this country. Now, as editors of the *Agriculturist*, we are seeking every possible means of communication with those farmers who are in advance of us, and when we can gather any thing that will benefit those in this country having a similarity of soil, products, and climate, we hasten to place it before our readers. One of our number has traveled among the farmers on the other side of the Atlantic, and is prepared to judge what allowances should be made for difference in circumstances when presenting their practices to our farmers for consideration; and we repeat that our foreign articles are among the most valuable which we can gather, however much some cotemporaries (not the *Chronicle*) may cry out against them, because they themselves do not chance to possess the requisite energy or facilities for drawing from so valuable resources of agricultural knowledge.

The article alluded to, as misquoted, we do not find in any recent number of our paper, and think that the *Chronicle* must have made a mistake in scissoring.

The *Chronicle* also errs in ascribing the entire editorial management to one gentleman, for while Mr. JUDD devotes his whole time and energy to this paper, there are several others, as will be seen by reference to the "Editorial Department" in the Prospectus, who are united in the responsible duties of editing the *Agriculturist*, and it might naturally be inferred from the variety and fullness of the editorials, the broad ground they cover, and the practical information they impart, that it would require rather more than one person to write them!

THE JOINT-WORM CONVENTION.

THERE was a very interesting meeting a few days since, in Warrenton, Va., of farmers, who met together to discuss the best means of avoiding the effects of the Joint-Worm, which has recently produced such extensive ravages upon the wheat crop. The convention collated many facts, discussed appearances and compared the experiments of practical men. There prevailed considerable unanimity of views as to the preventive measures to be adopted. After embodying their recommendations in the form of resolutions, they appointed District Committees to visit and persuade farmers to join them in carrying out the views of the Convention. The following comprise the substance of the recommendations adopted:

"To prepare well the land intended for wheat, and to sow it early, in the earliest and most thrifty and hardy varieties, and do nothing calculated to retard the ripening of the crop by grazing or otherwise; to use guano, or some other fertilizer, liberally; and to use it always when seeding corn land or stubble. To burn the stubble on every field of wheat, rye, or oats, and all thickets or other harbor of vegetable growth contiguous to the crop. To sow the crops in as large bodies and in as compact forms as possible; neighbors should arrange amongst themselves to sow adjoining fields in wheat the same year. To feed all the wheat straw that may be infested, in racks or pens, or on confined spots, and in April to burn all the remains. Also, on or before the 1st of May, to burn carefully all the straw that has not been fed."

It rejoices us to chronicle the proceedings of such a convention, and we hope it will be followed by an Army-Worm Convention still farther south, A Wheat Fly, Rust and Mildew Convention, in the Northern and Eastern States.

Some of the political papers affect to laugh at such Conventions, and ridicule their labors. We are quite free to say to them, that one such assembly as the Joint-Worm Convention, will be of more lasting benefit to Maryland and Virginia, than any dozen political conventions they have held in the same States for many years. The latter are oftener conventions of moral corruption than any thing else, and not unfrequently deserve the execration of every honorable man.

LIST OF STATE AND COUNTY SHOWS.

THE *N. Y. Tribune* of Friday, accuses two or three papers of "stealing" its reports on crops, and yet in another column of the same paper, we find copied, without credit, the entire list of State and County shows which we have been carefully collecting for the *Agriculturist* since January 1st.

It will be seen that we arrange our Shows in chronological order. We shall from week to week continue to add to the list as fast as we get in reports, which we have sent for, from different parts of the country. The *Tribune*, and other papers, will find in the *American Agriculturist* one of the most complete and convenient lists of shows published by any paper in this country.

NATIONAL MAGAZINE. — We have looked through the forthcoming August number, which is really a choice thing. Almost every page is adorned with a lifelike and instructive engraving. This magazine is published by Messrs. Carlton & Phillips, at \$2 a year, or 18½ cents a number, and we think it must be preferred to its more expensive neighbors, which it equals in beauty and style of execution, while far excelling them in moral tone and character.

AN IMMENSE CATTLE TRAIN. — On the 17th inst., a train of *one hundred and twenty-two* cars passed over the Western Railroad to Brighton, Mass. One hundred of these cars were loaded with some 1200 to 1300 cattle, and 22 were filled with sheep and swine. This, we think, is the largest number of animals taken in a single batch by railroad.

SALE OF TROTTING HORSES. — A very large horse sale took place last week at the New-York Tatterstalls, corner of Thirty-ninth street and Sixth avenue. The establishment is owned by Mr. N. CLEMENTS, and the sales were conducted by Mr. HENRY PALMER. The celebrated trotting horse "Mac" was sold to Mr. Mann, of Baltimore, for \$4100; "Tacony" was purchased by Mr. J. G. Bevan, of this city, for \$3700; "Frank Forrester" went at \$2550, to Mr. Mann, also; "Barnum" was withdrawn, as he had been probably sold on the preceding day for \$3900. A bay and a black mare, competent to 2.45 together, were sold at \$1350. Upwards of a dozen trotting horses of inferior powers, or little training, but excellent animals notwithstanding, were sold at prices ranging from \$200 to \$550. There was a very large attendance during the

sale, amounting to at least a thousand persons; the bidding was brisk and the competition lively.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

WISCONSIN AND ITS CROPS.

MANITOOWOC, Wisconsin, July 8, 1854.

THE only pleasant and expeditious route at present between Chicago and the northern ports on Lake Michigan, is by steamboat. Another year will afford a railroad connection northwardly as far as Milwaukee, and thence it will proceed gradually, according to the wants of the country to Sheboygan, Manitowoc, and across the Fox River, through Green Bay, or some of the more flourishing places above it, to the iron and copper mines of Lake Superior. The demands of the mining region, and the import and export trade along this route, together with the rapidly-augmenting tide of travel, will soon call for the construction of this road. Equally great will be the demand for another railroad from Manitowoc to the outlet of Lake Winnebago, and onward to the Mississippi; and if the last reports of the best railroad route over the Rocky Mountains be correct, this point will be about three degrees south of the point where we must ultimately look for a connection with the far off Pacific. It has been recently ascertained that at 47°, there is scarcely the vestige of snow throughout the winter, and this is over an easily-accessible railroad route; while at every point south of this, snow lies for several months in the year, and at an impassible depth. This report will call for a more vigilant reconnaissance of the passes over the backbone of North America than has hitherto been made, before determining so important a matter as the location of a road 3,000 miles in length.

The agricultural resources of this portion of Wisconsin have, as yet, been but partially developed. Farther west, on the same parallel, and considerably to the north of it, large bodies of land have been brought into cultivation. This is owing to the more inviting prospect held out to the early and generally poor settlers, by the prairies and oak openings which lie at a little distance from the western shore of Lake Michigan, and thither thousands have gone within the few past years, and through the fertile valleys of the Fox, the Wisconsin, and the Wolf rivers and their tributaries, have commenced as successful agricultural communities as are to be seen in the West. Wheat is their staple production, and this is a very much more certain crop than farther south, and especially in Central Illinois. All the other crops succeed equally well, and although in a latitude of nearly 44°, Indian corn ripens well and yields abundantly.

The country between Manitowoc (which lies on the western shore of Lake Michigan) and Lake Winnebago, a distance of 35 miles, is generally heavily timbered, though a few oak openings are to be found. This, and the fact that there are valuable pineries scattered over it, which are too valuable to waste, have deterred many from clearing extensively, as they have found their enterprise well repaid by first manufacturing their timber into lumber, before destroying the remainder. The result has been, that with some of the finest soil in the Union, there are twenty six saw-mills in this vicinity, five or six of which are propelled by steam, all turning out a large amount of lumber at a

highly satisfactory profit, yet the amount of soil subject to cultivation is comparatively limited.

One instance of successful farming here, deserves especial commendation. Mr. HIRAM McALLISTER, an emigrant from Jefferson or St. Lawrence county, New-York, where the climate and productions much resemble those to be found here, was among the earliest emigrants. Instead of the more immediately profitable investment in mills, he at once embarked in farming. His process for clearing his lands had a *method* in it, which the ignorant and inconsiderate seldom put into practice. He throws down the trees wherever they are inclined to fall, and allows them to lie till thoroughly dried—two, three, or four years, according to timber, soil, and seasons. The longest period he considers the most desirable. By this time the ground has become dried, and the roots well rotted, and when the *slashing* is fired, not only all the trunks, limbs, and leaves are burned, but the fire follows many of the stumps and roots into the ground, leaving a rich, mellow, and almost unobstructed surface for tillage.

His products are wheat, oats, barley, potatoes, corn, grass, &c. Owing to the high price labor now bears here, he has recently converted most of his cleared fields into meadows. He has the present season some 70 or 80 acres of timothy and clover, which, as a body, we have never seen surpassed, if equalled. He estimates the average of the first cutting to be two tons per acre, and we saw some in cocks, which could not fall much short of three. On a good deal of the ground he will cut a second crop of a ton per acre. Where it is much less than this, he prefers to allow it to remain as a manure for succeeding crops. In gathering, he uses the horse-rake, and another season will introduce the mowing-machine, though much of the crop is so heavy as to lodge badly, and he apprehends some difficulty from its use. His crop never brings him less than ten or twelve dollars per ton at his farm, and more frequently fifteen or over.

The hay is invariably housed in barns, or otherwise amply protected, and is always *well salted*. This enables him to store it in a greener state than he could otherwise do, and it *weighs out much more heavily*. This is a consideration well worth the attention of men who raise hay for market; for while hay thus cured, retains its nutritive juices to a much greater extent than the more thoroughly dried and the unsalted, not permitting them to pass off by too great an evaporation, or by a destructive fermentation, the buyer is not cheated in the greater weight of the product of an acre, while the producer is largely the gainer, over the cost of salting.

To the query, if his land was not becoming impoverished by the continued removal of his hay, he replied that on the contrary it was constantly improving; and certainly the best grass that we saw, was on the field longest under cultivation. As a proof of the durability of the soil, he instanced the fact of having filled a low spot on his farm, from the excavation of a cellar six feet in depth, made on his highest grounds. He threw out this earth about the middle of June, and immediately planted *Ruta Baga* on it, many of which, without any manure, reached the respectable weight of thirteen

pounds. The next year he sowed it with barley, which grew so heavy as to lodge, and subsequently it has borne his heaviest grass. This statement is corroborated by others, who have assured me that the same results have followed where earth has been taken from wells at a depth of 15 to 20 feet. Surely farmers need not huddle into pestiferous swamps in a more southerly clime, to find lasting soil, when such can be had at a moderate price, near a profitable market, and surrounded by springs and living streams of pure water, and in as healthful a climate as the world affords.

IRON MAKING IN SHARON AND SALISBURY, CONNECTICUT.

WE were interested a few days since, in examining the process of iron making, now in successful operation in a small furnace a few rods from the Sharon depot on the Harlem railroad.

It is situated immediately adjacent to the ore bed, and some three or four men are at work with sharp-pointed pick-axes, digging up the ore, while one man, with a cart, places it near the mouth of the furnace; three men mold and draw off the iron, and some two or three others tend the steam engine and supply fuel and ore to the mouth of the furnace.

The furnace was erected some two or three years ago, and furnished with a good steam engine of moderate power. The capital of the company is only some fourteen thousand dollars. Charcoal has become so difficult to obtain, that a successful effort has at last been made to use anthracite coal with a moderate intermixture of charcoal. The furnace is now doing well—turning out about eight tons of iron per day, which is a little over two thousand dollars worth per week, the whole cost of making is about one thousand dollars, which leaves one thousand dollars profit per week on the business. It is somewhat difficult to keep the furnace in "full blast" for any great length of time with hard coal, and the necessity of "blowing out" and heating up again, increases the expense so as greatly to detract from the general profits of the business. The prospect however, is, that these works will soon return the proprietors the full amount of their capital.

A range of country in that vicinity abounds in ore beds of remarkable purity for the extensive and well-known furnaces of Sharon and Salisbury. For more than half a century some of these furnaces have been in operation, furnishing employment to a number of men, and in many instances speedily enriching the proprietors. The bed to which we at first referred, lies in a rather low, wet portion of ground, with nothing on its surface to indicate its rich mineral treasures beneath.

PEACHES about the size of a grape-shot, and about as hard, are retailing in the streets, and will doubtless do good execution in thinning out the ranks of our redundant population. One of these balls in the stomach, may do the business as effectually as a bullet in the head.—*Exchange.*

"PUNCH" ON BONNETS.—The last number of Punch, contains a pictorial guess at the distance at which ladies' bonnets will be worn from their heads at the next remove. The tendency has

been further and still further rearward, and the next change, Punch thinks, will carry them off the head entirely; so he represents the next fashion by two young ladies in full dress and bare-headed, sailing along the street, with a footman walking some ten feet behind, *carrying the bonnets on a waiter.*

Scrap-Book.

THE HOME MOTHER.

SOME one writing for the *Masonic Mirror*, has drawn a charming picture of a home-loving, child-loving mother:

"We must draw a line, aye, a broad line between her and the frivolous butterfly of fashion who flirts from ball to opera and party, decked in rich robes, and followed by a train as hollow and heartless as herself—she who, forgetful of the home task assigned to her neglects those who have been given in her charge, and leaves them to the care of hirelings, while she pursues her giddy round of amusements.

"Not so our home mother!—blessings be on her head. The heart warms to see her in her daily routine of pleasant duties. How patiently she sits day after day, shaping and sewing some article for use or adornment of her little flock! And how proud and pleased is each little recipient of her kindness! How the little face dimples with pleasure, and the bright eyes still brighter, as mamma decks them with her own hands in the new dress she has made! How much warmer and more comfortable they feel, if mamma wraps them up before they go to school! No one but she can warm the mits and overshoes, or tie the comforters around the necks!

"There seems a peculiar charm about all she does—the precious mother. They could not rest, if she failed to visit their chamber, and with her own soft hands arrange them comfortably before she slept! Her heart thrills with gratitude to her Creator, as she looks on those sweet blooming faces; and when their prayers are done she imprints a good-night kiss on each rosy little mouth. It may be, a tear will start for one little nestling, laid in its chill narrow bed, for whom her maternal care is no longer needed. It sleeps though the sleet and snow descends, and the wild winter winds howl around its head. It needs no longer her tender care! A mightier arm enfolds it! It is at rest! She feels and knows that it is right, and bends meekly to the hand that sped the shaft, and turns to the survivors with a warmer love. How tenderly she guards them from any danger, and with what a strong, untiring love she watches by their bedside when they are ill! Blessings on the gentle, loving, home-mother. Angels must look with love upon her acts. Her children will rise up and call her blessed, and the memory of her kindly deeds will unfold her as a garment."

THE LOSS OF A WIFE.

IN comparison with the loss of a wife, all other bereavements are trifling. The wife! she who fills so large a space in the domestic heaven; she who busied herself so unweariedly for the precious ones around her; bitter, bitter is the tear that falls upon her cold clay! You stand beside her coffin and think of the past. It seems an amber-colored pathway, where the sun shone upon beautiful flowers, or the stars hung glittering overhead. Fain would the soul linger there. No thorns are remembered save those your hands may unwillingly have planted. Her noble, tender heart lies open to your inmost sight. You think of her now as all gentleness, all beauty, all purity. But she is dead! The dear head that laid upon your bosom, rests in the still darkness, upon a pillow of clay. The hands that have ministered so untiringly, are

folded, white and cold, beneath the gloomy portal. The heart whose every beat measured an eternity of love, lies under your feet. The flowers she bent over with smiles, bend now above her in tears, shaking the dew from petals that the verdure around her may be kept green and beautiful.

There is no white arm over your shoulder; no speaking face to look up into the eye of love; no trembling lips to murmur "Oh, it is so sad."

There is so strange a hush in every room, no light footstep passing around. No smile to greet you at nightfall. And the old clock ticks and strikes, and ticks—it was such music when she could hear it! Now it seems a knell on the hours through which you watched the shadows of death gathering upon her sweet face.

And every day the clock repeats that old story. Many another tale it telleth too—of beautiful words and deeds that are registered above. You feel—Oh, how often—that the grave cannot keep her.—*Our Drawer.*

A MODEL BABY.

THERE was only one baby among the members of the late excursion party up the Mississippi to the Falls of St. Anthony. The baby was only six months old—a son of Henry Farnam, Esq., the engineer of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. When the baby was first brought on board the *Golden Era*, some of the company shrugged their shoulders, and others said "humph." One crusty old bachelor muttered, "we may look out for squalls now;" and a young man with moustaches, who passed for a wit, sighed for the days of good King Herod. The baby meanwhile looked about and crowded a little, and then quietly entertained himself with sucking his fist.

Well, from the time we left Rock Island, on Monday evening, till we returned, on the following Saturday, not a cry, nor the suspicion of a cry, was uttered by the baby. He was, indeed, a charming little fellow—always bright and placid, and ready to meet half-way those who were disposed to be attentive. Of the sensation of fear, he seemed to be utterly ignorant. He would go to the arms of a rough old backwoodsman as readily as to the arms of the beautiful Miss W. or Miss J., and remain contented away from his mother or nurse till, fearful that he was giving trouble, they would come in search of him. But instead of giving trouble, he seemed to be doing more than any body else for the general entertainment. It was frequently proposed to pinch him, to see if he *could* cry, and in one instance the experiment was tried without success. The features of the gruff old bachelor, who had looked so austere at first on this infant phenomenon, would now relax as he came in sight, and he at last ventured upon the experiment of taking him in his arms, and found, to his delight, that the baby maintained his good character even in his inexperienced embrace.

The general satisfaction of the baby's unparalleled behavior at length manifested itself in a substantial form. It was resolved to get up a *testimonial*. A subscription was put in circulation for a gold cup, to be presented as a token of the admiration and esteem of the passengers, who, when they reflected how much a *crying* baby must have detracted from their enjoyment, liberally opened their purses and subscribed the handsome sum of \$260. A formal presentation of this offering was then made. Mr. Rockwell, late member of Congress from Connecticut, was deputed to address the baby. This he did in the presence of the assembled passengers, the baby meanwhile being held in his mother's arms, and always jumping and chuckling at the right place in Mr. Rockwell's speech.

The speech, which was a capital one, and enunciated with due gravity and dignity, was followed by a reply from Professor Twining, of New-Haven, the baby's *medium* on the occasion, and who spoke in the little fellow's behalf

in admirable style, now witty and now beautiful, for upwards of five minutes. Ex-President Fillmore was appointed to prepare an inscription for the gold cup; a task which he accomplished with his accustomed good taste; and Mr. Rockwell was appointed to purchase the cup.

Thus ended one of the pleasantest little episodes of the great excursion—one that must be always remembered with pleasure by those who witnessed it, and especially by the parents of the child who so early in life won so solid a mark of the approbation of his seniors.—ONE OF THE SPECTATORS, in *Boston Transcript*.

A DUTCHMAN ABROAD.

"HELLO, friend, can you tell me the way to Reading?" inquired a Down-easter the other day of a Pennsylvania Dutchman, whom he found hard at work beside the road a few miles from Reading.

"O, yaw, I could tell you so besser as any body. You must first turn de barn round, de pritch over and brook up stream, den de first house you come to ish my proder Hans big barn; dat ish de biggest barn dere ish on dish road; it is eighteen feet von way, and eighteen feet back again. My proder Hans thought to thatch it mit shingles, but he sold dem, and den he shingled it mit straw, and clappboard it mit rails; after you go by my proder Hans's big barn, de next house you come to ish a hay stack of cornstalks, bilt of straw, but you must not stop dere tos. Den you goes along till you come to tree roads and den you kit lost. Den you musht kit over de fence into a great pig pen mit no fence around it. Den you take de road upon your right shoulder, and go down as far as de pritch, den you turn right again. Ven you ish comin' back, you come by a house dat stands right back along side of a little yaller tog. He runs out and says, pow, wow, he duz, and bits a little piece out of your leg, den he runs and shumps into an empty pig pen dat has four sheep in it. Den you look way up on de hill down in the swamp dere, and sees a plue white house painted red, mit two front doors on de back side; well, tere ish vere my proder Hans live, and he would tell you so besser as I could. I don't know."

"Wall, I swow, by hokee, mister, you are about as mellergernt as aynt Jeremy; but I reckon as how you don't know her, though she's dumb. But I say yeou, why don't you dig out them paskey weeds, hey?"

"O, dear me, I hash had very bad luck. Von or two days next week mine proder Hans pumpkins broke into pig patch, and ven I drove them home, every little pumpkin in de field catch up von little piece of pig in its mouth, and den der run through the tayful as if der fence was after dem, and a post stumbled over me, and I'm almost kilt, I am."

"Whew! Dew tell."

"Den I tink as how I must take me a vrow, so I goes to Reading, and tells Kottreen if she would take me for worse or besser, and she says yaw. So I takes him home, and eats seven quarts sour krout, and went to bed well enough, but de morning she shrump up tead! She was a very heavy loss; she weigh more as dree hundred and seventy pounds. Den my little boy take sick and tied. O! I'd rather give up tree shillings cash to have dat happen, he was so fat as butter. Den my hens came mit dere ears split, and hogs all come home mit nine of dem missin'."

CIVILITY IS A FORTUNE.

CIVILITY is a fortune in itself, for a courteous man always succeeds in life, and that even when persons of ability sometimes fail. The famous Duke of Marlborough is a case in point. It was said of him by one contemporary, that his agreeable manners often converted an enemy into a friend; and, by another, that it was more pleasing to be denied a favor by his Grace than to

receive one from other men. The gracious manners of Charles James Fox preserved him from personal dislike, even at a time when he was politically the most unpopular man in the kingdom. The history of our own country is full of examples of success obtained by civility. The experience of every man furnishes, if we but recall the past, frequent instances where conciliatory manners have made the fortunes of physicians, lawyers, divines, politicians, merchants, and indeed, individuals of all pursuits. In being introduced to a stranger, his affability, or the reverse, creates instantaneously a prepossession in his behalf, or awakens unconsciously a prejudice against him. To men, civility is in fact, what beauty is to woman; it is a general passport to favor, a letter of recommendation written in a language that every stranger understands. The best of men have often injured themselves by irritability and consequent rudeness, as the greatest scoundrels have frequently succeeded by their plausible manners. Of two men, equal in all other respects, the courteous one has twice the chance for fortune.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

SUMMER SNOWBALLS.—Simmer half a pound of rice until it is tender, then strain it. Take five or six apples, of middling size, pare them, and take out the core with a small knife or apple scoop, but do not cut them into sections. Into the hollow made by cutting out the core, put sugar and a little allspice. Divide the rice into a portion for each apple, and with the hand lay each portion equally over an apple, and tie them separately in a small cloth, and boil an hour. These dumplings, or snowballs, may be served with sweet sauce, or eaten with simple sugar or treacle.

INFLUENCE OF A NEWSPAPER.—A school teacher who had been engaged a long time in his profession, and was witnessing the influence of a newspaper upon the minds of a family of children, writes to the editor of the *Ogdensburg Sentinel*—I have found that those scholars, of both sexes and all ages, who have had access to newspapers at home, when compared to those who have not, are better readers, excellent in pronunciation and emphasis, and consequently read more understandingly, better spellers, and define words with ease and accuracy. They obtain a practical knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others; as the newspaper has made them acquainted with the location of the important places, nations, their government, and doings on the globe. They are better grammarians, for having become so familiar with every variety of style in the newspaper, from the common-place advertisement to the finished and classical oration of the statesman, they more readily comprehend the meaning of the text. They write better compositions, using better language, containing more thoughts more clearly and connectedly expressed. Those young men who have for years been readers of the newspapers are always taking the lead in the debating society, exhibiting a more extensive knowledge upon a greater variety of subjects, and expressing their views with greater fluency, calmness, and correctness in the use of language.

AN AGREEABLE CUSTOMER.—"Stranger, I want to leave my dog in this 'ere office till the boat starts. I'm afraid somebody will steal him."

"You can't do it—take him out," said the clerk.

"Well stranger, that's cruel; but you are both dispositioned alike—and then he's company for you."

"Take him out!"

"Well stranger I don't think you're honest, so you wan't watching, here Dragon, sit down and watch that fellow sharp, do you hear, sharp!" And turning on his heel he said:

"If he's troublesome—put him out."

The dog lay there until the boat started,

watching every movement of the clerk, who gave him the better half of the office.

INFLUENCE OF FAMILY WORSHIP.—The late Dr. Hyde, of Lee, one of the most eminent ministers of his day, in a letter to a son, thus speaks of the influence of family prayer, in promoting filial subordination: "It was my duty to impress on the minds of my children a spirit of subordination, and to be known as the head of the family. I never kept a rod in my house, yet I have my children obey me. I presume you have no recollection of my ever correcting you; but you were taught to mind me early, before you had numbered two years. In guiding my children, I was greatly assisted by the daily return of the morning and evening sacrifice, which you never knew me to omit. In this service you ought to engage if you mean to have a well-regulated family."

A POOR MAN'S WISH.—I asked a student what three things, he most wished for, and he said:

"Give me health, books, and quiet, and I ask for nothing more."

I asked a miser, and he said, "Money—money?"

I asked a drunkard, and he loudly cried for strong drink.

I asked the multitude around me, and they lifted up a confused cry in which I heard the words, "Wealth, fame, and pleasure."

I asked a poor man, who had long borne the character of an experienced Christian; he replied that all his wishes could be met in Christ. He spoke seriously, and I asked him to explain. He said:

"I greatly desire these three things—first, that I may be found in Christ; secondly, that I may be like Christ; thirdly, that I may be with Christ."

I have thought much of his answer, and the more I think of it the wiser it seems.

A NEW-YORK HARD SHELL.—The Poughkeepsie *Daily Press* says: As a dusky-looking colored child, about forty years of age, and from the country, was passing under the scaffolding of the building now being erected on the corner of Main and Catharine streets, the other day, a brick came down, struck upon his head, and broke in two. He was stunned for a moment, but soon recovered sufficiently to get off the following, and leave those who had gathered around him in a roar of laughter:

"I say, you white man up dar, if you don't want your bricks broke, jes keep 'em off my head."

YOUNG WOMEN.—Very young ladies cannot be said to have any conversation. Experience, knowledge of society, acquirements gradually and imperceptible accumulated, are requisite before a person can be properly said to converse. The female character is, from its attributes, peculiarly under the control of circumstances, and the influence of other and of stronger natures. There cannot be a more momentous condition than that of a young woman under twenty. A fool may win her admiration; and her character becomes, for a time at least, frivolous. Many a noble spirit in woman has been checked by an ill-placed first affection; but if she be fortunate enough to place an early dependence upon a worthy object, the tenor of her life is determined. It is observable that in youth woman cannot understand friendship towards men. Girls never stop at that point. There is always a tinge of love in their sentiments towards intimate associates of the other sex. Hence the dangerous ascendancy acquired by their male instructors, and by other less attractive and less meritorious individuals, over women who have been even delicately nurtured.

WHY is a thief called a "jail-bird?" Because he has been a "robbin."

MEANNESS.—Deacon Overreach was so mean that he always carried a hen in his gig box when he traveled, to pick up the oats his horse wasted in the manger, and lay an egg for his breakfast in the morning.

Banty Williams, the grocer, was so mean that he would catch the flies in his store and brush their feet, to prevent their carrying off and wasting the sugar.

THINK AGAIN; A STORY ABOUT THE QUEEN.—It is related that, during the first few days of the reign of Queen Victoria, then a girl between nineteen and twenty years old, some sentences of a Court-Martial were presented for her signature. One was death for desertion; a soldier was condemned to be shot, and his death-warrant was presented to the Queen for her signature. She read it, paused, looked up to the officer who laid it before her, and said, "Have you nothing to say in behalf of this man?" "Nothing, he has deserted three times," said the officer. "Think again my lord," was the reply. "And," said the gallant veteran, as he related the circumstances to his friends, (for it was none other than the Duke of Wellington,) "seeing her Majesty so earnest about it, I said, he is certainly a bad soldier; but there was somebody who spoke as to his good character, and he may be a good man for aught I know to the contrary." "Oh, thank you a thousand times!" exclaimed the youthful Queen; and hastily writing "pardoned" in large letters, on the fatal page, she sent it across the table, with a hand trembling with eagerness and beautiful emotion.

ANECDOTE OF TWO PARROTS.—A curious old story is told in Captain Brown's book without any clue to its date; its ludicrous tendency being the temptation to copy it here:

A tradesman, who had a shop in the Old Bailey, opposite the prison, kept two parrots, a green and gray. The green parrot was taught to speak when there was a knock at the street door; the gray whenever the bell rang; but they only knew two short phrases of English. The house in which they lived had an old-fashioned projecting front, so that the first floor could not be seen from the pavement on the same side of the way; and, on one occasion, they were left outside the window by themselves, when some one knocked at the street door.

"Who's there?" said the green parrot.

"The man with the leather," was the reply; to which the bird answered—

"Oh! oh?"

The door not being opened, the stranger knocked a second time.

"Whose there?" said green poll.

"Who's there?" exclaimed the man; "why don't you come down?"

"Oh! oh!" repeated the parrot.

This so enraged the stranger, that he rung the bell furiously.

"Go to the gate," said a new voice, which belonged to the gray parrot.

"To the gate?" said the man, who saw no such entrance, and who thought the servants bantering him. "What gate?" he asked, stepping back to view the premises.

"New-gate!" responded the gray, just as the angry applicant discovered who had been answering his summons.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29

Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	"	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Caronina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee,(East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Clinton,	Wilmington,	" 12-13
Medina,	"	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Geauga, (Free),	Claridon,	" 27-29
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Cumberland, N.J.,	Bridgeton,	" 15
Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nassau,	Sept. 26-27
York, Pa.,	"	" 20-22
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	" 26-29
Monmouth, N. J.,	Freehold,	" 21
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without be-

ing at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, July 3.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

WITH respect to the actual state of the growing corn, it is difficult as yet to obtain accurate

information; but there is evidently a disposition to view the prospects for the future in a favorable light, more especially as regards Wheat, it being known that the breadth of land under that grain is greater than in ordinary seasons. This circumstance is calculated to have considerable effect; and whilst it is in many cases admitted that there are appearances of blight and other defects, it is at the same time asserted that the extra breadth is likely to cover, or more than cover, any deficiency which may be expected to arise from imperfections, which are not by any means general.

We have taken considerable pains in our inquiries respecting the state of the Potato, and are happy to say that thus far the plant appears to be free from disease. This is certainly the case as regards the early sorts, which are now being dug, the tubers come up clean and sound.

At this period of the year, it is impossible to foretell the changes which may take place week by week, and we must therefore confine our remarks to matters as they are at the time of writing. This being understood, we feel inclined to think that the prospects thus far are satisfactory for Wheat, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes. Beans have been attacked by the fly, and Peas are not free from insect depredators. Hay, we have already said, is light in quantity, and of inferior quality.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour advanced the past week from 25 to 62½ cts. per bbl., dependent on the quality. Corn is 3 to 4 cts. higher per bushel. Pork and Beef a little lower. Wool is active, but no advance in the price.

With the exception of a small rise in Sugar, there is nothing new in Southern products.

Money as high as ever, and Stocks unprejudicially low and dull of sale.

The Weather has been excessively hot again the past week, the thermometer ranging from 95 to 100 degrees of Fahrenheit for several days. Sunday and Monday we had slight showers. This is just the kind of weather for Indian Corn, but too hot for almost every thing else. The crops continue to come in well, and are promising, with slight exceptions.

Monday, 3½ o'clock P. M.—Just as we go to press, we receive, by steamer Pacific, a Mark Lane Express, (London,) of July 10th, which states that a few nights previous had been cold and wet, and that there were fears entertained of the Blight. It states, however, that prices had not yet been affected by these untoward appearances.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, July 22, 1854.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The weather has been very hot for a few days past, and consequently the prices of many articles range higher than they otherwise would. The market is well supplied with new potatoes from Long Island and New-Jersey. There is also a good supply of apples from New-Jersey and Virginia, which sell at \$3@3.50 per bbl. Peas are rather scarce. We saw several baskets of quite small and scarcely ripe peaches. Cucumbers are a drug. There is a great demand for blackberries and whortleberries, but scarcely any in market. Gatherers say it is too hot to pick berries now. Gooseberries, currants, and cherries are nearly out of season.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, \$2.25@3.50 per bbl.; Beets, \$3@3.50 per hundred bunches; Carrots, \$2.25@3; White Turnips, \$2.25@2.75 per bbl.; Yellow, \$3; Onions from Wethersfield, Ct., \$4.50@5.60 per hundred bunches; Tomatoes, \$2 per basket; Green Corn, (Burlington), 50c.@75c. per hundred ears; Sweet, 87½c.@\$1; String Beans, 50c.@75c. per bushel; Cucumbers, 50c.@75c. per bbl.; Cabbage,

\$6@7 per hundred; Squashes, 37½c. per basket; Lettuce, 50c.@75c. per hundred bunches.

FRUITS.—Pears, 50c.@\$1 per basket; Peaches, \$1@2; Blackberries, \$3.50@4 per bushel; Whortleberries, \$2.50@3; Currants and Cherries, 6@7c. per lb. Eggs, 18c.@20c. per doz.; (Ohio,) 16½c.@17c.; Dairy Butter, 18½c.@20c.; Cheese, 9c.@10c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 24, 1854.

The earlier part of the day was quite pleasant, the burning rays of the sun being shut out by clouds. Before noon a gentle rain set in which yet continues, (3 o'clock P. M.) There is to-day a very small supply compared with several weeks past. All those cattle in pasture one week ago, as well as those unsold in the market, were disposed of during the week. The numbers received during the past week at the principal yard (44th street) is 2141, against 2347 the previous week; and the number in market to-day, 1990 against 2347 last Monday. The cattle are much less hooked and banded than those sold a week ago, and are in rather better flesh. The general quality is about an average, though there are some miserable lots of animals in cattle-yards, and called beeves, but a disgrace to the name, as they are only skin and bone, and not much of that. On the other hand there are two or three very fine lots. One of these is owned by Messrs. Ware and Parker, of Fayette county, Ky., and consists of 124 Durhams and Grades. Could every farmer in the country look upon this drove side by side with several other lots in to-day's market, we should not need to write another word for five years to come on the importance and profitableness of raising superior breeds of cattle. Before leaving Kentucky this drove averaged 933 pounds net weight, estimating 57 lbs. net to the 100 lbs. live weight. The expenses of bringing them to market was about \$14.50 per head.

Messrs. Hurd, Culver, and Hoffman also have a fine drove of 95 cattle from Illinois.

There is much complaint of an unexpected raising of the cattle freight on the Erie Railroad, from \$77 per car load (about 15 head) to \$88. We think this an unwise move on the part of the road, for we had hoped to see this become the great cattle route between the West and this city. To-day the drovers seemed inclined to choose the Northern route hereafter. The worst complaints made are in regard to some delays in sending cattle forward from Columbus, Ohio. One drover, Mr. S. M. Baker, of Clarksburg, Pickaway county, Ohio, had his droves separated at Columbus, only a part arriving for to-day's market, and of those started nine are missing. Of course some delays and accidents will unavoidably occur, but the cattle trade between the West and the Atlantic seaboard is becoming one of great importance, and it will be good policy for the different intermediate railroads to introduce as soon as possible the greatest practicable regularity and dispatch. It is as important for animals to come by a time table, as for travelers. A day's delay of 100 cattle often throws them over a week's sales, involving an expense for keeping alone, of from one to two dollars per head, besides not meeting the market day they were intended for, which often make a difference of \$5 or more per head.

At Browning's we noticed a lot of 30 extra sheep, raised by Mr. John W. Taylor, of Canandagua, New-York, at which place they took the first premium last winter. These are all 2 years old wethers, and are called Leicesters, though few of them appear to be pure blood. There is a considerable cross of South-down and Merino. These are held at \$10 a head, and are certainly worth twice as much as some that sold for \$5. The remark made above in regard to Messrs. Ware & Parker's, cattle will apply with equal force to these sheep.

Much the larger number of beeves sold for 9½c.@9¾c. The buyers say 10@11c. We do not think, any sold for above 10½c, taking our own estimate of weight. Some very poor cattle sold for not above 8½c, though the buyers called them 9½c. Some of these ought not to bring over 3c. a pound, and then to be used only for dog meat.

In estimating the price their cattle will bring, feeders and stock raisers should bear in mind that every one is partial to his own stock, and that what he may be inclined to call good or extra, will fall into quite a different rank when brought into the market with several thousands. There is no greater cause of disappointment to farmers than this over estimate of the quality of their own cattle. One farmer in New-Jersey brought in from 40 miles distant, a lot of cattle which he thought "tip top," but to his chagrin and loss, found that they were scarcely medium when placed along side of many other droves.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves,	8½@10½ cts. per pound.
Cows and calves,	\$30@35 Extra, 50
Veals, live weight,	4@6c. per pound.
" gross, \$2@3.50 per head.	
Sheep,	\$2 @ \$7 per head.
Lambs,	\$2@5.50
Swine, corn fed	4½@4¾ cts. per pound.
" still fed,	4@4½c.

Mr. CHAMBERLIN reports beeves 7½@10 cents; cows and calves, \$25@50; sheep, \$2.50@6.00; lambs, \$2.50@5; veal calves, 4, 5@6c.

Mr. BROWNING reports beeves 7½@9½c.; cows and calves, \$30@45; sheep, \$1.50@7; lambs, \$2.00@5.00; veals, 4½@5c. live weight

Mr. O'BRIEN reports beeves 7@9½c.; cows and calves \$30@35; veal calves, 4, 6c. live weight.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	2,141	1,990
Cows,	18	
Sheep and Lambs,	843	
Swine,	204	
Veal Calves,	286	

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 572, Hudson River Boats, 68; Erie R. R., 1090 Beeves; Harlem Railroad, 38 Beeves, 18 Cows and Calves, 843 Sheep; 286 Veal Calves.

New-York State furnished 159 beeves; Ohio, by cars, 650, on foot, 217; Kentucky, 553; Indiana, 97; Illinois, 276

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S. Robinson st.	BROWNING'S. Sixth st.	O'BRIEN'S. Sixth st.
Beeves,	265	291	150
Cows & calves,	201	65	97
Veals,	160	42	40
Sheep,	3,042		
Lambs,	2,763	4,511	

Mr. JAMES McCARTY, Sheep Broker, at Browning's, Sixth street, reports sales of 1182 Sheep and Lambs for \$4320.— They were sold in the following lots and prices.

36, for \$90.50; 79, \$258.50; 46, \$192; 75, \$238; 159, all sheep, \$197; 111, \$304.25; 110, for \$307.75; 75, for \$263; 47, \$186.75; 53, \$211.50; 117, \$476.50; 16, \$50; 42, \$114.50; 100, \$373; 56, \$180.25; 15, \$62.75; 12, \$41.25; and 33, \$144.50. Average prices of Sheep and Lambs, \$3.67 per head.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's, Hudson River, Bull's Head, Robinson street, by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. by carcass.
200	\$4.25	8½ cts.
178	3.87½	8
230	3.50	8
71	3.40	8½
48	3.70	8½
100	3.25	8
134	3.50	8½
100	4.25	8½
40	5.50	9½
49	3.37½	8
Lambs.		
41	3.75	13
26	3.50	12½
48	3.00	12
73	3.50	12½

The prices of Sheep and Lambs are about the same as last week, but owing to the inferior quality of the stock offered, it has been one of the worst and most troublesome weeks ever experienced by salesmen, for the butchers will not buy more than they are really obliged of an article that does not suit; but as for good Sheep and Lambs they have sold readily for good prices, and I think will continue to do so. But the supply on hand is abundant of Sheep and Lambs, both of a quality that is barely good enough to sell to a farmer for feeding.

Mutton is selling in Washington Market by the carcass from 3 to 8 cents per lb.; Lamb from 9 to 12½, as in quality.

JOHN MORTIMORE.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.			
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5	75	@ 5 8½
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5	50	@ —
Beeswax.			
American Yellow.....	per lb.	—	@ 30
Bristles.			
American, Gray and White.....	—	40	@ — 45
Coal.			
Liverpool Orrel.....	per chaldron.	—	@ 9 50
Scotch.....	—	—	@ —
Sidney.....	7	75	@ 50
Pictou.....	8	50	@ —
Anthracite.....	per 2,000 lb.	6	@ 6 50
Cotton.			
Ordinary.....	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile. N.O. & Texas.
Middling.....	8	8	8
Middling Fair.....	9½	9½	9½
Fair.....	10½	10½	10½
	11	11½	11½
Cotton Bagging.			
Gunny Cloth.....	per yard.	—	12½@13 —

American Kentucky...	—	@	—
Dundee...	—	@	—
Coffee.			
Java, White...	14	@	14 1/2
Mocha...	13 1/2	@	14
Brazil...	10 1/2	@	12
Maracaibo...	12	@	12 1/2
St. Domingo... (cash)	9 1/2	@	10 1/2
Cordage.			
Bale Rope...	7	@	10
Boit Rope...	—	@	20
Corks.			
Velvet, Quarts...	35	@	45
Velvet, Pints...	20	@	28
Phials...	4	@	16
Flax.			
Jersey...	8	@	9
Feathers.			
Live Geese, prime...	47	@	48
Flour and Meal.			
Sour...	5 25	@	6 25
Superfine No. 2...	5 50	@	7
State, common brands...	6	@	6 50
State, straight brand...	6 50	@	6 75
State, favorite brands...	7	@	7 25
Western, mixed do...	6 75	@	7
Michigan and Indiana, straight do...	7 25	@	7 50
Michigan, fancy brands...	7 50	@	7 75
Ohio, common to good brands...	7 25	@	7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common...	9 43 1/2	@	9 62 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands...	7 7	@	8
Ohio, extra brands...	8 25	@	10 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do...	8 25	@	10
Genesee, fancy brands...	7 75	@	9
Genesee, extra brands...	9	@	11
Canada, (in bond)...	7	@	7 25
Brandywine...	8 62 1/2	@	8 93 1/2
Georgetown...	8 62 1/2	@	8 93 1/2
Petersburgh City...	8 62 1/2	@	8 93 1/2
Richmond Country...	8 50	@	8 75
Alexandria...	8 50	@	8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street...	8 50	@	8 75
Rye Flour...	5 36 1/2	@	5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey...	3 75	@	4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine...	4 12 1/2	@	4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine...	18 50	@	—
Grain.			
Wheat, White Genesee...	2 30	@	2 35
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)...	1 75	@	1 80
Wheat, Southern, White...	1 85	@	1 90
Wheat, Ohio, White...	1 80	@	1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White...	1 85	@	2
Wheat, Mixed Western...	1 95	@	2 00
Wheat, Western Red...	1 35	@	1 65
Rye, Northern...	1 18	@	—
Corn, Unsound...	—	@	69
Corn, Round Yellow...	70	@	72
Corn, Round White...	80	@	81
Corn, Southern White...	80	@	83
Corn, Southern Yellow...	73	@	74
Corn, Southern Mixed...	80	@	—
Corn, Western Mixed...	70	@	72
Corn, Western Yellow...	—	@	—
Barley...	95	@	1 08
Oats, River and Canal...	45	@	47
Oats, New-Jersey...	45	@	46
Oats, Western...	48	@	49
Oats, Penna...	47	@	49
Oats, Southern...	42	@	45
Peas, Black-eyed...	2 75	@	2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada...	1 18 1/2	@	—
Beans, White...	1 50	@	1 62 1/2
Hair.			
Rio Grande, Mixed...	23	@	23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed...	21	@	23
Hay, FOR SHIPPING:			
North River, in bales...	87 1/2	@	90
Hemp.			
Russia, clean...	285	@	350
Russia, Outshot...	—	@	—
Manilla...	15 1/2	@	—
Sisal...	10	@	14 1/2
Sunn...	5 1/2	@	—
Italian...	290	@	300
Jute...	120	@	125
American, Dew-rotted...	220	@	—
American, do., Dressed...	250	@	250
American, Water-rotted...	—	@	—
Hops.			
1853...	28	@	30
1852...	18	@	20
Lumber.			
Timber, White Pine...	18	@	22
Timber, Oak...	25	@	30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O...	35	@	38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine... (by cargo)	18	@	22
WHOLESALE PRICES.			
Timber, Oak Scantling...	17 50	@	18 75
Timber, or Beams, Eastern...	—	@	35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked...	20	@	25
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked...	37	@	40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual...	30	@	35
Boards, North River, Box...	16	@	17
Boards, Albany Pine...	16	@	22
Boards, City Worked...	22	@	24
Boards, do, narrow, clear ceiling...	25	@	—
Plank, do, narrow, clear flooring...	25	@	—
Plank, Albany Pine...	26	@	32
Plank, City Worked...	26	@	32
Plank, Albany Spruce...	18	@	20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked...	22	@	24
Shingles, Pine, sawed...	2 75	@	3
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved...	2 75	@	3

Shingles, Cedar, 8 ft. 1st qual...	M. 24	@	28
Shingles, Cedar, 8 ft. 2d quality...	22	@	25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality...	19	@	21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality...	17	@	18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft...	32	@	—
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft...	—	@	16
Shingles, Cypress, 8 ft...	—	@	22
Staves, White Oak, Pipe...	65	@	—
Staves, White Oak, Hhd...	52	@	—
Staves, White Oak, Bbl...	40	@	—
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd...	38	@	35
Heading, White Oak...	60	@	—
Line.			
Rockland, Common...	87 1/2	@	—
Molasses.			
New-Orleans...	27	@	—
Porto Rico...	23	@	30
Cuba Muscovado...	25	@	27
Trinidad Cuba...	25	@	27
Cardenas, &c...	23 1/2	@	27
Nails.			
Cut, 4d@60d...	4 1/2	@	5
Wrought, 6d@20d...	—	@	—
Naval Stores.			
Turpentine, Soft, North County...	5 75	@	—
Turpentine, Wilmington...	5 50	@	—
Tar...	3 50	@	—
Pitch, City...	2 75	@	—
Resin, Common, (delivered)...	1 75	@	1 87 1/2
Resin, White...	2 50	@	4 75
Spirits Turpentine...	66	@	68
Oil Cake.			
Thin Oblong, City...	—	@	—
Thick, Round, Country...	28	@	—
Thin Oblong Country...	33	@	—
Plaster Paris.			
Blue Nova Scotia...	3 50	@	3 75
White Nova Scotia...	3 50	@	3 62 1/2
Provisions.			
Beef, Mess, Country...	12	@	13
Beef, Prime, Country...	6 50	@	7 25
Beef, Mess, City...	15 50	@	—
Beef, Mess, extra...	15 50	@	17
Beef, Prime, City...	7 25	@	8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin...	—	@	16
Beef, Prime, Mess...	22 75	@	—
Pork, Mess, Western...	14 37	@	14 50
Pork, Prime, Western...	12 50	@	—
Pork, Prime, Mess...	14 50	@	16
Pork, Clear, Western...	15 50	@	—
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels...	10 1/2	@	9
Hams, Pickled...	8 1/2	@	9
Hams, Dry Salted...	—	@	7 1/2
Shoulders, Pickled...	6 1/2	@	—
Shoulders, Dry Salted...	—	@	6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle...	13	@	16 50
Beef, Smoked...	9	@	9 1/2
Butter, Orange County...	19	@	21
Butter, Ohio...	12	@	15
Butter, New-York State Dairies...	16	@	19
Butter, Canada...	12	@	15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)...	—	@	—
Cheese, fair to prime...	5	@	9
Saltpetre.			
Refined...	6 1/2	@	8
Crude, East India...	7	@	7 1/2
Nitrate Soda...	5	@	5 1/2
Seeds.			
Clover...	7	@	9
Timothy, Mowed...	17	@	17
Timothy, Reaped...	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough...	—	@	—
Linseed, Calcutta...	—	@	—
Salt.			
Turks Island...	48	@	—
St. Martin's...	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground...	1 10	@	1 12 1/2
Liverpool, Fine...	1 45	@	1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's...	1 72 1/2	@	1 75
Sugar.			
St. Croix...	—	@	—
New-Orleans...	4	@	6 1/2
Cuba Muscovado...	4 1/2	@	6
Porto Rico...	4 1/2	@	6 1/2
Havana, White...	3 1/2	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow...	5	@	7 1/2
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf...	9 1/2	@	—
do. do. do. Crushed...	9 1/2	@	—
do. do. do. Ground...	8 1/2	@	—
do. (A) Crushed...	9	@	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed...	—	@	—
Manilla...	5 1/2	@	—
Brazil White...	6 1/2	@	—
Brazil, Brown...	5	@	7
Tallow.			
American, Prime...	11 1/2	@	12 1/2
Tobacco.			
Virginia...	—	@	—
Kentucky...	7	@	10
Mason County...	6 1/2	@	11
Maryland...	—	@	—
St. Domingo...	12	@	18
Cuba...	18 1/2	@	23 1/2
Yara...	40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers...	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers...	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf...	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf...	5 1/2	@	15
Wool.			
American, Saxony Fleeced...	42	@	45
American, Full-blood Merino...	40	@	40
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino...	34	@	36
American, Native and 1/2 Merino...	38	@	30
Extra, Pulled...	40	@	42
Superfine, Pulled...	34	@	36
No. 1, Pulled...	28	@	30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLAX STRAW.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid, 44-56 WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW BUSHES CHERRY PITS FOR SALE. CAREFULLY packed for transporting any distance. Address post-paid WM. DAY, Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

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AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use. Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain Mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to two horses.

GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE horse Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS of all sizes. Fanning-Mills, &c. of all sizes.

1-1/2 R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store. R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N.Y.

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WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being *exclusively* our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-49.

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M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA NON, N. H. Manufacturers of a great variety of wood work, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, doors, sash and blind, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with revolving cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edge of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

M. & J. H. BUCK, F. A. CUSHMAN, WM. DUNCAN, AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 168 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine Shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace, 136-B

SEED BUCKWHEAT for sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

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A GENERAL LIST OF FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, imported and raised for R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water street.
PEAS.—Early May, Prince Albert, Early Warwick, Early Washington or June, Early Frame or June, Early Charlton, Early Emperor, Bishops Early Dwarf, Dwarf Sugar, Dwarf Blue Imperial, Blue Prussian, Fairbeard's Champion of England, Large White Marrowfat, Black Eyed Marrowfat, and all of Knight's different varieties.

CORN.—Early Canada, Large Sweet or Sugar, Stowell's Evergreen, Old Colony, Constantinople, White Flint, Yellow Flint, Dutton Browns, and Tuscarora.

BEANS.—Early China, Early Valentine, Yellow Six Weeks, Early Mohawk, Large White Kidney, Refugee or One Thousand to One, Dutch Case Knife, Large Lima, Horticultural Cranberry, Scarlet Runner, White Dutch Runner, Dwarf Horticultural Red Mohawk, Turtle Soup.

BORSCOLE or KALE.—Green Curled Scotch Kale, CANTIFLOWER.—Large Early London, Large Late, Walchren, CELERY.—White Solid, New Silver Giant, Large Manchester, Seymour's Superb White.

CRESS.—Curled or Peppergrass, Water or Winter. CUCUMBER.—Early Frame, Early White spine very fine, London Long Green, Short Green Pickley, Extra Long Green Turkey, Gerkin or West India.

EGG PLANT.—Long Purple, and White. ENDIVE.—Green Curled, Broad Leaved Batavian. CARROTS.—Long Orange, White Belgian, Early Horn, Large Altringham.

BEETS.—Early Blood Turnip, Flat Bassano, Long Blood Red, Small Long Dark Blood, Yellow Turnip, Early Scarcity. ONIONS.—Large Wethersfield Red, White Silver Skin. Yellow Silver Skin.

TURNIPS.—All of the varieties. WATERMELON.—Mountain Sprout, Mountain Sweet, very fine, Long Island, Black Spanish, Citron for preserves.

TOMATO.—Large Red, Round Red, Large Yellow, Small Yellow.

LETTUCE.—Early Curled Silesia, Early White Cabbage, Fine Imperial Cabbage, Royal Cabbage, fine Large Green Ice Head, Brown Dutch, Superb Brown Head, Large India, Ice Coss, Paris Green Coss, Hampton Court.

MELON.—Green Citron, Pine Apple, Skillman's Fine Nettled, Nutmeg, Large Yellow, Cantelup, Large Musk.

RADISH.—Wood's Early Frame, Early Short Top Long Scarlet, Early Scarlet Turnip, Long Salmon, Long White, Naples, White Turnip, Yellow Turnip, Black Fall Spanish, White Fall Spanish, Rose Colored, China White.

CABBAGE.—Early York or June, Early Sugar Loaf, Early Flat Battersea, Large French Oxeart, Large York, Comstock's Prem. Flat Dutch, Large Drumhead Winter, Large Flat Dutch, Large Bergen or American, True Green Glazed, Fine Drumhead Savoy, Green Globe Savoy, Red Dutch, Wakefield, Charlwood's Prem. Flat Dutch.

RHUBARB.—Early Tolbolsk, Myatt's Scarlet, Victoria.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FLOWER SEEDS. 29-31

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ALL SENT FREE OF POSTAGE.

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I. The Cow, Dairy Husbandry, and Cattle Breeding. Price 25 cents.

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V. Prize Essay on Manures. By S. L. Dana, price 25 cents.

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XXIX. Allen's Treatise on the Culture of the Grape. Price \$1.

XXX. Youatt on the Breeds and Management of Sheep. Price 75 cents.

XXXI. Youatt on the Hog. Complete. Price 60 cents.

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XXXVI. The American Florist's Guide. Price 75 cents.

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RECENTLY PUBLISHED.

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L. The American Fruit Grower's Guide in Orchard and Garden. Being the most complete book on the subject ever published.

GENUINE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

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He also manufactures and has constantly on hand for the market, BONE DUST of a superior quality.

These fertilizers have been thoroughly tested by careful and experienced agriculturists in this vicinity, and have given general satisfaction.

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GARDEN IMPLEMENTS.

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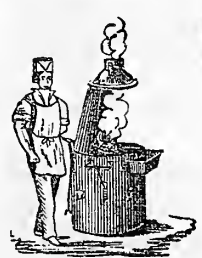
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PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY ALLEN & CO., 189 WATER ST.

VOL. XII.—NO. 21.]

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1854.

[NEW SERIES.—NO. 47.

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

EDITOR'S FARM NOTES;

OR GLEANINGS AMONG PRACTICAL MEN.

New-Rochelle Blackberry—A Mechanic's Garden.

NORWALK, CT.—Friday of last week, we spent at Norwalk, Ct., in visiting the grounds of two or three gentlemen. We first examined more particularly the New-Rochelle Blackberry, (called also the Lawton Blackberry,) of which Messrs. Geo. Seymour & Co. have a considerable number of plants now loaded with fruit. They have fruited this variety for seven years, and we think its value may now be considered so far settled, as to allow an expression of opinion upon its merits.

It is evidently quite different from the common wild varieties, and also different from any that have been cultivated. It is much larger, more uniform in size, and more prolific than other varieties; it has less seeds, a good flavor, and is a good keeper. It is also thought to be better adapted to poor soils. On this point we cannot speak as positively from our own observation. One thing seems certain that it has not depreciated by cultivation during eight or ten years.

As to its size, it will surprise most persons who see it for the first time. At Norwalk we saw several stalks bearing five to eight quarts each. We tried some that had been gathered over 40 hours, and found the flavor quite good. A quart of them numbered 111 berries. We picked a quart from vines which had received no manure for two years past, and from which the largest had just been selected for the New-Haven Horticultural Society, and found that 72 of them filled a quart measure.

The vines grow quite large—many of them over an inch in diameter, and the fruit hangs in thick clusters—in size more like very large Green Gage plums, than like the ordinary blackberry. The flavor is not apparently diminished by its large size, and the few seeds is not its least recommendation. We think this berry a valuable acquisition to our domestic fruits, and worthy of a place in every garden. We have watched this blackberry in several localities for some time past, and are thus particular in describing it, in order to answer the numerous inquiries we are continually receiving in regard to it.

In transplanting it, Messrs. Seymour & Co., recommend selecting plants from two to three feet high, and to set them about the first of November or middle of April, in this latitude.

They may be put out on almost any ordinary soil at a distance of four to six feet. When setting out, it is desirable to cut off the vine at four to six inches from the ground. For field culture, they recommend preparing the ground by plowing in an ordinary coating of barn-yard manure. Two or three experiments with guano, dug in around the hill, have been quite successful.

A MECHANIC'S GARDEN.—We have frequent inquiries for some plan of cultivating small plots of ground, such as are owned by multitudes of mechanics, traders, and merchants residing in the suburbs of our cities and villages. We can not well put down on one, or even on a hundred pages, all the minute directions these men require; we will however do what we can to meet their wants. We here give them a list of what is on one plot of ground, of half an acre; and lest the statements may seem rather large, we may as well say in advance, that we describe just what we saw on the grounds of Mr. J. H. SMITH, at Norwalk, Ct.; and further that although there is such a great number and variety of trees, fruits, vegetables, &c.; there is no confused crowding or jumbling, but every thing seems to be arranged in perfect order. Mr. SMITH showed us a large sheet of paper, upon which he has marked out the ground occupied by each tree, plant, and plot of vegetables or berries, with the name and variety written down. We should also say, that Mr. S. is a laboring mechanic, and that he does nearly all the work required in his garden with his own hands, and out of the usual hours of business.

His lot is about 100 feet wide, and of course extends back some 220 feet to make half an acre. The front half contains the house with front and side plots—the house being upon one side of the lot. In this front area, in part covered with grass, are quite a variety of fruit and ornamental trees, including 14 cherry trees of different varieties, 4 standard and 10 dwarf pear trees, 2 dwarf apple trees, 6 peach trees, 3 Norway spruce, 1 white pine, 2 balsam firs, 2 horse-chesnut, 1 mountain ash, 4 common white ash (in the street outside the fence,) 4 common forest dog-wood, 2 elms, 5 roses of Sharon, 2 wax plants, 12 varieties of roses, besides flowering currants, sweet-scented shrubs, &c.

Back of this ground commences the garden, which is not, as it should not be, separated from it by any fence. In the rear is a cold Grapery, 14 by 32 feet, with a grape border in front, 18 feet wide. The rest of the ground is planted with various fruit trees, and divided into plots containing each of the following: beets, two varieties of onions, cabbages, potatoes, sweet corn, cucumbers, peas, three varieties of beans, gherkins, summer and winter squashes,

radishes, two varieties of lettuce, nastertions, eleven varieties of strawberries, five varieties of raspberries, several vigorous hills of New-Rochelle and white blackberries, two varieties of gooseberries, and three varieties of currants. In addition to these, there are plants of hops, sage, parsley, pie-plant (in abundance,) worm-wood, and a variety of flowers.

On this ground are three apple trees, three plum trees, 20 peach trees, and 75 dwarf pear trees of 42 varieties.

The cold grapery is new and cost near \$400. A plain one for common use may be built for one-half, or one-fourth of this expense. This one has a cistern, with a simple and inexpensive force-pump, to which is attached hose and pipe for throwing water into every part. It contains 24 grape vines of 13 varieties.

The various vegetables and fruits are so selected as to furnish a succession for the table during the entire season. In addition to a bountiful supply for his own use, Mr. SMITH sells strawberries, blackberries, plants, &c., enough to pay for all extra labor employed, and for most of the manure he purchases.

After reading this enumeration, who will say that a single half acre, if rightly managed, is not capable of ministering greatly to one's taste and comfort, as well as profit? What Mr. SMITH enjoys from his plot of ground, could not be purchased for many hundreds of dollars, if it could be purchased at all; while, as before stated, the cost is comparatively trifling. The time and labor devoted to these grounds serve as a recreation, rather than a tax upon the regular labors of the day.

We shall be happy to visit similar plots of ground elsewhere—for there are some such—and give more minute descriptions for the benefit of those who have not yet learned how they can turn their little areas to the best advantage.

LOTS AND FARMS FOR SALE IN AND AROUND NEW-YORK.

A WORD OF CAUTION.

A SUBSCRIBER from Pennsylvania makes several inquiries in reference to Long Island lots, and farms, &c., and asks as to the character of a particular individual who is offering them for sale. He states also that many hard-working people in his section (Cambria County, Pa.) have sent on their hard earnings to be invested in real estate, and are now beginning to feel anxious about the matter. We must be excused from acting as attorney or counsellor in the particular case, but we will make a few general statements, which may be of use to our Cambria friends, as well as to others.

We will first say once for all, never invest your earnings in any New-York Land Scheme,

unless you first see it for yourselves, or have resident in the city a considerate and tried friend to do it for you. Some of these schemes may prove profitable to a few, but many of them are part and parcel of the Gift Enterprises and Lotteries, which no one should have the least to do with, for he will be *certain* to lose 99 cents of every dollar invested.

New-York City is situated on the south end of an island which is nearly fourteen miles long, and with a width varying from half a mile to two miles. The more compact part of the city occupies five to six miles of the south end, but the whole island is laid out with streets, many of them yet unopened; and the blocks formed by these streets are cut up into small lots, usually 25 by 100 feet, being 25 feet on the end fronting the street. It takes about 12 of these lots, with the ground allotted to streets, to form an acre. These lots are held very high, there being few on the whole island which can be bought for less than \$500, while some of them on the south sell as high as \$20,000 to \$50,000 and higher, exclusive of buildings. The high price of these lots, necessarily adds much to the rent of buildings erected upon them, so that a comfortable family dwelling, which in a country village could be hired for \$150 a year, here rents for \$500 to \$1000, and in some localities for several times this price.

Since the opening of convenient railways in different directions from the city, many persons have gone out a few miles in the country where land could be purchased at a lower price. In the immediate vicinity of this city a number of large cities and villages have recently sprung up, and in these small lots of land already command almost the New-York prices. The effect has been to drive the city population still farther into the country, so that at this time, probably 20,000 persons do business in the city who reside from 10 to 30 miles from their places of business. A few years past this mode of living had become quite fashionable, but a reaction is already taking place. Those who can leave their homes late in the morning and return early in the afternoon, are beginning to find it no small tax upon their time and patience to ride a dozen or twenty miles morning and evening three hundred days in the year; while the great mass of mechanics and retail dealers, who must be here early and late, find living in the country almost entirely impracticable, and there is little probability that any considerable portion of the population of New-York city will live far away from the center of their business. We think there is little hope that village lots in the vicinity will rise greatly above their present selling prices till population presses much more upon them.

Farms adapted to raising garden truck which will not bear transportation, will doubtless increase in value as the growing wants of the city increase the demand for such kinds of produce.

Lot and Land Speculators.—Within a few years past a class of shrewd speculators have taken advantage of the popular leaning towards country residences, and have pretty well filled their own pockets, by fleecing a poorer class of laborers and mechanics. We will give a history of the operations of one of these, which will indicate the plan pursued by the larger portion of them.

Mr. Speculator went out some forty or more miles from the city, and purchased a pleasantly-located farm of 260 acres, for \$17 per acre. The soil was very poor, but by an application of special manures a portion of it was made transiently to yield a good crop of grass; and a few spots were specially prepared for gardens, and made to appear very fine. The farm was mapped out into streets and avenues, some of which were opened. The whole was divided by stakes into lots 25 by 100 feet, making, with the streets, about twelve lots to the acre. Before a single house was erected, a beautiful name was given to the village (in prospect,) and a costly engraved map of streets, avenues, churches, public buildings, with a "view" of what the village would be when "finished." Lots in different parts of the "village" were given to leading merchants and professional men, to throw around the affair an air of importance. A few individuals—themselves humbugs—were drawn out from a certain association for an afternoon excursion, during which champagne, and other things "to match," were liberally supplied; and this self-appointed "committee" were of course ready to report *favorably* upon the soil and location of the "new village." In the vicinity, a few plots of nearly worthless land, consisting of five to ten acres each, were purchased and labeled "farms to be distributed by lot among the purchasers in the new village." All things thus arranged, a sale of splendid "lots," "homesteads," and "farms," was advertised at exceedingly low prices, ranging from \$15 to \$100 per lot, with a "chance" for a farm. The bait took with a multitude, who were carried away with the idea of *owning* a lot of land, and especially one in such a beautiful location. Some thought little of it at first, but as they went to their labor in the morning, and as they returned at evening, a large picture and map of the beautiful "village" was before them at every corner, and daily the impression grew stronger upon them to become proprietors. The pleading bills of Mr. Speculator, the fact that Messrs. B, C, and D, who were wealthy and shrewd men, had purchased homesteads in this new paradise was too much for them. The few dollars they had saved in the Sixpenny Savings Bank was drawn out, and transferred to the pocket of Mr. Speculator for a lot of ground not worth to them as many cents as they have paid out dollars for it.

This is no fancy sketch. Within sixty miles there are now owned many thousands of such lots, which will never be worth five dollars to the purchasers. The same advertisements and inducements which have been successfully used at home, have been circulated broadcast through the country. Mechanics in Cincinnati, and other places as distant, have sent their hard earnings to be invested in 25 by 100 feet of a sand ridge, which is "so far from any place," as to be of no value. These sales are perfectly legal. The seller gives a bona fide title, and the buyer is absolutely owner of his lot, and we see no remedy for him. The sum he has expended is comparatively small, and it would not be advisable to expend a larger sum in making out a case of fraud or swindling. Mr. Speculator is ahead of them in the means of evading the law.

To those at a distance who have been taken in, we can only say that of these various villages

that have sprung up by hundreds here about, some will doubtless be worth something in the future, and it is probably best to leave your deed in the hands of some friend in New-York, who may, perhaps, turn it to some little account for you; though we must frankly say, that if your "village lot" is more than 20 miles from New-York, your chance for future returns is exceedingly small. We have not now farther space to devote to this subject. We cannot chase the thousand humbugs that are daily springing up, though having passed most of our lives as farmers, we are quite aware of the impositions continually practised upon them as a class; and our pen shall not be idle in showing up these impostors in their true light, as we may have opportunity.

HOW TO KNOW THE AGE OF A HORSE.

The colt is born with twelve grinders. When four *front-teeth* have made their appearance, the colt is twelve days old; and when the next four come forth, it is four weeks old. When the *corner-teeth* appear, the colt is eight months, and, when the latter have attained to the height of the *front-teeth*, it is one year old. The two year old colt has the *kernel* (the dark substance in the middle of the tooth's crown) ground out of all the *front-teeth*. In the third year the *middle front-teeth* are being shifted; and when three years old these are substituted by the *horse-teeth*. The next four teeth are shifted in the fourth year, and the *corner-teeth* in the fifth. At six years the *kernel* is worn out of the lower *middle front-teeth*, and the *bridle-teeth* have now attained to their full growth. At seven years a *hook* has been formed on the *corner-teeth* of the upper-jaw; the *kernel* of the teeth next at the *middle fronts* is worn out, and the *bridle-teeth* begin to wear off. At eight years of age, the *kernel* is worn out of all the *lower front-teeth*, and begins to decrease in the *middle upper fronts*. In the ninth year, the *kernel* has wholly disappeared from the *upper middle front-teeth*, the *hook* on the *corner-teeth* has increased in size, and the *bridle-teeth* lose their points. In the tenth year the *kernel* is worn out of the teeth next to the *middle fronts* of the upper jaw; and in the eleventh year the *kernel* has entirely vanished from the *corner-teeth* of the same jaw. At twelve years old, the *crown* of all the *front-teeth* in the lower jaw, has become triangular, and the *bridle-teeth* are much worn down. As the horse advances in age the gums shrink away from the teeth, which, consequently, receive a long, narrow appearance, and their *kernels* have become metamorphosed into a darkish point, gray hairs increase in the forehead, over the eyes, and the chin assumes the form of an angle.—*Practical Farmer.*

DEATH OF HORSE "EMPIRE STATE."

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION BY DR. DADD.

We find in a recent number of the *Practical Farmer*, an account of the above examination, a part of which we give below. The horse appears to have been affected with a species of "staggers" called vertigo, or megrims. We have known two stallions which being very popular, were used during the fore part of the summer quite beyond their strength; and, although death did not immediately ensue, they soon lost their natural vivacity, and exhibited a species of staggering and dullness, very like a human subject afflicted with a severe head-ache. The remarks of Dr. D. are quite important and should be studied by every owner of a stallion. Many cases are on record of horses being

suddenly seized with *megrims* after repeated acts of covering—from great exertion or excitement. Still, in a case of this character, the theory of a special exciting cause must not be received as absolute; for the same agency may at one time act directly, at another indirectly and create a mere predisposition to a certain form of disease. The latter are slow in their operation, and therefore apt to escape our observation. Predisposition may arise from want of sufficient exercise, impure air, stimulating food, &c.

We well know that some of our very best studs are in this predicament. They are often shut up in a tight box, to screen them from the gaze of curiosity; exercise is only occasional, scarcely sufficient to promote the integrity of the muscular system, and their food is rich in carbon, likely to produce high condition—*plethora*.

To what extent *impure air*, *want of exercise*, and stimulating food, have operated, in this case, is for the owners to decide. It may, however, be proper to observe that a prolonged duration of predisposing causes may, in some cases, directly develop disease, without the intervention of any legitimate cause.

It may be interesting to the reader to know, that there is a certain degree of antagonism between the nutritive and reproductive organs; the one being exerted at the expense of the other; so that if the reproductive function shall be exercised too often, (at a time when pure air and exercise are inadmissible or overlooked,) the act must necessarily draw largely on the nutritive system for a supply of those elements disintegrated in the sexual congress; and thus other parts of the system, which also derive their materials for carrying on the various functions from the same nutritive source, must suffer in exact ratio to the use that is made of the reproductive.

It has been observed by eminent physiologists, that when the nutritive functions are very active in supporting the animal, and developing fat, the reproductive system is in a state of torpidity, and *vice versa*. These facts are in accordance with the experience of most men, who pay any attention to breeding. They know that it is next to an impossibility to impregnate a very fat animal; the sterility of fat Suffolk sows, for example, is notorious; and they also know that it is next to an impossibility to fatten a breeding sow bringing forth two litters, instead of one, annually. A few exceptions to this physiological law, however, do not impair its validity; the antagonism existing between *nutrition* and *reproduction* is beyond all doubt.

Hence if a horse shall be urged to five or six copulations per day, for a whole season, (as is often the case) regardless of the conditions on which his very existence depends, is it to be wondered at, that the nutritive function should fail to repair the destructive effects of the exercise of purely animal propensities? Certainly not.

Causes, therefore, direct and predisposing, may be considered operative in this case, and which led to those morbid states revealed by autopsy.

THE NEW-MOWN HAY.

BY PARK BENJAMIN.

THE author of the following little gem, has been ruralizing with his family since May last, in the delightful old town of Guilford, Ct. He enclosed it to us in a note dated the 24th ult. He seems highly pleased with his residence. We wish he would oftener employ his pen on rural subjects; for he would be as certain to excel in this line as he has in sonnets.

We understand from Mr. BENJAMIN, that one of his near neighbors is the poet, FITZ GREEN HALLECK, living quite retired with his sister, in a pretty cottage. We hope he is busy on a

longer work than any thing he has yet published; and may it unite the spirit and fire of "Marco Bozzaris," with the strength and rhythm of the "Field of the Grounded Arms," the wit and humor of "Fanny," and the fancy and description of "Alnwick Castle."

Talk not to me of southern bowers,
Of odors breathed from tropic flowers,
Or spice-trees after rain;
But of those sweets that freely flow
When June's fond breezes stir the low
Grass, heaped along the plain.

This morning stood the verdant spears,
All wet with diamond dew—the tears

By Night serenely shed;
This evening, like an army slain,
They number the pacific plain
With their fast fading dead.

And where they fell, and all around
Such perfumes in the air abound,
As if long-hidden hives
Of sudden richness were unsealed,
When on the freshly-trodden field
They yielded up their lives.

In idle mood I love to pass
These ruins of the crowded grass,
Or listlessly to lie,
Inhaling the delicious scents
Crushed from these downcast, verdurous tents,
Beneath a sunset sky.

It is a pure delight, which they
Who dwell in cities, far away
From rural scenes so fair,
Can never know in lighted rooms,
Pervaded by exotic blooms—
This taste of natural air!

This air, so softened by the breath
Exhaled and wafted from the death
Of herbs that simply bloom,
And, scarcely noted, like the best
Dear friends, with whom this world is blest,
Await the common doom—

And leave behind such sweet regret
As in our hearts is living yet,
Though heroes pass away—
Talk not to me of southern bowers,
Or odors breathed from tropic flowers,
But of the new-mown hay.

SEED-WHEAT, AND ITS PREPARATIONS FOR SOWING.

BY A PRACTICAL FARMER.

THE following article, which we have reserved to this appropriate season, we think worthy a careful reading by all wheat raisers. It is from a former number of the *Mark Lane Express*, and some of the terms are English, but the principles are equally applicable in this country. The writer's experience and practice is very like our own.

This is an important subject, and deserves the most careful attention of every farmer. The choice of wheat for seed has been long considered of great moment in promoting the farmer's prosperity. A wrong selection of seed will yield no rent; while a judicious choice will yield both rent and profit. This is often proved. Upon whatever variety the farmer's choice may fall, he ought to select the best sample of it that he can meet with. I would as soon use an inferior ram to my flock, or an inferior bull to my herd, as sow an inferior grain, be it from whatever well-known stock. "Like is said to

produce like." Be this as it may; with respect to grain, the probability is much in favor of *good grain* producing *good grain*, and good crops of it too. The varieties of wheat are now so very numerous, that much difficulty arises in making a proper choice. Varieties suited to every soil and climate are now generally grown throughout the kingdom, and the facilities of railway transit are so great, that every farmer may, with ordinary care, suitably supply himself, provided he is acquainted with the nature and habits of the precise variety he wishes to obtain; the soil and climate he can readily ascertain, but not so the grain—the same varieties being sold under different names in their respective districts. To obviate this, he ought to make periodical exchanges with farmers who are well known to him, and occupying other soils and other climates, (for climates differ according to elevation and other circumstances,) of those varieties he finds it to his interest most to cultivate; he can thus keep to his profitable variety. As a general rule, the exchange should be from a cold to a more genial climate—from a chalky soil to a loamy soil—from a peaty soil to all or any other soils—from clay to sand, and *vice-versa*. In the majority of cases, a change is good on every soil, and under every variation of climate. I have derived benefit from changes of seed brought from a considerable distance on every side, to the extent of hundreds of miles, but it was from seed on which I could depend. My favorite change is from a cold chalky district to a mild loamy soil.

The principal consideration with every farmer should be fully to ascertain the adaptation of his farm to grow the two fundamental varieties of wheat—*red wheat* and *white wheat*—for which it is best adapted—or, if it will advantageously produce both under a judicious rotation. Most *wheat farms* will alternately grow good crops of fine quality of both varieties; but, on the other hand, very few farms will produce good and profitable crops of *white wheat* in long succession; its liability to degenerate and mildew is much greater than in the *red* variety. The *red wheat* is in every respect more hardy, and much more to be depended upon, on the average of soils; hence its more extended cultivation. It will generally be found advantageous, on most farms, to deviate occasionally from any practice, however well it may appear to answer. No one knows when he has reached the utmost bounds of production; hence *white wheat* will occasionally produce a first-rate crop on lands unsuited to its growth; and as it varies somewhat in its character from *red*, it forms a desirable change in the rotation. In my own practice I usually grow the most prolific varieties of *red wheat*, as having proved them more profitable; but I find a change, such as I now name, to be good both for my own profit and the soil it grows upon. I think if the soils are suitable, *white wheat* should be grown in the proportion of two crops of *red* to one of *white*.

Another consideration should be, to suit the variety to be sown to the condition and fertility of the soil. A rich soil should be sown with a short-strawed variety—a poor soil with a free-growing long-strawed sort. The season of sowing should again decide as to the variety. *White wheat* should not be sown late in the season, or on very rich soils. The *red wheat* is better adapted for late seasons and rich soils. The straw of the *red wheat* takes up more silica or flinty nature than the *white* variety; hence that brightness on the straw of *red wheat*; this, of itself, is the great cause of its comparative safety from that destructive parasite mildew—that black fungus plant so frequently found growing upon the stalks of the wheat plant and preventing its further progress by taking all juices designed for the support of the wheat to promote its own development.

Having thus shortly given some general outlines with the view of directing to a proper choice of wheat for seed, I will now offer a remark or two upon its preparation for seed. It has become a settled conviction in my own

mind, that *smut in wheat* is mainly derivable from the smutty particles sown along with the grain, and by which it becomes tainted or impregnated. It is also derived from or propagated by *smut* deposited in the soil from any previous crop, such as blacks in oats, &c. I have proof of this taint causing smut in more cases than one. The great thing then is, to destroy the power or influence of this smutty dust. If this can be done without injury to the grain, all the better. Much loss has often ensued from the incautious use of arsenic ("white mercury") and sulphate of copper ("blue vitriol.") The more simple the remedy, if effectual, the more desirable, and the greater the necessity for its adoption. Frequent washing in clear running streams of water is effectual; strong dressing with hot lime is effectual. These are simple appliances—swimming in a brime, made of salt-and-water, has the twofold effect and advantage of destroying the smut and floating off all impurities, seeds of weeds, &c.

There are innumerable specifics put forth for dressing seed-wheat, many of which, no doubt, are good and proper; and where any one of them has been adopted and practised with decided success, it would be bad policy to discontinue its use. My own practice is very simple, safe, and easily effected. In the evening prior to the next day's drilling, as much wheat as may be required is shot into a heap and well damped with water; it is left for a few minutes to imbibe the water, and then freely and profusely dusted over with quicklime—such dusting continued as it is repeatedly turned over. The heap is then rounded up, and left till morning, when it is put in sacks ready for drilling. Should the day prove unfavorable, the heap is spread thinly over the floor, and in this state it will keep for any indefinite period. I presume it is quite superfluous to intimate that all seed corn should be free from weeds; a good and cleanly farmer would most thoroughly repudiate the idea of sowing seeds of weeds. I, however, beg more attention to this point. Never make use of seed wheat containing other seeds. It is said that weeds prevalent in one district will not grow in another: don't try it. I know that the pernicious weed called "Goldings," or "Gules," has been thus introduced into a district where, till lately, it was unknown. Weeds will become habituated to any soil; therefore avoid them as you would a pestilence. If, by some unforeseen or accidental cause, a farmer be induced to make choice of a sample of wheat containing seeds, he should use every means to clean it. This may be pretty nearly effected by winnowing or reeing, or by the use of a flannel screen, or finally by swimming in strong briny mixture.

For the American Agriculturist.

FARMING IN SENECA COUNTY, N. Y.

Crops and Drouth; Draining; Best use of a small plot of ground; a Dutch Farmer; Cutting grass early, &c.

WATERLOO, N. Y., July 23, 1854.

THIS has been, barring too much heat for the moisture, a very growing season in Western New-York, and since the middle of May good farming has profited by the weather, but undrained fields and poor farming lost from two to three of the best weeks of the season. In some instances corn was not planted until the 10th of June. Those men y'cleped farmers caught in this losing category, (thanks to our tile machines,) are becoming less common in little Seneca county; and our now great cereal crop, Indian corn, will be large with all those who did not wait for Hercules to lift them out of the slough. The fear of the insect prevented farmers from sowing much wheat last fall, but the yield is fair in spite of the snowless winter. The insect has so far left us that even white wheat has escaped its ravages this season. Barley and oats look well. Much flax seed was sown the past spring, as twelve shillings a bushel for seed, and six dollars a ton for the

threshed stalks pay well. Hay is generally a light crop, except clover and red top, which got ahead of the drought.

It seems passing strange to me that farmers who pay so much attention to cereal crops, are so neglectful of fodder crops. Hay, instead of being cut before harvest, is generally suffered to waste its juices in the hot sun until wheat is secured. It is true, a few slovenly attempts are made at sowing corn broad-cast for fodder, but it should always be sown in drills, and be hoed or cultivated. No corn well treated was ever killed by a drought in our climate. It may stand still, and its leaves curl in the mid-day sun, but unlike beans and potatoes it will not give up the ghost. Nothing but the cool nights of autumn can arrest the growth of this heat-loving plant.

If I was compelled to keep a cow on one-fourth of an acre of land in grass, I would top-dress in the fall or winter, or treat it with liquid manure in early spring, mow it in June, and cure the hay in cock, without much exposure to the sun or dew. As soon as the hay is cured, turn up the sward and sow early sweet corn in drills for fodder; cultivate early, and if too dry, thin out the plants. Two tons of cured fodder may be got from the quarter acre before the last of September, with some pains in the curing. The soil may then be plowed and sown with rye and clover seed for spring soiling. A light top-dressing in the winter will give an early spring start to the crop.

It would do you good to look upon Josiah Wright's seven acres of tobacco, so uniform in size, and yet so large as to resemble pie-plants. His secret is pipe underdrains, and the manure from still slopped cattle and hogs. The soil is a heavy sand loam with clay enough to make it a little lumpy, but not more so than the best river bottoms. His corn for the cereal crop, and corn in drills for fodder, cannot be beat. The fat cattle that made the manure were sold this spring at one shilling a pound, live weight, delivered at the depot here. He says that the cattle drew their own slop from the distillery to the farm stables, thus earning a living and growing fat. His sales of pie-plant, sold here and sent off by railroad early this spring, amounted to several hundred dollars.

Here is a Pennsylvania *Deutsche* farmer, who says nothing, but his timothy meadow has not suffered from drought, even his flax looks well, and his large field of corn has not had a curled leaf. He says had he known the benefit of underdrains ten years ago, and could have got the tile, he should have been a rich farmer. His secret is to keep his clay loam alive by carbonaceous matter, in the shape of rank green clover turned under, and all the manure he can make at the stable with its nitrogen intact. It is needless to say to the knowing ones that this man stables his animals, and beds them with straw, &c., or that he grows his own clover seed with some to spare to the Yankees. Very truly yours,
N^o IMPORTE.

THE GAME FOWL.

THE following is an interesting article, especially in its details of the science of breeding. We especially recommend it to the attention of our readers.

The days have now gone by, or nearly so, when the study of producing a good game cock—with all the requisite qualities for a successful competitor in the pit—was deemed a necessary qualification for a sporting gentleman. It so happened that my early life was spent amongst gentlemen who had received an education in such a school, and who imparted to me their love of these birds, and some of their experience in producing them, without, however, the great desire of seeing their prowess tested by deadly combat.

It was not uncommon then, in the district in which I lived, for county to fight against county—that is, certain gentlemen in one county to compete against certain gentlemen in another

county—in what was termed a long main. These long mains continued for a week, at the rate of about ten or twelve battles each day, for a stake varying from ten to twenty pounds a battle, and from one hundred to five hundred the main. These took place independent of the four, eight, or sixteen cock mains, that prevailed during the season, when the birds were fresh or in good feather. The game cock might then be said to have been in his greatest perfection; for every thing was done that care, attention, and science, could prompt, to produce birds of the greatest courage, activity, and vigor.

I have often felt that the importance of good crossing, and the evils of breeding in and in, were known to the old-cock-fighters, and carefully studied long before they became appreciated by the breeders of cattle. Nor can I help thinking, but that some of our earliest and best breeders of Short-horns took a few hints from their cock-breeding friends, and incorporated these into their beef and mutton. For some years past the game cock has become rather a scarce bird throughout England; at least such as are purely bred and exhibiting the best points of this fowl. Certainly more than half of these that are exhibited at our poultry shows give proofs, unmistakable to an accustomed eye, of the Malay strain, or Indian blood, equally base alloys to our true English gladiator. There are of course great exceptions to this; amongst which may be placed the celebrated Derby breed, one sufficiently known to require no further notice here.

Few persons who have not themselves been engaged in it know how difficult a thing it is to keep up all the perfections required in the game cock. As has been before remarked, it requires several qualities to be obtained to produce a bird that will be a successful combatant in the pit. He must have high and never-failing courage, great activity, and be of such a build as to insure the utmost strength with the least lumber, as each bird is matched by weight; and all these results are to be obtained from judicious breeding.

It is surprising what different qualities are displayed in the pit by different birds. Some showing the most indomitable courage, but being slow in their fighting; others exhibiting wonderful activity, but when hard pressed, showing the "white feather;" while others possess such strength of beak and ferocity of disposition, that when they once get a hold of their opponent, they retain it with a bull-dog tenacity.

The gentleman from whose experience I am now more particularly speaking, used to say, he could tell each bird of any particular cross by his mode of fighting. He used to give each of his crosses a name, by which he designated all the cocks of that strain. He had the *Port-Royals* named after the celebrated scholastics of that place. These nearly always expired in the pit, when vanquished, with a crow; however hard beaten, they crowed to the last—the death-rattle with them was still the note of defiance. They were rich black reds, with yellow legs, and won their master hundreds of pounds. Another tribe was the *Bonapartes*, celebrated for the tenacity of their hold and their rapid fighting. A battle with them never lasted longer than a few minutes. If their enemy did not soon conquer them, they never left off hitting him until he was vanquished. They were gingers, and rather tall birds, fine close feather, and which was so hard, that the wings when moved rattled like whalebone.

It may be worth observing, that some have thought a want of true bottom occurs oftener amongst rapid fighters than in those of a contrary character, though it cannot be said that the tamest courage is not compatible with the highest mettle. It may be gathered from these facts, that any race, however good originally, if bred down from father to son, mother to daughter, will deteriorate, not only losing their physical development, but also their energy and courage.

I may here mention some of the rules which

were considered important in crossing. Never breed two old birds together; this produces slowness of motion and looseness of feather. When you incorporate new blood, choose similarity of feather to the race you are breeding from. Put a stag to an old hen rather than an old cock to a young hen; it is somewhat singular, but we believe true, that the produce of the latter do not equal those of the former. Such certainly was the belief of my cock-fighting friends. You may put a mother to her son, and the progeny will be good; but do not cross again. The best blood crossed after this has a tendency to run. The first cross, or that of mother and son, is one of the best crosses that can be made, and develops the best qualities of both sides of the house. Father and daughter will not answer equally well. Be more careful of your *female* side if possible than your male. "I have always bred my best cocks from the hen," was a saying I can remember as long as I can remember any thing, as being an axiom with him from whose experience I have learned my chief cock-breeding knowledge. He believed this principle to hold good from the human race downwards, an opinion in which he is not singular.—*Cockspur, in Poultry Chronicle.*

AGRICULTURE OF BELGIUM.

A RIDE through Belgium in early autumn is perfectly enchanting; the air is balmy, the verdure still fresh, and luxuriant, the earth is teeming with its choicest fruits, and on every hand are the indications of industry and thrift. In thoroughness and neatness of cultivation, Belgium equals the richest agricultural counties of England, and appears in striking contrast with France. How lucious were the peaches, pears, plums, and grapes, tastefully arranged in little baskets, which the tidy peasant women offered at the windows of the railway carriages for one franc (twenty cents) the lot; just such as displayed in Taylor's window, would command five times that sum. Occasionally a broad sweep of a meadow reminded us of a western prairie; but we were continually fascinated with the garden culture that obtains even in large fields of vegetables and other esculents. Was it because the women work in the fields even at grubbing potatoes, that every thing was in such good taste and perfect order? Rather because in this old and circumscribed country, the *mul-tum in parvo*, variety in condensation, must be sought even in tilling the ground. We noticed some fine large fields of grain, and of rich pasture land, neatly enclosed in hedges, which in Belgium, as in England, are a general substitute for fences. The railway from Brussels to Aix-la-Chapelle affords a most agreeable variety of scenery.—*Correspondence of the N. Y. Independent.*

WEATHER AND CROPS IN FRANCE, ITALY, AND ALGERIA.

PARIS, July 19th, 1854.

WE have not, to this day, entered upon the summer. I have lighted a fire every morning. Heavy rains occur within every twenty-four hours. A scientific journal attributes the "atmospheric perturbations" to the influence of the new comet discovered on the 4th ult. It predicts a spell of intense heat after the extreme humidity. The tremendous hurricane experienced in the capital and environs, and several of the middle departments, on the 30th ult., is accounted for in the same way. This visitation was attended with phenomena so diversified and curious, that it will be the subject of a formal report to the Academy of Sciences, which cannot fail to attract the attention of your meteorologists.

During last week the stock market was dull; the purport of the Czar's answer to the summons of Austria and Prussia was uncertain; the continued wet weather might injure the harvests; the large reinforcements about to be dispatched to the Baltic and Black Seas, argued

stupendous enterprises; speculators preferred inaction to manifold risk.

The latest special reports concerning the grain harvests from Tuscany, the Papal dominions, Sicily, Sardinia, Piedmont, nearly all the peninsular indeed, represent them as abundant. It is calculated that the three provinces of Algeria yield this season two millions of *hectolitres* of the cereals. The hectolitre is somewhat more than seven bushels. Egypt is likewise uncommonly fruitful. According to the agricultural reports of this day, the French harvest will be more than average; prices of flour and grain have begun to decline every where. Wines are on the rise, as sad accounts come from the vineyards of the middle and southern departments. Little sensation is excited, as yet, by the war; until some great blows be struck, the public mind will remain seemingly indifferent.—*Corr. of Journal of Commerce.*

AGRICULTURE IN JAPAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *New-York Observer*, thus writes from on board the United States frigate Powhattan, while at anchor in the Bay of Yedo, on the 31st of last March. The agriculture of Japan must be as instructive to us western nations, in many respects, as that of China.

The region of country near this anchorage is exceedingly fertile, and the black rich soil produces two crops annually; the wheat and barley are now almost ready to flower in some places. The rice fields are draining, and will soon be ready to receive the shoots, for here all the rice is transported. Wheat and barley are drilled and not sown broadcast, and the vigorous grain shows the care bestowed on it. During the time we have been in this Bay the climate has been very pleasant, a good medium between too hot and too cold; snow resting on Mount Fusi and other high mountains, but never on the lowlands. This peak is considered about 14,000 feet high, and lies nearly due west of our ships, raising its symmetrical cone far above every other point. The country is undulating in this vicinity, a succession of ravines, plateaux, valleys, and ridges, affording room for forest-lands as well as grain. Terraces are common, some of which have cost great labor to dig them down. Oak, chestnut, maple, pines, furs, and other trees not recognized in their winter nakedness, are common; but the abundance of the *Camellia Japonica*, growing 40 and 50 feet high, and now lately covered with flowers, is the admiration of all. The Japanese furnished a large supply of them for the dinner-tables the other day. The white *Japonica* is not so common, only one or two trees having been met. The *Pyrus Japonica* is also common, and peaches are now in full flower. I have seen two specimens of pine trees, the tops of which were forced down and trained over a framework, leaving the trunk like the handle of an umbrella underneath this canopy of 30 feet width. The time spent on one was 20, on the other 30 years. A pine grafted on a fir was also shown me; and if this small village exhibits these horticultural curiosities, larger cities doubtless furnish greater rarities. Many of the pines and other trees covering the hills are planted, and we have met farmers putting out saplings on steep hills, which otherwise we should never have suspected were not natural growth. This shows the great cost of fuel and the care taken to keep up a supply.

OHIO IMPORTATION OF CATTLE.

THE Society of Shakers at Lebanon, Ohio, have recently imported a valuable collection of Short-horn cattle, comprising six young bulls from eight months to two years old, and ten cows and heifers. They are from the extensive herd of James Douglas, Esq., of Athelstaneford, East Lothian, Scotland, and cost from forty to

two hundred guineas each. The whole cost, including the expense of getting them out, was about \$85,000. This is the third large importation into Ohio this season.

Correspondence of the American Agriculturist.

SIDNEY CENTER, Del. Co., N. Y., July 24, 1854.

* * * * WE have suffered much in this section from a severe drought. No rain except slight showers has fallen since the 25th May last, until last Saturday, when we had a heavy shower.

The grass crop got a good start in the spring, and there is a fair yield of hay, but the pastures are badly dried up. Oats cannot be half an average crop. Corn is now growing fast, and will probably be heavy. Rye is generally harvested and came in well. There is scarcely any wheat raised in this section.

S. L. WATTLES.

NEAR GENEVA, N. Y., July 24, 1854.

Our severe drouth still continues, our corn is suffering severely and pastures are entirely dried up. Barley very short, I think not half a crop; oats not much better, unless on the best of land. If rain does not come immediately I don't know what we shall do with our stock. Wheat harvest is finished, or nearly so, and got in in fine order, so far without a shower; in fact we have only had two showers here since 20th of May. You may guess we are in a deplorable condition.

JOHN JOHNSTON.

THE GRAPE CROP.—The season has not been the most favorable for our vineyards. During the last week we have visited some vineyards and made diligent inquiry concerning all, with a view to ascertain the prospects of the coming crop.

Among the vineyards on the hills and slopes in Storrs township, the grapes are fine, and promise rather more than an average crop.

In the neighborhood of Carthage, the Catawbas are badly mildewed. The Isabellas are not seriously injured, though there is still time for them to be spoiled.

There are not many vines in the northern part of Columbia township, but the grapes there are looking well. Mr. Ben. Kittredge, who has a farm near Plainville, has the best vineyard in that neighborhood; he will get nearly an average crop. At Plainville, Judge Cross has nearly two acres of thrifty vines, from which he will get an average crop. The vineyards of Messrs. Collins and Bramble also look well.

Mr. Rintz, whose vineyard is near the river road, will have but a light crop this season. Last year Mr. Rintz made five thousand gallons of wine from five acres of ground, an unprecedented crop.

One of the largest and best worked vineyards near this city, is that of Messrs. Corneau, the celebrated manufacturers of Still and Sparkling Catawba wines. Messrs. Corneau will gather an average crop this season. They make a large quantity of wine, annually, of their own vintage.

On the whole, we believe that the grape crop of 1854 will be something less than an average crop.—*Cin. Com. of July 20,*

UTAH COTTON.—We have been presented by Elder Blair, of Salt Lake city with a small sample of cotton, grown in Utah Territory. The staple is short, but the fibre is fine; and the color resembles that of the celebrated Sea Island variety. Upon the whole, it has more of the appearance of fine Merino wool than cotton. It is, we are informed, of the variety that is grown, to some extent, in portions of the Canadas; the seed having been carried from that region to Utah, where it is said to grow finely.—*Texas paper.*

No Agricultural Patents issued last week.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

THE AMERICAN POMOLOGICAL CONVENTION.

A BIENNIAL meeting of this body is to take place in Boston, on the 18th day of September next.* To those of our readers, if any, who are not familiar with the objects of this organization, it may be sufficient to say, that it is for the purpose of promoting and improving the Fruit Culture in the country, in all that appertains to its welfare in the introduction of new and valuable varieties, the examination of their qualities, the best mode of propagation, their diseases, and remedies; in short, whatever tends to promote and disseminate the cultivation of the fruits of our soils in their highest perfection and greatest extent, is embraced within the scope of the doings of this Society.

This organization is truly a useful one. It has been in existence, in one shape or another, for nearly six years; and every meeting that it has held has shown the necessity of further action to accomplish its objects. We cannot say that we approve of *all* its previous action, although the most of it has been beneficial. Warmly interested as we feel ourselves in the subject of its labors, and hoping to be benefitted by its future proceedings, we would divest them of all the extraneous matter which individual ambition, or the desire of temporary distinction, would throw into them. Some things of this sort we have discovered heretofore, but with no unworthy intentions apparent, rather the result of amiable personal vanity than otherwise, and quite excusable under circumstances demanding less of prompt action within the limited time usually allotted to meetings of the kind.

There is usually a great deal of professional talent, and sound experience among the gentlemen who attend these meetings; and the inexperienced, who go to learn, are men of mind and discrimination, readily appropriating whatever is worth their attention. But, in order to make these meetings as profitable as they should be, a decided reform in the *manner* is necessary. In those which we have previously attended, a mass of useful knowledge has been revealed, and a portion of this knowledge has been recorded; but from its imperfect manner, and the entire want of systematic arrangement of the various subjects of action, the results have been meager and unsatisfactory. This, probably, was to have been expected in the early proceedings of the Society, but there can be no

apology for things of the kind hereafter; and with the best wishes for its future usefulness, we may be permitted to make a suggestion or two for the benefit of those concerned.

In the first place, we take it, that the President, Mr. WILDER, of Boston, will see that the rooms for meeting will be ready at the *hour* of the *day* appointed; that proper committees, or persons, will be at hand to receive members, record their names, and to those requiring it, give due information as to their personal accommodation while attending its deliberations. The specimens of fruit brought in should be immediately deposited in proper place, unpacked, and prepared for examination. The meeting should be promptly called to order, and organized forthwith, if a sufficient number of persons are on the spot to organize; letting the laggard remain in private capacity, so far as officers and committees, of which they are not present to form a part in their organizations, are concerned. If an opening address is required, let it be to the *subject* alone, and not consume over ten minutes of time; every thing that any body cares about can be said within that time. Let all personal laudation, past, present, or to come, be omitted, the Society's proceedings having quite enough of that already on their records. If a great, or useful man connected with the Society, or its welfare, dies, let it be duly noticed, a resolution of respect passed and recorded, but leave the apotheosis for other times and occasions. Let a plan of proceedings be drawn up, embracing all that is necessary for action, so far as may be; let it be determined on, and then adhered to it without deviation. Let every subject, whether it be a new fruit or an old one, a disease or a mode of cultivation, be thoroughly discussed, and permit no man to hold the floor over *five* minutes on any one question. Under such a rule the speeches will more usually be shortened to three minutes than over. All men who love the sound of their own voices in preference to others, will thus learn that long prosy talks from *any body* are *not* welcome.

Reports—and they should invariably be in writing—if very long, should not be read in session, but be referred to a standing committee, with directions to examine them and report their *substance* to the Convention; that deliberation and action may be had upon them, if necessary; and if merely for record, with power to strike out *irrelevant* matter, and print as little useless reading as possible—types, paper, and ink are costly, while the *gist* of the matter is all that any body wants in such proceedings.

Every one who introduces a fruit on recommendation, or otherwise, or says any thing about it, should first state *where* it grew—the predominating qualities of its soil, climate, elevation above tide water, treatment, and such other particulars (all on paper, to be handed to the secretaries for record,) as may affect in any way the character of the fruit; as without such, no deliberate judgment can be given to determine whether it is worth general cultivation, or a trial even. Without these attendant particulars, no just conclusions of the value of the fruit in different localities and soils can be made, as we all know that most fruits are more or less local in their excellence and value. The records of former Fruit Conventions are lamentably deficient in all these requisites.

But we have said quite enough—perhaps too

much for those having a great deal to learn on a subject, in which what little experience we already have, daily teaches us that we are mere neophytes. It is a consciousness of our comparative ignorance, that stimulates us to wish for the most *direct* manner to discover more *true* knowledge. The Society of which we speak, can do much to extend the required knowledge—more than any other organization we know. It embodies the intelligent, the zealous pomologists of the land; and with their labors rightly directed, they could do a vast deal in advancing our people in one of the most delightful occupations of rural life; and confer, through its pursuit, untold blessings, if not upon ourselves, at least upon those who are, in the common course of nature, to follow us.

VILLA OF MR. J. S. GREEN. COLD GRAPERIES, &c.

A FEW hours were spent in a very agreeable manner last week, at the handsome country-seat of Mr. GREEN, near New-Brighton, Staten Island. The mansion is surrounded by two or three acres of lawn in excellent condition. This is on made ground, evenly graded, and the whole is tastefully arranged with groups and belts of evergreens, forest trees, and well-selected shrubbery.

The carriage-drives and walks are planned artistically without sacrificing convenience. Beds of geraniums, petunias, verbenas, and many other constantly blooming plants, are interspersed on the lawn in every direction. We will not particularize the trees and shrubs which adorn this place, though we must name among the latter, fine specimens of the *Euonymus Japonica*, which proves hardy in that location. The green-houses had dismissed to the lawn a large portion of their tenants, yet we found remaining several plants worthy of a visit to Staten Island; for instance the *Hoya Imperialis* in full bloom, exhibiting large, rich flowers.

A good specimen of the *Cactus Grandiflora* had just passed through a season of brilliant display; on one evening it opened three flowers, and on another *eight*! This far exceeds any report that has come under our observation.

We next passed into the garden, where order and success appeared uniformly to prevail; and nothing seemed to be neglected. Vegetables and small fruits, and that too of the most select varieties, abound.

One of the hot-houses, 78 feet long, was filled with Black Hamburg, White Muscat of Alexandria, and other exotic grapes, well grown and ripened. For six weeks past they have supplied Mr. GREEN's table, and there was an abundance left to supply it for the same length of time to come, or until those in the cold vinery matured. The vines produced about 250 bunches, weighing from one to three pounds each; and we were surprised to learn, that all these vines were set out one year ago last March, and were only one year old plants when transplanted.

The cold vinery, erected four years ago, is also worthy of particular mention. It has a span roof 74 in length, and contains 20 varieties of the grape, and most of them are doing well. The grapes are about half grown, and the vines at present sustain over 1700 bunches, thus furnishing between one to two tons weight of the most wholesome and delicious fruit. This vinery cost about \$1500. We have seen one that

* The official announcement may be found on page 102 of current volume of the *American Agriculturist*.

cost only \$200, which abundantly supplied a large family, and we know of another erected at a cost not exceeding \$100 that produced nearly the same amount. We are free to confess that one of the first appendages to our home, and the comfort of our family, would be an economical, moderate sized, cold vinery.

We take pleasure in stating that these well-cultivated grounds, green-houses, and graperies, are all under the charge of that experienced gardener and instructive writer, Mr. WILLIAM CHORLTON, whose little work on exotic grapes will fully inform the inquirer of the mode of cultivation by which he insures such success.

For the American Agriculturist.

A NEW HAND AT GARDENING.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I have been an attentive reader of your useful paper the last six weeks, and although it contains very valuable information to those who are "posted up," or "to-the-manor born," I do not find in it exactly what will "fill my case."

You must know, although not a lawyer, I have practised at the bar, not a rum bar, but a bar-handle of a printing press, and by avoiding "squabbling" and keeping "register," I managed to get "sorts;" at last being "lead out" by "power," I had to "turn" for something else. I contrived at last to get, in a fair way, possession of twenty acres of what is considered good land within one mile of Stamford depot, Ct., but it has not been plowed for a number of years, some of it not having been turned up for twelve years, and it is four years since any of it has been. I wish to state, also, that about nine or ten acres of it are meadows, and the rest has a great many cobble stones on, and has been left to run, to take care of itself; scarcely any trees, except about 120 I had planted last fall as an orchard, plenty of stone fences, and the major part stands high. Manure very scarce, and hard to be got. No dwelling house, but there is a good sized barn with cellar. I thus describe because I want some information, as I profess to know more of a "shooting-stick or a sheep's-foot" than I do of a spade or shovel, and there are others of your readers equally ignorant, but are willing to shoulder the "heap" and work their "token," if they knew how to "start" and the best time to do so. Now then, gentlemen, if you would, at your convenience, give a few hints what was best to do, not referring me to books, because they are understood best by those who have begun. I have the "American Farm Book," "Agricultural Chemistry," and "Bridgeman's Works," and still on the lookout for more, but give an account what you would do with so much land, so as to bring it to a profitable state of cultivation for "market garden truck;" how you would divide it, what berries and fruits, vegetables, &c., you would plant, the manures or fertilizers used, the quantity to the acre, the proper utensils, the buildings for housing produce; the dwelling house I will see to. I thought of adopting Fowler's Gravel Wall Octagon, what do you think of it? [We do not approve of it.—Eds.] When to plow, and when to plant, and the method of applying manure, and as I wish to get some return from the land next year, the number of hands I will require, and how to arrange with them, whether by the year and let them live on the premises by erecting a house for them, or otherwise, as I shall remain in the city for a year or more, visiting the place frequently; also the probable outlay and returns, whether to keep a horse first off or pay cartage, advice about poultry, or pigs, or both. I am asking more questions you will say than I ought, but pray excuse. You perceive ere this, that I am greener than the grass on the place, but perhaps with your advice and a pair of willing hands, I may become a gardener.

As it is, or was, a rule of the members of the

"Black art" to lend a helping hand to a brother out of "sorts," especially if he did not need some "quads," I have presumed on your time and knowledge of the subject matter in hand, to seek the information you seem, by professions in your paper, willing to impart, and if next year I should have a "fat take," you may depend on getting a "token."

And I will remain yours much obliged,
A WOULD-BE GARDENER.

New-York, July 19, 1854.

If we were to reply to our humorous correspondent in full, it would require as much "copy" as he and half a dozen "journs" and "the boy" could "set up" in a twelvemonth, and he would be almost as much at a loss then how to proceed as he is now. Suppose we were to ask him to initiate us in the craft of a "compositor," how many pages of manuscript would it require him to cover to teach us the art? And when we had read this, suppose we had never seen types, what kind of a hand should we make with the "composing stick?"

Our periodical is not an A B C Agricultural or Horticultural manual; if it were, our readers generally would soon tire of it. We pre-suppose a certain degree of practical and theoretical knowledge of farming and gardening on the part of our readers, and then gather up whatever is new and improving for their benefit; and this we take to be the great aim of periodicals in general. However, we do from time to time describe in the plainest possible manner the method of cultivating different plants, vegetables, &c., and we intend to write still more for the special benefit of just such new beginners as our friend M. Indeed, we have more than once heard said what we know to be true—that the *Agriculturist* conveys its teachings in the most plain and comprehensive manner, and is the most practical paper in the country.

As our correspondent resides in the city, we shall be happy to have him call and converse with us, as it would be necessary to ask him more questions than he has propounded, before we could fully advise him. It will also be necessary for him to visit a few of the best market gardens in this neighborhood, for the purpose of seeing what they are doing, and what he would more particularly require. It would then be requisite for him to employ one good gardener as the head man of his establishment, while all the rest may be good common laborers.

For the American Agriculturist.

TO DESTROY THE GREEN APHIS ON APPLE TREES.

[THE following article is from an experienced practical nurseryman, and is worthy of consideration.—Eds.]

As I am a reader of your valuable paper, I feel desirous of informing you and your readers of a cheap and effectual mode of destroying this insect that attacks the tender shoots. Its advantage being mostly to nurserymen. I took a common paint keg, and put into it a good handful of soft-soap, and filled it with warm water, which will make a strong suds. I then gathered a large handful of young tender shoots of the Chinese Ailanthus, and bruised them well in the keg of suds. I then passed between the rows of nursery trees, dipping the ends of the the shoots in the solution; there are always plenty of black ants where this insect is, and

these received a like fate, and were perfectly motionless when drawn from the solution. To be sure of its killing them, I examined them again a few hours afterwards, and found them black and lifeless, and no injury done to the trees. This is the first experiment I have tried with the Ailanthus, but I have little doubt that it will destroy and drive away every kind of insect. The smell of this tree drives man far away from its boundaries; then why should it not destroy the tiny insect.

In conclusion, I would say to my brother farmer's sons, read MINNIE MYRTLE'S most interesting narrative in a former number of the *Agriculturist*, and reflect for a few moments, as it contains a true account of the manner by which a young man having the requisites, can divest himself of all honor, houses, lands, a smiling garden of vegetables, fruits, and flowers, and of all the comforts of a social hearth and contented home, and be thrown upon the charity of the world; and all through the instrumentality of humanity's greatest foe, the "Rumseller," with his glistening decanters filled with various colors of alcoholic liquors, calculated to rob you of honor, wealth, and happiness here, and lastly drown the soul in eternal woe.

Rhinebeck, N. Y.

B. SNYDER.

THE LARGEST LETTUCE ON RECORD.—Mr. G. W. SEGER, of Green Springs, Cal., writes to the *California Farmer*, June 13, that he has a head of Lettuce, of the curly head variety, which measures six feet in circumference, (two feet in diameter,) and that it is as closely packed as a drum head cabbage. What next from the golden State?

PEACH CROP.—The extensive orchards in the vicinity of Delaware City, owned by Reybolds and Clarkes, containing over 1,000 acres, will this year scarcely supply the families of their owners with fruit enough for their own use. There never was such a complete failure in the crop before. It is attributed to the cold weather experienced in the latter part of March. We are happy, however, to state that Mr. Fennimore's orchards, near Appoquinimink, never gave promise of a more abundant yield. He has about 150 acres in peach trees, and the value of this year's fruit is estimated from ten to fifteen thousand dollars. It is singular that this difference should exist in orchards about ten miles apart, and apparently under the same condition of exposure, &c.—*Wilmington (Del.) Statesman*.

SECOND CROP OF STRAWBERRIES.—Professor Page exhibited on Tuesday, at the Patent office, some fine specimens of a second crop of strawberries, produced according to Mr. Peabody's method of continuous waterings. The variety was the favorite strawberry known as the *Alice Maud*. This is a complete verification of Mr. Peabody's discovery, concerning which so much has been published, of making strawberries constant bearers by constant waterings.—*National Intelligencer*.

A young lady having asked a surgeon why woman was made from the rib of man in preference to any other bone, he gave the following gallant answer:

"She was not taken from the head lest she would rule over him; not from his feet, lest he should trample upon her; but she was taken from his side that she might be his equal; from under his arm, that he might protect her; from near his heart, that he might cherish and love her."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, July 26, 1854.

OUR PAPER.—Our readers will find the usual amount of interesting and instructive matter in this week's paper. On the first page is some information in reference to the New-Rochelle Blackberry; and also how a small plot of ground may be profitably appropriated to a variety of fruits and vegetables. On the second page is an article, that may be of use to those in danger of being taken in by New-York lot and land speculators. This is followed by a variety of useful articles, on the age and treatment of horses, a beautiful poem by PARK BENJAMIN, preparing seed wheat, the game fowl, and several items of agricultural intelligence. In the Horticultural Department are several articles interesting to others, as well as to Horticulturists. On this and the following pages, we direct attention to Prices of Wheat and Corn, Writing for the *Agriculturist*, Editorial Correspondence, Market Reports, &c.

Our XIII. Volume commences after *five* numbers more, and we have bright prospects of a large addition to our present number of readers. We also have confidence to believe that all our present readers are so well satisfied and pleased with our paper, that they will *each* make some effort to extend its circulation among their neighbors. We wish also to form a previous acquaintance with *others* who will assist in spreading a knowledge of the paper, and we therefore make the following

PROPOSITION:

During the next two weeks, every person sending in a subscription to begin with the next volume, shall receive the remaining numbers of this volume FREE—to be directed either to themselves, or to any friend whose address they may give.

For terms, see last page, and notice that in a year there are two complete volumes, each having 416 large pages with a full index.

PRICES OF WHEAT AND CORN.

At the office of the Van Rensselaer manor, at Albany, for a long time past there have been large amounts of rents payable in wheat, or a cash equivalent. Hunt's Merchant's Magazine gives the price of wheat at this office, on each first of January, during the past sixty-two years; and as both parties have been interested in the price, we suppose this is one of the most reliable records in this country. We find from this record, that the price of wheat has been \$1 per bushel in each of the following years, viz., 1794, 1809, 1820, 1825, 1827, 1830, 1834, 1835, 1841, and 1852.—At \$2 per bushel in 1796, 1805, and 1844.—Over \$2 in 1813, 1817, and 1837, being \$2 25 in each of these years.—At \$1 75 to \$1 87½ in 1801, 1811, 1814, 1816, 1818, 1819, 1829, 1839, 1843, and 1854.—At \$1 50 to \$1 62½ in 1797, 1800, 1802, 1810, 1836, and 1838.—At \$1 25 to \$1 48½ in 1795, 1798, 1804, 1806, 1807, 1823, 1824, 1831, 1832, 1833, 1842, and 1848.—At \$1 12½ to \$1 18½ in 1799, 1803, 1808, 1822, 1840, 1846, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1853.—At 75c. in 1798.—At 77c. in 1821.—At 87½c. in 1826.—At 93½c. in 1845.

From this it will be seen that during the whole period, the average price has been \$1 39½ per bushel; that it has been less than \$1 but four times, and over \$2 only three times.

During the last twenty years the price averaged \$1 36½; and during the last ten years the average price has been only \$1 20.

There is an anxious inquiry on the part of the farmers now, to ascertain what will be the probable price of wheat and Indian corn, after the harvest of the country is fully completed. There are so many contingencies to be taken into consideration in naming future prices, it is impossible for the best informed and most sagacious, to give any thing more definite on this point than a shrewd guess. Some assert that Red and Mixed wheat will come down in this market, in the course of the ensuing winter, from 105 to 125 cents per bushel, while the finer kinds of White wheat, will not range above 130 to 135 cents. Corn they think may not average over 65 to 70 cents per bushel. Others again are so sanguine as to believe, that Red and Mixed wheat will not be less than 165 to 185 cents, and the best White Genesee, 190 to 200 cents, and Indian corn, 73 to 78 cents per bushel. Our opinion is, that both wheat, corn, and nearly every other kind of grain and produce, are higher at this present moment than they can possibly be again after harvest, for at least one year to come; and that those who desire to sell at all, should do so at the *best prices they can obtain as soon as their grain and vegetables are ready for market*; and these they will do well to *push into market with all possible dispatch*.

We gave it as our carefully and deliberately considered opinion last week, at page 312 of the *American Agriculturist*, that the crop of wheat in the United States and Canada, is more than an average—in fact, much the largest ever grown on this continent. With the exception of France—and it may yet be the same with that country before harvest is over—the Wheat crop throughout Europe, in Egypt, in Algeria, and other countries bordering on the Mediterranean, will be very large, and the prices must consequently come down rapidly there—in fact they had already fallen considerably by our last advices from Europe.

The Baltic Sea will be kept open undoubtedly by the superior naval forces of France and Great Britain, so that wheat will be exported from the German graneries as usual.

The only thing now that can have an effect upon keeping up prices is the war in Europe, and the difficulty of exporting Wheat from Odessa. Hitherto when in want, Great Britain and France have drawn largely from that port; but whether any nation will be permitted to do so the coming season, will depend entirely upon the views of the belligerent parties. We think, however, with the great abundance elsewhere, that the exports or non-exports from Odessa this year, will make very little difference with the price of wheat and Indian corn in this country; and that this consideration should have little weight with our farmers in the disposition of their produce.

As appearances vary, we shall make it a point to keep the growers of wheat and other products particularly advised on all these matters; in the mean while we desire to be furnished with such reliable information, as may have a

bearing on this at all times interesting topic to the farmer.

A WORD ABOUT WRITING FOR THE AGRICULTURIST.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER PLEASE READ.

We are very glad to receive letters from our subscribers on all subjects connected with farming. We like to have these letters as well written as may be, for it lightens one of the most laborious parts of an editor's life, viz., that of correcting and preparing a poorly-written manuscript for the printer. But we well know that working men have little practice in writing, and we do not expect they will send finished communications. We prefer they would not attempt this, for should they, the labor would be more than they would be willing to undertake frequently, and they would not write as often as would be for their own advantage, as well as that of their fellow-farmers.

We shall be far from making public any imperfections found in any letter. We have not the least inclination to make sport of or ridicule any correspondence because it lacks grammatical style or rhetorical beauty. We like to have farmers sit down and scribble upon paper, just how they do this and how they do that—write it down just as they talk it to a neighbor. How often farmers get together and talk over their method of plowing and sowing, of raising and feeding stock, &c., and how much is learned by these conversations. Now it is quite easy to put these conversations down upon paper, and when printed, thousands read them and are benefited. No man can go upon another's farm and spend an hour or two without getting some new idea, or having some profitable train of thought set in motion. So, no one will read one of these plain, homespun descriptions of another's practice without being benefited. We refer our readers to our "Farm Notes" with which we wish we could fill two or three pages in every number, and we would do so could we get away from the office labors. Now we have scarcely a reader who could not send us a few notes of what he is doing profitably, and what his neighbors are doing. We said doing *profitably*, but it is just as important to know also what methods prove unprofitable. A good chart is one that points out rocks and quicksands to be avoided by others.

Now we propose to all our readers to help us make up a large chapter of "farm notes" every week. It is easier to do this than you imagine. You have each something that you could *tell* a neighbor, and it is quite as easy to write it down and thus tell us, and we can tell a host of others. When you talk, you are subject to be criticised or laughed at, but what you write is between ourselves. Do not try to fix up a letter, for ten chances to one, it will not be as good as if you made no such attempt, but told a plain simple story in as few words as possible.

We do not care for magniloquent descriptions of the beauties of farming, splendid scenery, &c., &c. Give us the matters of fact, and these in the plainest and most easily understood style. When you have any thing to tell, begin at the subject at once, and stop when done. A flourish to begin with about "your excellent paper," and the reasons for writing, &c., and a long closing up is entirely unnecessary, and worse than useless.

We would like to have hundreds of farmers tell us just how *they* are *now* preparing their ground for fall crops, and how *they* prepare their seed, and so of a multitude of other operations all through the year. If farmers will coöperate with us in this, we shall be able to make the *American Agriculturist* just what we want it, and just what every farmer wants it, a plain, practical, common-sense paper, whose pages shall abound in useful knowledge.

We will add one thought more while on this subject. The best articles are those which describe all particulars; for example, a poor article on raising celery would state in general terms, "Sow the seed early, in a box, at the end of six weeks transplant them in a trench partly filled with manure, cover them over with a board and gradually haul soil in around them." A good article would give the particulars, as, just how large to make the box, and what kind of earth to put into it, when, and how thickly and deeply to sow the seed, and how to prepare it, and what kind is best, how and when to water, just when and how to transplant, how deep and wide to dig a trench, and in what direction it should run, what kind of manure to put into the bottom, and how much of it, and how much soil should be put in, how thickly and in what manner to set out the plants, how the boards should be put on to shut out the sun's rays, and how long these should remain, how the plants are to be watered, and just how fast the earth should be drawn in around them, when the plants may be used, and how they should be taken up. Let us have these particulars stated in such articles, and thousands would read them with profit, and not feel as a man expressed himself a few days since. Said he, "I have all the agricultural books and papers published in the country, and yet I cannot find a single full description of the method of cultivating a vegetable which is common, but which I have never grown. All who have written on the subject know these particulars, and take it for granted that every one else knows them too, while these are just the things we most want to learn."

A GREAT BABY SHOW.

WHAT CONSTITUTES THE PRETTIEST BABY?

THE Stark county (Ohio) Agricultural Society are offering premiums for the finest specimen of Young Americans. Here is the list:

For prettiest baby, \$5 and diploma to mother; for 2d prettiest baby, \$3 and diploma to mother; for 3d prettiest baby, \$2 and diploma to mother; for largest and heaviest child, under twelve months old—age to be considered, \$5 and diploma to mother; for 2d largest and heaviest child, under twelve months old—age to be considered, \$3 and diploma to mother; for 3d largest and heaviest child, under twelve months old—age to be considered, \$2 and diploma to mother. The above is not a fair list; all the rewards go to the mother—no encouragement to fathers.

Before this exhibition comes off, the above Society ought to define what constitutes the "prettiest baby," otherwise exhibitors will be altogether in the dark as to what they are to show for; whether fat, or lean, or fair condition; black, blue, or grey eyes; black, brown, flaxen, red, or auburn hair; pale or rosy cheeks; small or large feet and hands; long or short in

the neck and body; thick or thin through the chest; round or square shoulders, &c., &c.

All the above matters should be laid down in a "Scale of Points," on the same principle as established by the New-York State Agricultural Society in judging of improved stock at their annual exhibitions. It would be well also to have this "Scale of Points" accompanied by a "model baby," chiseled in marble for the form, and with a painted ditto for color, &c.; then the committee would have some basis on which to found their judgments, and we might look forward to some improvement in the breed of the *genus homo*, quite as sanguinely as we do now for that of the lower grades of animals; and heaven knows that there is need enough of that in this wicked world, degenerate as it is morally and mentally as well as physically.

If a satisfactory "Scale of Points" and "models" could be adopted by the Agricultural Societies in these matters, the conducting Editors of this journal might be tempted to make an entry for premiums, as each has been blessed the past month with what they consider a pair of "models" of the first order.

[EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

FARMING AT ST. MARY'S FALLS.

SAULT ST. MARIE, Mich., July 11, 1854.

THE agricultural developments of this country are not very extensive. The various missions, long since established here, the United States grounds belonging to Fort Brady, and those of the American Fur Company on the south side of St. Mary's, and the English Fur and Military establishments on the north, afford the principal specimens of farming here. The land lying on the river is generally low, wet, and cold; but a little distance from the banks, ridges of maple are to be found, which yield the finest crops.

Sugar Island, lying a little distance below the Sault, on the American shore—so named from the abundance of hard maple that covers it—abounds in these fertile ridges. We met a very intelligent Canadian, who with his brothers, has taken up some 2000 acres on this island. He says the climate and soil are far preferable to that of the neighborhood of Montreal, whence he emigrated some years since. There is more snow falls here, but the weather is uniform and not as cold as in the corresponding latitudes nearer the Atlantic. This holds true with the entire region of Lake Superior; and the cold of winter gradually diminishes as we advance westward, till we reach the Pacific, where severe frost is seldom seen as far north as 46°. My Canadian informant assures me that he can always ripen the early yellow Indian corn, and that it yields an abundant crop, and now stands two feet high. We saw much in north-eastern Ohio ten days since, which cannot at this time exceed that. Potatoes are raised in great abundance and of the finest quality. Rot has never affected them. He raised 1200 bushels last year on less than six acres, which brought 75 to 100 cents per bushel. His earliest planted are ready for digging by 25th July. He left an acre undug last fall, and this spring found them in the finest condition for the table. Spring wheat he has grown successfully, but owing to a want of mills for flouring, the cultivation is not extended. He has no doubt of the entire success of winter wheat. Oats, beans, peas, and garden vegetables, afford sure and

abundant crops. Wild fruits of various kinds abound. One of his neighbors made over 40,000 lbs. of raspberry jam last season, the fruit of which abounds from last of July to middle of September, and is brought in large quantities by the Indians for sale. We saw them a day or two previous, winnowing their wild gooseberries, on the ramparts of the old English fort, which occupies the highest point of Mackinac, while the younglings of this itinerant flock had large baskets of the native strawberries.

We looked over the little land under cultivation about the Sault, and observed wherever the occupants were not too lazy to work the soil, the crops looked promising, although here it is not as good as at a farther distance from the river. All vegetation looked remarkable healthy, though backward; and a crop of grass belonging to the fort, already fit for the scythe, would yield not less than two tons per acre. This, however, we were informed was well manured. The foregoing is not a bad indication of what may be realized in latitude 46° 44', by a body of intelligent farmers, when the country becomes settled as it must eventually be.

The peculiar products of this region for the present, however, are to be found already grown above ground, or deeply buried beneath it, or floating through the waters. The pineries are abundant and valuable; the mines of iron and copper are no where exceeded in richness or extent; and the quantities of white fish and trout that may be harvested in the adjacent waters for profitable export, is almost illimitable.

We believe more wealth is destined to be realized from the rich mines of iron that lie near the eastern shore of Lake Superior, than from those of copper, however extensive and profitable these may eventually prove. It is said to be the most malleable hitherto wrought in this country. The ore lies in mounds or hills, and is easily excavated from their sides with picks. It yields some 70 per cent. of pure metal which is drawn into bars at the first heat, without ever assuming the form of pig. Large quantities of the ore are already taken eastward for rendering into bars. The masses of copper are quite a wonder in their way. We saw a schooner discharging a load of it, in immense masses of pure metal—each piece was registered and marked as distinctly as a penny. The beds are so massive that it is really an expensive matter to sever them. From \$10 to \$18 per superficial foot is given for cutting them out. We had the curiosity to look at some of the weights and found them reaching nearly two tons.

The canal is going forward vigorously. It is but about three-fourths of a mile long, 200 feet wide, and the locks are to be 300 feet in length, sufficient to pass the largest craft ever likely to be set afloat on these western waters. It is expected to be completed in the whole of next season, at a cost of about \$750,000; for which the company who have undertaken it, receive the right to enter an equal number of acres of government lands. As the agents have already taken up large bodies of mineral land and valuable pineries, it is thought they cannot but realize a very large profit from this enterprise.

As to the climate of this region, people's ideas vary according to their previous experiences. One of the out-door employees at the mines tells us, he always wore five flannel shirts during the

winter, that snow lay very regularly about five feet deep, and that the Lake was frozen as far as it was explored. A German writing to his friends, said they had six months cold, and six months winter. My Canadian friend characterized it as five months snow and seven months summer; while another at Mackinac told me some years since, they had eight months winter and four months of very cold weather.

We have seen abundance of hoar frost on the deck of our steamboat while ascending the St. Mary's early in August. Vegetation, however, makes the most of the warm weather when it comes, and every thing springs into existence with preternatural activity. It is scarcely necessary to add that no healthier climate than all this northern region is to be found on the face of the globe.

SOMETHING ABOUT SCHOOLS.

WE know a man, who last summer hired four colts pastured on a farm some five miles distant. At least once in two weeks he got into a waggon, and drove over to see how his juvenile horses fared. He made minute inquiries of the keeper as to their health, their daily watering &c., he himself examined the condition of the pasture; and when a dry season came on, he made special arrangements to have a daily allowance of meal, and he was careful to know that this was regularly supplied.

This same man had four children attending a district school kept in a small building erected at the cross roads. Around this building on three sides is a space of land six feet wide, the fourth side is on a line with the street. There is not an out-house, or shade tree, in sight of the building. Of the interior of the school-house, we need not speak. The single room is like too many others, with all its apparatus arranged upon the most approved plan for producing curved spines, compressed lungs, ill health &c.

We wish to state one fact only. The owner of those colts, the father of those children, has never been into that school-house to inquire after the comfort, health, or mental food, daily dealt out to his offspring. The latter part of the summer we chanced to ask "who teaches your school," and his reply was, "he did not know, he believed her name was Parker, but he had no time to look after school matters."

We need add no more. We will, however, insert here an extract from an impromptu speech of Dr Tuthill, one of the prominent editors of the *N. Y. Daily Times*, whose racy and spirited articles add so much to the life and interest of that sheet. The speech was called out on the occasion of laying the corner-stone of a new school building, in district No. 4, of this city. During his speech the Doctor alluded to the subject remarked upon above.

He invoked parents that they shape the clay in their hands while it is yet plastic; that they mould the habits of their children while they so readily take on any form. He urged that they supervise, personally, the school affairs of their little ones; that they visit the schools; keep an eye on their certificates; be careful to insure daily punctuality; show them by their frequent inquiries that they are interested in their success; know that every lesson is learned, before sending them "with shining face" to school. But fathers are busy in their shops and offices; mothers are intent upon their shopping

and house-keeping. Neither have any time to bestow the attention that is desired. "No time?" he asked. As wisely may the sailor, who is tarring old rigging to occupy himself, or slushing the mast to keep out of mischief, say he has no time to shorten sail when the storm is already muttering behind the cloud, and the barometer has made its dumb show of a "snorter" ahead. As wisely the hunter, who sits picking his flint or running bullets for the next hunt, plead that he cannot spare time to fire when the bounding buck passes but a rod from his resting place. As wisely the miner who has sweat for months in the mines, plead no time to stop his work of preparation and pocket the nugget that glistens at his feet. The time to guide successfully the youth not taken now, never returns again. A day's opportunity lost now is projected in years of sorrow and unavailing regrets upon the future.

He urged teachers to walk up and down these valleys, while the soil is not yet hardened into rock, that when after generations look upon their footprints and see the results so noble and so great, they will suspect that there were giants in those days. He said that, in a mixed assembly of adults and children, he felt that he addressed two generations—one, the living, executive generation of men, who are passing their meridian, and must soon lay down their tools and retire; the other, a body of representatives from Posterity. Every child looked to him like a man not quite developed,—so wrapped around as to be concealed in his full proportions, but, for all that, just as truly the men and women of 1870 and '80. It was no small privilege to drop into their ears the seeds of thought that must ripen into opinions. It was whispering in 1854 the material for the leaders in the newspapers of 1884; it was lobbying to-day for the passage of bills in Congress thirty years hence.

We are surrounded to-day, said he, with the mothers who will guide the rulers and shape the laws of this City in 1900. These miniature men, now crowding to get nearer, [and at the pitcher of ice-water,] are the politicians and the people of the early future. They will prove our wills, administer on our estates, dig our graves, prescribe for our fatal ailments, preach our funeral sermons, build our ships, own our stocks, enjoy our labors, or suffer the penalties of our crimes. Treat, them carefully, then, and never neglect their minutest interests.

He urged the children to make the most of their chance. With the finest house in the City, and as devoted a body of Trustees, Commissioners and Inspectors as any, with teachers long tried and repeatedly proved, with parents ever caring for them, if they were not good scholars, and of consequence worthy citizens, they deserved to be "marked down" at least, and punished "according to the regulations." The vacation was just at hand. Next week they would be rollicking in harvest fields, tramping in the country woods, wandering along beaches, and swimming in bays, rivers, sounds, &c. Their parents generally took it for granted they were utterly devoid of any care then for the "old school." But he believed they all thought often of it in their wildest sports, and secretly resolved to be better scholars, more punctual, more obedient than ever, when they returned. He hoped so, and to show how much

he thought of them, he purposed to sit down and keep them not another moment on his account broiling in the sun.

Boys' Corner.

THE SQUIRREL:

OR THE HONEST BOY.

LITTLE Edward always spoke the truth. I don't know that he ever in his life told a lie. Nor would he act a lie. In the school where he went, it was a rule that there should be no whispering among the scholars during school hours, without leave from the teacher. Every one who broke the rule had a bad mark. Edward's father had promised him a little wheelbarrow at the end of the school-term, if he had none.

The school-house stood in a beautiful place, near a fine grove, where the birds sang and built their nests, and the lively little squirrels leaped and played. There was a rail fence behind the school-house, not far from the window where Edward sat. One day a bold and merry little red squirrel came running fast along the fence, and, seating itself on the topmost rail, seemed to be looking into the school-house. It so happened that just then Edward raised his eyes from his book. He forgot himself and the teacher's rule about whispering: "See, see that squirrel!" he exclaimed to John, the boy next to him.

"He wants to come to school," said John, beginning to laugh.

"Oh, I forgot; we must not talk," said Edward.

The squirrel with a bound came down from its high seat towards the window.

"He's coming to school, sure enough," said John; "we'll have him in our class, won't we?"

The teacher heard him, and asked if he was not breaking a rule.

"I wasn't talking much," replied John, bending his head low to his book and studying very fast with his lips.

"Still you were talking, and I must give you a bad mark," said the teacher.

Edward thought of the wheelbarrow, but like a manly, honest boy he spoke out, "I am sorry, sir; but I whispered without leave, too."

"I did not see you," said the teacher.

"I talked first; perhaps John wouldn't have talked if it had not been for me. I forgot the rule a minute."

"You must have a bad mark, too, then," said the teacher; "but you are an honest boy to own the truth and suffer disgrace, rather than sit still and act a lie. You did wrong to disobey, but I am very glad you were honorable enough to confess it, and dutiful enough to be sorry for it."

Edward had never had a bad mark before, and felt the shame of it very much. He also thought he had lost the wheelbarrow, with which he had planned so many fine plays of drawing little loads of boards, pedlar's wares, and garden produce. He felt as if he should cry, but he held back his tears and studied away as well as he could with a heavy heart.

One morning after this, when Edward was the first one at school, he was surprised to see the teacher's inkstand upset, the ink spilt over the table and dripping upon the floor. When the teacher came, and asked who did the mischief, no one at first answered; but on further inquiry, several said at once, "It was so when I came, and there was nobody here but Edward."

"Did you do it, Edward?" said the teacher.

"No sir."

"Somebody must have done it. All was right when I unlocked the school house door, and went for a walk. Who was the first at school this morning?"

"Edward, Edward," was the answer.

Edward joined with the others. "There was

no one hero when I came, but the ink was spilt then."

"It is very strange," said the teacher, "but I believe you; I know you are an honest boy, for you confessed the whispering when no one accused you. We will wait, and I am sure the guilty one will be found out."

The children looked round, wondering who the guilty one was, and thinking how badly he must feel. "I know it wasn't Edward," they said to each other; "for he tells when he does wrong though nobody knows it. He wouldn't keep still the other day to save his mark, and a beautiful wheelbarrow too, his father was going to give him. Ain't he a good boy?"

"Who could have spilt the ink?" So they talked till school began, but found out nothing. School was not over, however, before there was a giggling among the little ones nearest the table, and some of them pressed their hands tightly over their mouths to keep it in.

"Children," said the teacher in a tone of reproof, "what is the matter?"

Instead of a drawer there was but a shelf in the table, and on the front edge of this sat a cunning little squirrel peeping forth to see if he might safely venture from his hiding-place. At sight of the teacher he drew back into his corner and was caught by him.

"Here children," he said, as he drew him out, "here is the ink spiller, a little rogue of a squirrel; his feet are dabbed with ink now; I thought we should find out the rogue who did the mischief. I felt certain it was not Edward. Here Edward," he added, turning to him, "he has cleared you, and you may have him."

As Edward took him he saw that he was the very one that he and John had seen looking in at the window. He put him in his dinner basket till the noon recess, and then fed him and let him go, to run and frolic with his fellows as he pleased. The squirrel did not forget his good fare, and all the summer frisked and played about the school-house. The children were careful not to alarm him, and he became almost tame. They called him "Squirrel Ned," and sometimes "Squire Ned," and many a time he made them think of the boy who would not act a lie, and whose word could be believed when every thing seemed to be against it.—*American Messenger*.

LET THE GUN ALONE.

MR. MERIAM, of Brooklyn, made a list of the number of persons killed and wounded within two years, while engaged in gunning or hunting harmless wild animals and little birds. *One hundred and five persons were killed, besides thirty-two who were wounded*—far outnumbering the deaths by lightning, recorded by him during the same time.

"I would thus," he says, "sound a note of warning to those who indulge in this cruel sport, *that death is on their track*. The cry of the wounded robin reaches the ear of the Most High, and he heeds their cry. The patriarch Noah commissioned a bird to explore a drowned world; and when the dove was sent forth, it returned bearing a green olive-branch. What an emblem was this. The ravens were sent by God to feed the prophet Elijah, and not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice."

There is a solemn rebuke in facts like these. Let the young men and boys stop and think before they go out into the beautiful fields and for mere sport consent to become the murderers of the harmless, defenceless, innocent, and happy creatures which God has made to inhabit them. They have a right to live as well as you. There is room enough, and food enough, and home enough for you and them. They are the creatures of God, and the cruelty that wantonly destroys them is offensive to him.—*Child's Paper*.

THE *Louisville Democrat* says it is reported that one of the Hardin county jury, which acquitted Matt. Ward, was recently bitten by a snake, and that the snake died.

Scrap-Book.

ON THE NAMING OF CHILDREN.

THERE is certainly "a refinement in names," and parents would do well to consider this matter with a little more attention than they appear to do generally. Never give a child a name that he will probably dislike when he comes to years of maturity. There are some names that always seem to carry with them the joy and freshness of youth, though they may grace alike the silvery locks of declining years. For instance, Ellen and Leonora. What is prettier than Ellen? Why, the very mention of the name calls up ideas of beauty and refinement. Leonora sparkles upon the sea of fancy like a gem upon the bosom of the ocean. There are others again, as Mary and Sarah, which, though very common, possess an inherent beauty that will ever cause them to occupy a prominent position in the catalogue of fanciful names. Sarah conveys the idea of sprightly intelligence and gracefulness combined. Mary is at once simple and elegant. We can associate none but the most delicate and refined sentiments with such names as these. Some people seem to have a dislike for what they call "romantic names." Now, I can see no objection to an Eva or a Florence, or any other of the same class, whether it be found in the pages of romance, or in the more practical circles of every day life. Think of a Joshua or a Jeremiah, a Sampson or a Obadiah—very good names, no doubt, for the "olden times" in which they were used; but quite too ancient for this "age of improvement." Perhaps some hesitating mother may be aided in her choice by such a list as the following, of female names:—Agnace, Arabel, Arethusa, Anslie, Amelie, Aletheia, Angerona, Amarinthia, Almira, Araminta, Belladonna, Brunetta, Claudia, Dorethula, Eglantine, Egeria, Eve, Ettie, Ermine, Ellen, Evelina, Elvira, Fredonia, Florida, Frederika, Gertrude, Genieve, Garcia, Hildigrade, Hermance, Katharine, Lola, Lelia, Lucilla, Lesbia, Langartha, Lucinda, Mahala, Miranda, Marjaronc, Meta, Malvina, Melissa, Narcissa, Priscilla, Petrea, Paulina, Penelope, Rose, Roslin, Regina, Rossie, and Tallulah.

Names of Males.—Albert, Alpheus, Alfred, Arnoldus, Antonio, Arthus, Adolphus, Alphonso, Alexis, Alric, Alonzo, Atheling, Bertram, Bertrand, Carro, Clarence, Claudius, Clovinc, Edgar, Eldred, Edred, Edwin, Edmund, Frederic, Henrick, Henrico, Herbert, Horace, Herman, Helon, Jesse, Lucius, Leonard, Lancelot, Maurice, Oscar, Orlando, Oswald, Osborn, Percy, Ronald, Randolphus, Roderic, Theodore, Theodric, Theodosius, Victor, Wilfred, and Warwick.

To this list the Editor adds Phamenoth, Ionthee, Hypoletta, Ayna, Plectrude, Iova, Benigna, Poppea, Ismadil, Tranquilla, Morna, Maud, and Taschline.—*Home Journal*.

CONVERSATION.

A CELEBRATED writer and observer has remarked, that "a woman to maintain her influence, must either look well or talk well." The good looks do not always depend on herself, but to talk well certainly does. There should be a much larger proportion of time spent by school girls in writing and talking,—in learning to express their own thoughts and those they acquire.

If a woman's object is to gain admiration merely, there is no way she can be so sure of doing so, as by an intelligent and animated conversation. There is no way that brilliant talents and solid acquirements may be exhibited to more advantage, and most surely there is no way in which good seed may be sown in the heart to spring up and bear fruit a hundred and a thousand fold as by "a word in season," which is "like apples of gold in pictures of silver."

Let every lady before going to a tea-party or sewing society or social gathering, decide upon one or more interesting subjects which she will endeavor to introduce to those whom it may become her duty to entertain, and obtain all the information she can concerning them. If she select one about which there may be differences of opinion, let her revolve in her mind all the thousand and ten thousand *pros* and *cons* which may possibly spring up in the minds of others, and thus become familiar with the process of arguing, and learn to argue fairly. But the theme must not only be well conned; she must study quite assiduously to talk about it in the right way, lest she should seem dictatorial and pedantic—as if she were reciting a book. If every lady should go thus prepared, what an amount of small talk and gossip it would banish from social circles, and how many in a little time would become intelligent, and take pleasure in mental cultivation, who now make very little use of their acquirements.

I have seen the experiment tried in schools, and very successfully, of devoting two or three hours each week to *conversational cultivation*, (if I may coin an expression;) and if no other benefit accrued, it impressed upon the minds of young ladies the importance of training their tongues to usefulness, and inspiring them with ambition to redeem their sex from the accusations now so universal, of insipidity and frivolity.

Something of the same kind might be instituted in families. Mothers, and fathers too, might thus prepare their daughters to be "burning and shining lights," in a sphere which is eminently theirs.—*Independent*.

SNOW ARCH.—One of the greatest curiosities ever witnessed at the White Mountains is now to be seen at "Tuckerman's Ravine," about three miles from the Glen House. It consists of an arch of pure snow, spanning the brook that tumbles over the rocks from the summits of the mountains. The ravine is the receptacle of all the snow that blows from the top of Mount Washington, and there can be no doubt that during the winter it accumulates to the depth of several hundred feet. As the brook begins to run in the spring, it wears its way through under the snow, which gradually melts away at the approach of summer, making the cavity larger and larger.

On the 16th of July, this ravine was visited by D. O. Macomber, Esq., in company with Mr. J. H. Spaulding, of the Summit House, and Mr. Cavis, the engineer of the White Mountain Carriage Road, by whom the arch was measured. It was found to be 180 feet long, 84 wide, and 40 feet high, on the inside; and 266 feet long and 40 feet wide on the outside. The snow forming the arch is 20 feet thick.

The gentlemen above named walked through the arch, in the bed of the brook, and ate their dinner at the foot of the cataract, which falls a thousand feet down the sides of the mountains.

The arch is on the south east side of the mountain, and is exposed to the sun's rays during most of the day. Last year it remained until August 16th, when a warm rain of several days' continuance melted it away. It is possible that this year it may last through the season.—*Portland State of Maine*.

A REMARKABLE VILLAGE.—A paragraph appeared lately in the *Ladies' Journal*, stating, as a remarkable fact, that all the shops in Fort Augustus were kept by young, unmarried females, all fresh, fair, and twenty. We beg to offer, as a still more remarkable fact—and probably the cause, not the effect, of the prior fact—that not only is this so, but that the provost, the minister, the schoolmaster, the doctor, the inspector, the lock-keeper, the exciseman, the baker, the flesher, the shoemaker, the tailor, the carpenter, the piper, and the fiddler of this very remarkable village, are, all of them, singular to say, living in single blessedness!—*Inverness Advertiser*.

COMPARATIVE AREAS.—Illinois would make forty such States as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New-England. Ohio exceeds either Ireland, Scotland, Portugal, and equals Scotland, Belgium and Switzerland, together. Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois are larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

So says an exchange; we have not made the estimate. If the statements are not correct, we shall expect to be corrected by some of the boys.

A GAME AT SEE-SAW.—Foreigners, trying to acquire a knowledge of the English language, may receive aid from the following "see-saw."

"Brudder Pete, did you see him saw de log afore you saw him saw it?"

"De unintellectual stupendity of some niggers is perfectly incredulous: why, ef I seed him saw it afore I saw him see it, it's a consequential ensurance dat he saw he sawed it afore he seed it; but he couldn't help seein' he sawed it, for ef he saw de sawen afore he saw de seein' ob de sawen, consequinchilly he must saw it afore he seed it, which is absurdly ridiculous—darefore I did seed him see it afore I saw him saw it.—quoddy rat demond standum.

PUNCTUALITY.—Few things tend more to alienate friendship than a want of punctuality in our engagements. We have known the breach of a promise to dine or sup, break up more than one intimacy. A disappointment of this kind rankles in the mind; it cuts up our pleasure; it makes us think our society not worth having; it lessens our self-esteem, and destroys our confidence in others; and having leisure on our hands (by being thus left alone) and sufficient provocation withal, we employ it in ripping up the faults of the acquaintance who has played us this slippery trick, and in forming resolutions to pick up a quarrel with him the very first opportunity we can find.—*Vicesimus Knox.*

THE BRIGHT SIDE OF CHOLERA.—Even Cholera has its bright side, for it has taught us to purify the water which we drink; to ventilate the rooms in which we live; to erect the dwellings of our laboring population with some regard to sanitary laws; to build them well, and to drain them effectually; to see they are not overcrowded with human beings, and that they do not become unhealthy for want of space in which to conduct necessary domestic operations. Science may lament the weakness of curative medicine; but she rejoices in the knowledge that preventive measures do exist, and that the investigation of the cholera, so far from having been altogether unattended with satisfactory results, has led us to the knowledge of many things before mysterious or unknown.—*Household Medicine and Surgery.*

CROPS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, July 13, 1854.

THE rain is incessant, unrelenting. I may safely say that I do not remember such a season. In the last ten weeks there have not been seven days without rain. For six weeks it fell constantly, but naturally enough. Since then, however, the weather has been nominally fair, and the rain comes in the form of showers. These, however, are frequent—from four to eight a day—and are very heavy. The ground was soaked, long since, beyond its capacity. A fortnight ago it was said on all hands that the crops had borne all the moisture that it was possible to bear, that heat and sunshine were now indispensable, and that any further water would be destructive. From that time to this, there has been but one day without rain, but

in the night of that day there was a drenching shower. The state of things has now become actually critical.

I have spent a morning in reading the journals of the departments in all parts of France, and have come to the conclusion that the wheat crop has really suffered, and that the yield will be an inferior one. Even were the great staple unharmed, the resources of the country would be diminished, for the reason that in France the whole produce of the earth for a year is so nicely calculated, that every eatable thing it yields is an important item in the total. The failure of the chestnut crop is a calamity in the chestnut district—which it would not be were the wheat crop over abundant, as it it always ought to be. Beans are an essential element of food, in many quarters, and they come under the heading of *Cereales*, a comprehensive word, for which the best translation is "Breadstuffs." This fact alone shows the importance of the bean in estimates of supply. This year the bean crop is considerably under the average. The same may be said of many other vegetables, and even of certain sorts of fruits that are dried and preserved for Winter use. Such a state of things never ought to exist in any country. A variety is an excellent thing; beans, chestnuts, vegetables, fruits, though in highest degree worthy of cultivation, never ought to be reckoned in the food tables of the year, nor be relied on in case the staples fail.

France very rarely exports; it is only in seasons when all the favorable circumstances possible concur, that she has any thing to spare. Four years out of seven she has enough—barely enough. The slightest misfortune of wind or weather is sufficient to damage the beans or the vines, and then there is a deficiency at once, of food or of drink. Now and then, once in seven years, there is a drought, as last year, and from time to time a deluge, as at the present moment.

I cannot reject the belief that, this year as last, there will be an insufficient harvest; especially when I see that black cloud rising over Mount Valerien in the south, preparing to douse, for the fiftieth time, the water-soaked fields. At any rate we shall soon know the actual state of the case. The reaping has not yet begun in the north of France, though it is about time. The grass is cut in many quarters, but fully a third of it never became hay, and a portion of that which did, has not been housed or stacked. Rain rarely injures grass, but it is death to hay.—*Corr. of N. Y. Times.*

To the above lugubrious prospect of the French Wheat crop, we desire to add, that a much larger breadth of land was sown this season than ever before in France, and if a few dry days follow the date of the *Times'* letter, the crop will be very large this season, and an overflowing abundance follow.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	"	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-18
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Clinton,	Wilmington,	" 12-13
Delaware,	Delaware,	" 13-14
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Geauga, (Free),	Claridon,	" 27-29
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Summit,	Akron,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nashua,	Sept. 26-27
Cumberland, N. J.,	Bridgeton,	" 15
Rockingham, N. H.,	Exeter,	" 13-14
Grafton, N. H.,	Lyme,	" 21-22
Cheshire, N. H.,	Keene,	" 26-27
Merrimack, N. H.,	Fisherville,	" 27-28
York, Pa.,	"	" 20-22
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	" 26-29
Monmouth, N. J.,	Freehold,	" 21
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
North Arrostook, Me.,	Presque Ile,	" 4-5

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the

first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute good *poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single poetic sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced about 50 cts. per bbl. the past week, notwithstanding the advances of a continued fall in prices in Europe. This advance in our market is owing entirely to the small quantity on hand in this port, and the home demand. As new wheat presses on the market, prices must fall, and we have advised all grain holders, in another column of this paper, to sell now as rapidly as possible; for they are not likely to see much advance on present rates soon, and they may witness a considerable depression before the year closes. We consider the present a very favorable time to sell Wheat, Corn, and all other kinds of grain. Corn has advanced slightly. Pork, Lard, and Tallow have improved. Beef remains stationary. In other products no change.

Cotton same as per our last. Rice, Sugar, and Tobacco are more in demand with a slight advance.

Money is a little easier, though Stocks continue to fall. Real Estate is now considered the best security by many money lenders.

The Weather has been quite hot the past week, with occasional showers. In many other parts of the country there is great complaint of drouth. The corn is suffering some for want of rain, and many pastures are so scorched as to afford little nutriment to cattle. Those who took our advice, and sowed corn early for soil-cattle, will find it come in good play now.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Monday, July 31, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Owing to the illness of two of our Reporters, we did not make the usual Saturday report. Monday is usually a slim day. Prices do not vary greatly from our last report. We quote

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, White, \$2 bbl.; Mercers, \$2 25; Onions, \$3 bbl.; Watermelons, \$1 hundred; \$10 @12; Beets, \$1 hundred bunches, \$3; Turnips, \$4; Carrots, \$3; Tomatoes, 62½¢ c. basket; Green Corn, \$1 hundred ears, \$0c. @ \$1; String Beans, 50¢ bushel; Peas, \$1; Cucumbers, 50¢ @ 75¢ bbl.; Cabbage, \$6 hundred; Squashes, 37½¢ basket; Mush Melons, \$1 bbl.; \$2;

FRUITS.—Pears, 50¢ @ \$1 basket; Peaches, \$1 50 @ \$2 50; Blackberries, \$4 bushel; Huckleberries, \$3; Apples, Jersey, \$3 bbl.; Currants and Cherries, 6¢ 7c. lb.

Eggs, 18¢ @ 20¢ doz.; (Ohio,) 16½¢ @ 17¢; Butter, State, 18¢ @ 20¢; Ohio, 14¢ @ 8¢.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, July 31, 1852.

THERE is—to use the language of a drover—"only a wholesome supply of cattle" in market to-day, and consequently but few will be left over. The prices are a little lower than last week, owing partly to the larger number, and partly to the inferior quality of the animals offered. We saw some very good droves, but none extra; while much the larger portion were decidedly "rough." Mr. J. H. STRATHERS had a very good drove of 95 beeves, from Illinois, fed by himself. The cost of bringing them from La Porte, Ind., to New-York was \$11 per head. Mr. S. M. BAKER, of Clarksburg, Pickaway Co., Ohio, brought in a drove of three hundred quite good animals. They were scouring badly from drinking salt-water. The majority of sales to-day were, from 9¢ @ 10¢. A few of the best were sold for 10½¢, and the poorer from 8¢ @ 9¢.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices:

Beeves,	8 @ 10 cts., extra, 10½¢ per pound.
Cows and calves,	\$45 @ \$50 Extra, \$60
Veals, live weight,	4½ @ 6¢. per pound.
" gross,	\$1 25 @ \$3 per head.
Sheep,	\$2 @ \$6 50 per head.
Lambs,	\$2 @ \$5 50
Swine, corn fed	4½ @ 5 cts. per pound.
" still fed,	none in market.

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves 8 @ 10½ cts.; cows and calves, \$30 @ 50; Sheep \$3 @ 7; Lambs, \$2 50 @ 5 50; Veal calves, 4½ @ 7 cents.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7 @ 9½¢; cows and calves, \$30 @ \$45; extra, \$60; sheep, \$2 @ \$4½ @ \$7½; lambs, \$1½ @ \$3½ @ \$5½; veal calves, 4½¢ @ 6½¢. live weight.
Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 7c. @ 9½¢; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$60, extra; veal calves, 4c. @ 6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	2,588 2,175
Cows,	24
Sheep and Lambs,	1,091
Swine,	324 100
Veal Calves,	250

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 352 beeves; Hudson River Boats, 211 cattle, and 184 swine; Erie R. R., 1000 Beeves; Harlem Railroad, 77 Beeves, 24 Cows and Calves, 1,091 Sheep; 250 Veal Calves.

New-York State furnished 253 beeves; Ohio, by cars, 231; on foot, 279; Kentucky, 598 by cars, on foot, 177; Illinois, 530.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S. Robinson st.	BROWNING'S. Sixth st.	O'BRIEN'S. Sixth st.
Beeves,	250	281 197
Cows & calves, 100	50	73
Veals,	200	50 50
Sheep,	3,150 }	
Lambs,	3,020 }	5,032

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports lighter sales than usual, and the Lamb market better. The following lots were sold by him.

SHEEP.—30 for \$2 10; 62, \$274 50; 74, \$252 12; 69, \$273 37; 91, \$349 50; 112, \$322 50; 106, \$321 38.

LAMBS.—10 for \$38; 25, \$64 75; 49, \$169 13; 81, \$331 50; 34, \$143.

At the same market Messrs. James Baldwin & Corner report.

SHEEP.—38 sold for \$138 88; 174, \$657; 64, \$315; 40, \$120; 50, \$243; 22, \$93 50. **LAMBS.**—20 for \$77 50; 38, \$126; 116, \$326. Sheep and Lambs together 93 for \$368 25; 111, \$246 75.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's, Hudson River, Bull's Head, Robinson street, for the week ending July 31st, by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
71	\$4 00	8½ cts.
48	3 50	8½
100	3 25	8½
357	3 75	8½
49	3 50	9
42	4 00	9
40	3 87½	9
115	4 50	9½
Lambs.		Price per lb. for Lamb.
71	3 50	12½
18	2 75	11
89 very small,	2 25	11
73 fair,	3 00	12
25	3 50	13
51	3 96	13½
54	3 75	13
103 Light	2 62½	12½

The Market the past week, particularly during the latter part, has been decidedly better than the previous week. The week commenced with a good supply on hand, but as it advanced, the supply decreased, and consequently we have had very good markets the last of the week. I think I sold sheep on Friday for a greater price than I have any time in two months, but we can not expect this to last, as the week closes with a good supply on hand, and a large number on the road to Market. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington Market 5 @ 9½¢. lb. Lamb, 9 @ 13¢., as in quality.

Lambs are scarce and the demand good.

JOHN MORTIMORE.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.				
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	\$100 lbs.	5 75	@ 5 81½	
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....		5 50	@ —	
Beeswax.				
American Yellow.....	\$ lb.	— 29	@ 30	
Bristles.				
American, Gray and White.....		— 40	@ — 45	
Coal.				
Liverpool Orrel.....	\$ chaldron,	—	@ 9 50	
Scotch.....		—	@ — 50	
Sidney.....		7 75	@ 50	
Pictou.....		8 50	@ —	
Anthracite.....	\$ 2,000 lb.	6 —	@ 6 50	
Cotton.				
Ordinary.....	Upland.	8	8	8
Middling.....	Florida.	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair,	Mobile.	10½	10½	11
Fair.....	N.O. & Texas.	11	11½	12½
Cotton Bagging.				
Gunny Cloth.....	\$ yard,	— 12½	@ 13 —	

American Kentucky.....	—	@—
Dundee.....	—	@—
Coffee.		
Java, White.....	14	@—14½
Mocha.....	13½	@—14
Brazil.....	10½	@—12
Maracaibo.....	12	@—12½
St. Domingo..... (cast)	9½	@—10½
Cordage.		
Bale Rope.....	7	@—10
Boit Rope.....	—	@—20
Corks.		
Velvet, Quarts.....	35	@—45
Velvet, Pints.....	20	@—28
Phials.....	4	@—16
Flax.		
Jersey.....	8	@—9
Feathers.		
Live Geese, prime.....	47	@—48
Flour and Meal.		
Sour.....	5 50	@6 75
Superfine No. 2.....	5 50	@7 —
State, common brands.....	6 —	@6 50
State, Straight brand.....	6 50	@6 75
State, favorite brands.....	7 —	@7 25
Western, mixed do.....	6 75	@7 —
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	7 25	@7 50
Michigan, fancy brands.....	7 50	@7 75
Ohio, common to good brands.....	7 25	@7 75
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43½	@9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	7 7 —	@8 —
Ohio, extra brands.....	8 25	@10 25
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	8 25	@10 —
Genesee, fancy brands.....	7 75	@9 —
Genesee, extra brands.....	9 —	@11 —
Canada, (in bond).....	7 —	@7 25
Brandywine.....	8 62½	@8 93½
Georgetown.....	8 62½	@8 93½
Petersburgh City.....	8 62½	@8 93½
Richmond Country.....	8 50	@8 75
Alexandria.....	8 50	@8 75
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 50	@8 75
Rye Flour.....	5 36½	@5 50
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75	@4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 12½	@4 25
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50	@—
Grain.		
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 30	@2 35
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 75	@1 80
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 85	@1 90
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 80	@1 90
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 85	@2 —
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95	@2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 35	@1 65
Rye, Northern.....	1 18	@—
Corn, Unsound.....	—	@—69
Corn, Round Yellow.....	70	@—72
Corn, Round White.....	80	@—81
Corn, Southern White.....	80	@—83
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	73	@—74
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80	@—
Corn, Western Mixed.....	70	@—72
Corn, Western Yellow.....	—	@—
Barley.....	95	@1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	45	@—47
Oats, New Jersey.....	45	@—46
Oats, Western.....	48	@—49
Oats, Penna.....	47	@—49
Oats, Southern.....	42	@—45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75	@2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½	@—
Beans, White.....	1 50	@1 62½
Hair.		
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	23	@—23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21	@—23
Hay, FOR SHIPPING.		
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs.	87½@—90
Hemp.		
Russia, clean.....	285	@—350
Russia, Outshot.....	—	@—
Manilla.....	15½	@—16
Sisal.....	10	@—14½
Sunn.....	5½	@—
Italian.....	290	@—300
Jute.....	120	@—125
American, Dew-rotted.....	220	@—
American, do., Dressed.....	250	@—280
American, Water-rotted.....	—	@—
Hops.		
1853.....	28	@—30
1852.....	18	@—20
Lumber.		
WHOLESALE PRICES.		
Timber, White Pine.....	18	@—22
Timber, Oak.....	25	@—30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35	@—38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine..... (by cargo)	18	@—22
YARD SELLING PRICES.		
Timber, Oak Seantling.....	30	@—40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50	@18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	—	@—35
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20	@—25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50	@40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30	@—35
Boards, North River, Box.....	16	@—17
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16	@—22
Boards, City Worked.....	22	@—24
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25	@—
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25	@—
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26	@—32
Plank, City Worked.....	26	@—30
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18	@—20
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@—24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@3 —

Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	M. 24	@28 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@18 —
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32	@—
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	—	@16 —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	—	@22 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	85	@—
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	52	@—
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40	@—
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	38	@35 —
Heading, White Oak.....	60	@—
Lime.		
Rockland, Common.....	87½	@—
Molasses.		
New-Orleans.....	27	@—
Porto Rico.....	23	@30 —
Cuba Muscovado.....	25	@27 —
Trinidad Cuba.....	25	@27 —
Cardenas, &c.....	23½	@24 7
Nails.		
Cut, 4d@60d.....	4½	@5 —
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	—	@—
Naval Stores.		
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb.	@3 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@5 50
Tar.....	3	@3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75	@—
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Oil Cake.		
Thin Oblong, City.....	—	@—
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	—	@33 —
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Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@3 62½
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Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	@7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	@—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@17 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	@8 —
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Beef, Prime, Mess.....	22 75	@—
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Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	@—
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Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@15 50
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Hams, Pickled.....	8½	@9 —
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@7½ —
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½	@—
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@6½ —
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13 —	@16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9 —	@9½ —
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Butter, Ohio.....	12	@15 —
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16	@19 —
Butter, Canada.....	12	@15 —
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Saltpetre.		
Refined.....	6½	@8 —
Crude, East India.....	7 —	@7½ —
Nitrate Soda.....	5 —	@5½ —
Seeds.		
Clover.....	7	@9 —
Timothy, Mowed.....	14	@17 —
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@20 —
Flax, American, Rough.....	—	@—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@—
Salt.		
Turks Island.....	—	@—48
St. Martin's.....	—	@—
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 10	@1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@1 75
Sugar.		
St. Croix.....	—	@—
New-Orleans.....	4 —	@6½ —
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Porto Rico.....	4½	@6½ —
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do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@—
Manilla.....	5½	@—
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Brazil, Brown.....	5 —	@7 —
Tallow.		
American, Prime.....	11½	@12½ —
Tobacco.		
Virginia.....	—	@—
Kentucky.....	7 —	@10 —
Mason County.....	6 —	@11 —
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St. Domingo.....	12	@18 —
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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 48.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

A VISIT TO HOKANUM.

"A happy rural seat of various view."

THE finest country-seats in the land are little known, even to the traveling public. If a man of fortune starts upon the embellishment of a rural home, it is more than probable that he has gained all his notions of landscape gardening from descriptions of the country-seats of England, rather than from the actual inspection of any one of the country-seats that are beginning to cluster around our cities, and to adorn the banks of our rivers. For the most part, they are a little off from the lines of travel, and are held in the retirement of private life. They are not looked upon as in any sense belonging to the public, so that they are rarely visited, except by family friends, and an occasional stranger, who, in his summer rambles, stumbles upon these rural gems, with as much of surprise, as Adam first looked upon Paradise.

You will not find Hokanum, at least not the scene of our visit, upon any of the maps. Like a multitude of those beautiful and sonorous names of Indian origin, it lives only in the immediate locality, and will never command the attention of geographers. We confess to having spent a year within a dozen miles of the place, without ever hearing the name, or dreaming that Connecticut possessed so tasteful a home within her borders. Hokanum is the country-seat of MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., a gentleman much better known in Wall street, and among brokers, than in the State of his residence, and among horticulturists. It lies within two or three miles of the Sound, in the town of Westport, and the guest who leaves the dust and din of the city at four in the afternoon by the rail cars, finds himself wooing the evening breeze, and admiring the sunset clouds, amid the leafy groves of this rural home. And the ease with which this seclusion is accessible, is one of the charms of these country-seats along the Sound. But for the blue waves, and the whitening sails that you occasionally get glimpses of through the tree tops, and for the shrill whistle of the locomotive, echoing among the hills, you might imagine yourself hundreds of miles remote from the busy haunts of men.

Hokanum, we are told, signifies a swampy place, and was appropriately applied here, for a large tract in the heart of the farm was originally a bushy swamp, miry, and impassible. The spot is not by Nature adapted to ornamental purposes. Thousands of places more attractive could have been found almost anywhere

upon the undulating surface of Connecticut. There is hardly a hill thirty feet high upon the premises, and no mountain in the back-ground, with its bald cliffs and wooded slopes, to give grandeur to the scene. There is no foaming brook, with waterfalls, and no lake, even in miniature, to give variety to the landscape. And yet so admirably has the proprietor wrought up the bald materials which nature gave him, so constantly varied are the effects produced by the grouping of trees, and the winding of walks, that one hardly misses these grand accessories of art. No small part of the pleasure of the amateur visitor is derived from this fact, that every natural object in the grounds has been most skilfully used in bringing out the beauty of the landscape.

THE HOUSE

has three approaches; one from the street near which it stands; one from the north cottage, which winds about over the hills, and through the valleys for more than a mile, skirted with oak, walnut, maple, elm, and evergreen trees in all stages of growth; and the main carriage drive, entering at the lodge nearest the village, which is completely shaded with well-grown forest trees. It stands upon the highest part of the grounds, and, with the adjoining buildings and shrubbery, forms a beautiful group. The house was not put up at one time, after the plan of an architect, but has been enlarged and remodeled from time to time, to suit the taste and convenience of the family. It fits so admirably into its place upon the brow of the hill, and looks out so cheerfully from its surroundings of flowers and trees, that you notice its architecture and color as little as the dress of a tasteful woman.

A broad flight of steps receives you from the carriage and conducts you to a broad airy piazza, running the whole length of the building. The front doors, opening upon this piazza, introduce you to a spacious hall, elaborately finished in oak pannel work, and furnished with oak chairs of grand dimensions, lounges, and other appliances of summer comfort. The drawing-room, parlors, and library, opening upon this hall, are elegant rooms and furnished in excellent taste. The piazza is nearly seventy feet long, and its pillars are covered with the trumpet creeper, and that most elegant of all our creepers, the Wistaria. This is trained along the roof the whole length of the piazza, and when its purple racemes are in full bloom, it must form a gorgeous scene. The steps are fringed with splendid green-house plants, the palm, the pine-apple, rhododendron, cape jessamin, and others; some of them in full bloom and filling the air with their fragrance. On either side of the steps is a beautiful flower bor-

der, filled with a great variety of plants, principally from the green-house. In the center of the oval carriage drive, in front of the house, is a tasteful plat of close-shaven grass, and in the center of the grass-plat is an oval bed of verbenas. At one end of this grass-plat stands a noble elm, its whole trunk entwined with the branches of a gavel rose, and showing splendid clusters, for at least twenty feet from the ground. It was one of the finest exhibitions of roses we ever remember to have seen.

THE LAWN,

as seen from the terrace in front of the house, is the finest rural picture we have ever gazed upon. It embraces several acres, and is regularly shaven every fortnight, and kept as neatly as a parlor carpet. It is completely belted with forest trees, embracing almost every variety found in our climate, and many from other lands. Through this belt of trees, winds a beautiful walk, branching off into all parts of the grounds. The lawn is threaded by a little streamlet, whose course is marked by the deeper green along its margin. It disappears at the lower end, passing under a rustic bridge. Just beyond this bridge is a grove of white pine, which, though set but a few years, are already more than a foot in diameter. In striking contrast with these dark evergreens, is the silvery foliage of the abele. A solitary tulip tree stands near the middle of the lawn, and on either side you see fine copses jutting out from the belt of woods. In one place, through the trunks of tall elms and walnuts, muffled with ivy and creepers, you get a charming view of the green fields beyond. Scattered along these walks, you find tasteful statues made in imitation of stone, which bring back to you the mythology of the Greeks, and people this rural retreat with the divinities of classic days. Here the rock crops out in a rough angular ledge, and the summit is crowned with

A SUMMER HOUSE.

Its frame-work and seats are made of red cedar, and its roof is thatched. Wild vines and honeysuckles are trained about its arched door-ways. There at the foot of the hillock, an old walnut has thrust its gnarled roots into the crevices of the ledge, and its trunk is given up to the companionship of a whole family of creepers. The bitter-sweet, the trumpet, and the Virginia creeper, the native and the English ivy, are running a race for the top of its branches.

THE FLOWER GARDEN

is on the north of the mansion, and is under the supervision of the lady of the house. Its fencing upon two sides, is a beautiful hedge. By the road you have the althea, whose flowers in their season form an attractive sight for the traveler. On the other is a well-trained arbor-

vitæ hedge, so thick as to be impenetrable, almost, to the vision. The ground work of the garden is a beautiful grass-plat, bordered by neatly-kept walks. For once we were delighted to have fallen upon a flower garden, where grass, the most common and beautiful of all green things, was duly appreciated. The flowers were in borders and beds about this little lawn, and so tastefully arranged, that the art was not visible. Here were a great variety of shrubs and flowers. We noticed splendid roses, dahlias, ladies' slippers, lark spurs, stock jillies, and sweet williams, with many other rarer flowers. A belt of shrubbery and evergreen trees separate this part of the garden from the lawn and the grounds about the carriage-house and stables, giving it an air of entire seclusion. If there is a lovelier scene than this flower garden presents at sunrise, when every shrub is loaded with dew drops, and every flower is distilling its balm upon the morning air, we have not had the good fortune to behold it.

THE CONSERVATORY

is attached to the house, and forms its eastern wing. It is a large glazed structure, filled up in the most perfect manner for storing the plants, and for giving them suitable shade, heat, and moisture. Two of the towers of the house were lined upon the inside with large copper cylinders, which receive the rains from the roof, and afford a large supply of water. This location of the green-house is, we think, much preferable to one at a distance from the house. The parlor opens immediately upon it, and the family have access to it in all weathers, and at the season when long walks out of doors are not attractive to the ladies. The building is now nearly emptied of its usual occupants, who are enjoying their summer vacation out in the borders and along the walks.

THE VINERY

is probably the largest in the State, if not in the country. You have access to it by the carriage road as you pass out towards the north cottage, or much nearer, by a shaded foot-path. It is a span building, nearly two hundred feet in length, and is set in the midst of a vine border 60 feet wide, and thoroughly prepared with all the fertilizers the grape requires. The whole establishment is completely fitted with the best materials, and with every thing needed for successful vine culture. It was put up at a cost of about seven thousand dollars. We found here, at his work, Mr. WILLIAMS, the head gardener, and indeed the efficient manager of the whole estate. We were informed by the proprietor, that very great credit is due to this gentleman, for the successful cultivation of both farm and garden. He has charge of all the improvements, and directs all the labor employed upon the place. After an experience of some years with foreign gardeners, which was very unsatisfactory, he made his present engagement with Mr. WILLIAMS, and has had no occasion to regret it. An intelligent Yankee readily adapts himself to any kind of business; and with suitable training, will give much better satisfaction to American employers than the graduates from the Duke of Devonshire's garden, who, however skilful on English soil, have almost every thing to learn anew in our climate. Possibly, some of our rural improvers may profit by Mr. KETCHUM's experience. With no other instruction than Allen's treatise on the grape, Mr. WILLIAMS

showed us one of the finest graperies we ever visited. There were some twenty varieties of vines, now in the second year of their growth. The vines were very luxuriant and perfectly healthy. He had just cut three hundred berries from a single bunch, and still left enough to ripen. Little fruit of course will be allowed to mature this season while the vines are so young, but when they have attained their full strength, this vinery will turn out at least two tons of grapes annually. These, if sold at their market value, would be worth four thousand dollars—a glass house speculation which would not be very breaking.

In front of the border are clusters of small fruit trees, and green house plants, and large parterres of flowers. These presented a gorgeous sight as we saw them last autumn. Here were verbenas, heliotropes, china asters, salvias, ladies' slippers, zinnias, petunias, the hibiscus, &c.; many of them in full bloom. The varieties are so arranged as to give a succession of flowers through the season.

Our notice of the farm, we must reserve for another week.

VENOM OF SERPENTS.

THERE is in the minds of nearly every person a kind of continual dread of poisonous snakes and reptiles. That there are a great variety of these, investigations in the animal kingdom abundantly testify, but the number of persons actually bitten or injured by them is much smaller than is generally supposed. It is wisely arranged by an overruling Providence, that few or none of the poisonous reptiles will make an unprovoked attack upon human beings. A relative, who has resided in Hindoostan, as a missionary, during several years past, tells us that Scorpions (not fatally poisonous) and the Cobra Capello—the most deadly poisonous of all snakes—are very abundant there, so much so, that it is not uncommon to find both of these reptiles in their beds and in other parts of their houses; yet so comparatively harmless are they, that no dread is felt, and he has hardly known of a case of injury received from them.

Dr. Gilman has recently been making a series of investigations upon the habits, &c., of poisonous serpents in the interior of Arkansas, a place which he says "appears to him to be the paradise of reptiles." We give below an account of some of these researches, communicated to the St. Louis Medical and Surgical Journal. It will be found interesting, and the results stated at the close of the article are quite instructive, especially the 5th section, in regard to alcohol. Other accounts verify the statement, that a free use of alcohol, internally and externally, has a very powerful counteracting effect upon the poison of a rattlesnake.

There is much in the history and habits of the reptile tribes, however repulsive they may be in appearance, that is very interesting. During a sojourn of two or three months in the interior of Arkansas, which appears to me to be the paradise of reptiles, I paid some attention to that branch of natural history called ophiology. I found four distinct varieties of rattlesnakes, (*Crotalus*), of which the *Crotalus Horridus* and *Crotalus Kirtlandii*, are by far the most numerous. The former is the largest serpent in North America. The family of moccasins, snakes (*Colluber*) is also quite numerous, there being not less than ten varieties, most of which are quite as venomous as the rattlesnake.

By dissecting great numbers of different species, I learned that the anatomical structure of the poisoning apparatus is similar in all the different varieties of venomous serpents. It consists of a strong frame-work of bone, with its appropriate muscles in the upper part of the head, resembling, and being in fact, a pair of jaws, but externally to the jaws proper, and much stronger. To these is attached, by a ginglymoid articulation, one or more moveable fangs on each side, just at the verge of the mouth, capable of being erected at pleasure. These fangs are very hard, sharp, and crooked, like the claws of a cat, and hooked backward, with a hollow from the base to near the point. I have occasionally seen a thin slit of bone divide this hollow, making two. At their base is found a small sack, containing two or three drops of venom, which resembles thin honey. The sack is so connected with the cavity of the fang during its erection, that a slight upward pressure forces the venom into the fang at its base, and it makes its exit at a small slit or opening near the point, with considerable force; thus it is carried to the bottom of any wound made by the fang. Unless the fangs are erected for battle, they lie concealed in the upper part of the mouth, sunk between the external and internal jaw-bones, somewhat like a penknife blade shut up in its handle, where they are covered by a fold of membrane, which encloses them like a sheath;—this is the *vagina dentis*. There can be no doubt that these fangs are frequently broken off or shed, as the head grows broader, to make room for new ones nearer the verge of the mouth; for, within the *vagina dentis* of a very large *Crotalus horridus*, I found no less than five fangs on each side—in all stages of formation—the smallest in a half pulpy or cartilaginous state, the next something harder, the third still more perfect, and so on to the main, well-set, perfect fang. Each of these teeth had a well-defined cavity, like the main one. Three fangs on each side were frequently found in copper-heads, vipers, and others.

The process of robbing serpents of their venom is easily accomplished by the aid of chloroform, a few drops of which stupifies them. If, while they are under its influence, they are carefully seized by the neck, and the *vagina dentis* held out of the way by an assistant, with a pair of forceps, and the fang be erected and gently pressed upward, the venom will be seen issuing from the fang, dropping from its point. It may then be absorbed by a bit of sponge, or caught in a vial, or on the point of a lancet. After robbing several serpents in this manner, they were found, after two days, to be as highly charged as ever with venom of equal intensity with that first taken.

During the process of robbing several species of serpents, I inoculated several small but vigorous and perfectly healthy vegetables with the point of a lancet, well charged with venom. The next day they were withered and dead, looking as though they had been scathed with lightning. In attempting to preserve a few drops of venom, for future experiments, in a small vital with two or three parts of alcohol, it was found in a short time to have lost its venomous properties. But after mixing the venom with aqua ammonia, or spirits of turpentine, or oil of peppermint, or of cinnamon, or of cloves, or with nitric or sulphuric acid, it still seemed to act with undiminished energy. It is best preserved, however, for future use by trituration with refined sugar or sugar of milk.

A very fine, large cotton-mouth snake, being captured by putting a shoe-string around him, became excessively ferocious, striking at even the crack of a small riding-whip. Finding himself a prisoner, without hope of escape, he turned his deadly weapons on his own body, striking repeatedly his well-charged fangs deeply into his flesh. Notwithstanding this, he was put in a small basket, and carried forward. In one hour after he was found dead, and no amount of irritation could excite the least indication of

life. Four hours after, while removing the skin for preservation, the blood oozed slowly from the vessels in a dissolved state. No violence was done to his snakeship except what he did to himself.

Another moccasin, shot by a pistol about two inches back of the head, and skinned immediately, gave decided evidence of vitality four hours after being flayed, by writhing the body whenever it was irritated by a scalpel.

A large rattlesnake, beheaded instantly with a hoe, would, an hour after, strike any thing that pinched its tail. Of several persons who were testing their firmness of nerve by trying to hold the hand steady while the serpent struck at it, not one could be found whose hand would not recoil in spite of his resolution; and one man, a great bully, by-the-by, was struck on the naked throat with considerable force by the headless trunk of the serpent, and staggered back, fainted and fell, from terror. Mr. Stewart, of Mississippi, tells me he once witnessed a similar scene. An old hunter shot a rattlesnake's head off, and after reloading his gun and standing some time, he stooped to pull off the rattles, and the bloody but headless trunk of the snake struck him in the temple, and he fainted and fell down with terror.

Seven venomous serpents, belonging to five different species, were made to fraternize, and dwell amicably in one den. A beautiful pair of long-bodied speckled snakes, known as king-snakes, found to be fangless, and consequently without venom, were duly installed as members of the family. Some uneasiness was perceivable among the older members, but no attempt was made to destroy the intruders, though they might have been killed instantly. The next morning four of the venomous serpents were found to have been destroyed by the king-snakes, and one was still within their coil, and the two remaining ones would make no effort at self-defence. A large rattlesnake seemed stupid and indifferent to his fate. He could not be made to threaten or give warning even with his rattles. The smallest king-snake was afterward inoculated with the poison of one of the serpents he had destroyed, and died immediately after—thus evincing that they must have exercised some power besides physical force to overcome their fellow-creatures.

In short, the results of a great number of experiments performed with the venom of a great variety of serpents, seem to lead to the following conclusions:

1. That the venom of all serpents acts as a poison in a similar manner.
2. That the venom of some varieties is far more active than that of others.
3. That a variety of the coluber, known as the cotton-mouth, is the most venomous serpent in Arkansas.
4. That the venom of serpents destroys all forms of organized life, vegetable as well as animal.
5. That alcohol, if brought in contact with the venom, is, to a certain extent, an antidote.
6. That serpents do possess the power of fascinating small animals, and that this power is identical with mesmerism.
7. That the blood of small animals, destroyed by the venom of serpents, bears a close resemblance to that of animals destroyed by lightning or hydrocyanic acid; it loses its power of coagulation, and cannot be long kept from putrefaction.

CANARIES.—The Canaries are naturally associated with our earliest school-boy notions, as the original home of the charming little universal household songster, to whom they have given their name, but here called thistle-finch, and having for its companions the blackbird, linnet, and others of the same tuneful and now Saxonized family. The real canary of these islands, however, the *Fringilla Canari* of Linnaeus, and which still abounds here, is not of the saffron or yellow color it attains in Europe; but is, in its wild state, the color of our common

field or grey linnet, the yellow hue being the result of repeated crossings in its artificial state amongst us.—*Hadfield's Brazil, River Plate, and Fulkland Islands.*

THE SWALLOWS.

Who has passed a dozen hours upon the farm with eyes so closed as not to have seen and enjoyed some such pleasant sights as that depicted by Mrs. Child. Speaking of a family of swallows with which she was acquainted, she says:

Two barn swallows, came into our woodshed in the spring-time. Their busy, earnest twittering, led me to suspect they were looking out a building-spot; but as a carpenter's bench was under the window, and very frequently hammering, sawing, and planing were going on, I had little hope that they would choose a location under our roof. To my surprise, however, they soon began to build in a crotch of a beam over the doorway. I was delighted, and spent more time in watching than "penny-wise" people would have approved. It was in fact, a beautiful little drama of domestic love. The mother bird was so busy, and so important; and her mate was so attentive! Never did any newly-married couple take more satisfaction with their first nicely arranged drawer of baby clothes, than they did in fashioning their little woven cradle.

The father bird scarcely ever left the side of the nest. There he was, all day long, twittering in tones that were most obviously the outpourings of love. Sometimes he would bring in a straw, or hair, to be interwoven in the precious little fabric. One day my attention was arrested by a very unusual twittering, and I saw him circling round, with a large downy feather in his bill. He bent over the unfinished nest, and offered it to his mate with the most graceful and loving air imaginable; and when she put up her mouth to take it, he poured forth such a gush of gladsome sound! It seemed as if pride and affection had swelled his heart till it was almost too big for his little bosom.

"When the young became old enough to fly, anybody would have laughed to watch the manoeuvres of the parents! Such a chirping and twittering! Such diving down from the nest, and flying up again; such wheeling round in circles talking to the young ones all the while! Such clinging to the sides of the shed with their sharp claws, to show the timid little fledglings that there was no need of falling! For three days all this was carried on with increasing activity. It was obviously an infant flying school. But all their talking and fussing was of no avail. The little things looked down, then looked up, but, alarmed at the infinity of the space, sunk down into the nest again. At length the parents grew impatient, and summoned their neighbors. As I was picking up chips one day, I found my head encircled by a swarm of swallows. They flew up to the nest, and jabbered away to the young ones; they clung to the wall looking back to tell how the thing was done; they dived, and wheeled, and balanced, and floated, in a manner beautiful to behold. The pupils were evidently much excited. They jumped on the edge of the nest, and twittered, and shook their feathers, and waved their wings, and then hopped back again, saying, "Its pretty sport; but we can't do it." Three times the neighbors came and repeated their graceful lesson. The third time two of the young birds gave a sudden plunge downward, and then fluttered and hopped till they lighted on a small upright log. And oh! such praises as were warbled by the whole troop! The air was filled with their joy! Some were flying around, swift as a ray of light; others were perched on the hoc handle and teeth of the rake; multitudes clung to the wall, after the fashion of their pretty kind, and two were swinging, in most graceful style, on a pendant hoop. Never, while memory lasts, shall I forget the swallow party.

THE model baby-jumper—Papa's knee.

ENGLISH FARMING.

LEAMINGTON, England, July 6, 1854.

THE country through which I have passed since leaving London, has presented a very beautiful appearance, though the uniformity has been greater than a traveler would desire. I have seen only two or three forests, but the trees are much more numerous than in the cleared portions of our own country, that is, in our fields and meadows. The fields, divided from each other by hedges, are generally smaller than in New-England and New-York, and less regular in form. The parallelogram and square do not appear to be favorite figures with the English agriculturists. The trees stand in the hedges, which occupy considerably more land than is desirable. As the hedges run in all directions, the trees standing in them do not appear in rows, but scattered promiscuously over the landscape. They give it a very beautiful appearance; but, at the same time, the shade they cast must interfere with the growth of wheat and other crops.

I have seen as yet, in passing from London to numerous places in the heart of England, only a few fruit trees. It may be that they lie off the line of the railway, and are in the vicinity of the villages; but from what I have seen, I should judge that the English farmers in general pay less attention to fruit than the American. The markets of London, Oxford, Rugby, Coventry, &c., present a fine array of strawberries, cherries, raspberries, but not finer than are seen in the markets of New-York and Philadelphia. Even in the interior, the above-named fruits are much dearer here than in New-York.

The farmers are now busy in cutting and curing their hay, and I have watched their operations with interest. I should here say that the crop is a very light one throughout all the parts of central England, through which I have passed. It is occasioned by the drought. I was told, several times, that the hay crop throughout the central parts—some said throughout all England—will not be more than one-fourth as large as usual. Certainly I have not seen a single meadow which promised more than what would be deemed one-fourth a crop in the valleys of Berkshire, or on the banks of the Hudson. Hay and its cognate crops will be very dear here next fall—a fact which may be interesting to some of your agricultural readers.

The mowers I have seen at work, take it easily, and would not satisfy an energetic Yankee farmer. I should think that two Yankees would do as much as any three Englishmen I have seen at work with the scythe or pitchfork, and I have had personal experience enough in the meadow to have a right to form an opinion.

In most instances, the hay was not suitably cared for. When I was a boy, we never allowed the hay to lie spread over night, if it had made any progress towards drying. The dews were considered almost as injurious as a shower. I presume less dew falls here; still the hay thus left exposed lost much of its color, and would not be considered as "bright" by a Yankee farmer. They have also a slovenly way here of putting the hay in cock. I saw only one field in which it was put up so as to shed rain. I had heard much of English farming; but from what little I have seen, I am disposed to give the precedence to the farmers of New-England. Still, more extended observations may cause me to change my opinion.

No doubt. We have seen much more of English farming than the writer of the above seems to have done, and we can say that it is far neater and more thorough and systematic than any which prevails in New-England, except in a few isolated cases.

I visited one group of haymakers, or rather of sitters in the hayfield. It was near Coventry. I had some difficulty in understanding their language. They had but little to say for themselves, and contrasted, in point of intelli-

gence, very unfavorably with the mowers with whom I used to be familiar in other days. They used sometimes to sit down under the walnut tree, but no longer than their employer sat with them; and when they rose, and made a fresh attack on the tall grass, how rapidly it fell, and how "tight I had to spring to it," to keep up with them in spreading it! You, Mr. Senior Editor, will understand the terms I use, if some of your college-learned readers do not.

One college in vain here for the fields of Indian corn which give so much beauty to the American agricultural landscape. The growing crops are wheat, oats, barley, peas, and beans. Of the last mentioned, the species cultivated is the one I used to hear called the Spanish bean. It is raised for the pigs. I have seen but one field of wheat which a Yankee would call "stout."

The hedges present a less beautiful appearance than I expected. In many places, they seem to be suffering from a blight, and they do not form so effective a fence as I supposed. I have seen very few that I should regard as effective protectors of crops. The English cows must be like the English people. They have been so long accustomed to restrictions, that they never think of doing many things which it is in their power to do.

We have often seen flocks of sheep and herds of cattle driven along the highway in England, on each side of which was high standing wheat, oats, barley, and grass, without a sign of a fence for miles; and yet the flocks and herds marched orderly along without diverging to the right or left to steal a mouthful. They were usually preceded by a dog, and sometimes a shepherd on a donkey, with another or two bringing up the rear, or occasionally passing along the side of the herd or flock, to see that all was in order. They would follow their dog or donkey leader as implicitly as cavalry soldiers their bugleman.

A Yankee cow would walk through or leap over most of the hedges, and not be conscious of having performed any extraordinary feat. Near the railways, and in some other places, there is a considerable amount of post and rail fence.

It strikes me that there is a disproportioned quantity of land devoted to pasturage; but I presume the farmers know what is for their interest. The day is gone by, when men must devote their lands to pasturage or wheat, as the government shall see fit. You know that in France men have in former times, been put to death for raising cattle instead of corn. The age of free trade has come.—*Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.*

The reason of their devoting so much land to pasturage is, that feeding cattle and sheep is a more profitable husbandry than raising grain, &c. Since the establishment of free trade in Great Britain, they can import a large portion of their consumption of wheat and flour cheaper than they can raise it. As for Indian corn, it will scarcely ripen in that cool, humid climate; they consequently must import all they consume.

ONE OF THE HORSES.—*"The Yankee Horse-Swapper in Old Kentucky"* must have been put into the "Drawer" with some ultimate design upon the risibles of the readers of its multifarious contents:

The Kentuckian, ready for a trade, exchanges his "Sorrel" for the pedler's "Old Gray;" but finding the latter indisposed to move a peg after he has secured him, he denounces the Yankee as a swindler, who only laughs at and tantalizes him in return.

Presently the cute peddler mounts his prize, but "Sorrel" is as immovable as the Mammoth Cave. After trying a long time in vain to start the obstinate animal, the Kentuckian consoles him with:

"Stranger, you kin start him, ef you'll only bring some shavin's and kindle a fire under him! That's the way I get him going in the mornings!"

THE SOUTH-DOWN SHEEP SHOW AT BABRAHAM.

It has been well known for some time past that, for this season at any rate, Mr. Jonas Webb would not occupy his usual position as an exhibitor at the meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society. Whatever reason may have led to such a determination, it could scarcely fail to give additional interest to his own gathering, held, as announced, on Thursday last. Beyond the fact that this was the only opportunity for inspecting the picked animals of his famous flock, the visitor had good grounds for assuming that the show might be even better than it yet has been. There could be no reserve for the Great National Exhibition of the kingdom, and thus many rams might come into the letting at Babraham, which under former circumstances, it would not have been politic to put up. Any anticipations of this kind were amply realized. There were never, we believe, so many sheep entered at the Babraham show; and never did those hired average a better price. We have thus an ample guarantee as to the continued excellence of Mr. Webb's sort; and this authority was, perhaps, of a more satisfactory character than it invariably has been. Ranging in some cases to extraordinary biddings, there was still wanting that go-a-head decision to have certain lots on any terms, which made the meeting of last year so especially remarkable. It is true, amongst the company we met at Babraham, on Thursday, America and France had both their representatives; the latter in two gentlemen officially connected with the advancement of agriculture in that country. These, however, unlike some of their predecessors from "foreign parts," were content to take rams, to be had at comparatively moderate sums. It was the home breeder who on this occasion contributed chiefly to the business of the meeting—it was he who gave the long prices—it was such men as the Duke of Richmond, Mr. Lugar, Mr. Hudson, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Rigden, Mr. Turner, and others, who, by their presence and support, afforded us some tangible proof as to the real merit of the Babraham flock.

Fashion, the ready servant of established success, may always do much, as often enough stand answerable for more than can be really justified. This of itself, backed with a good word well applied, may tempt the untutored stranger to the highest flights; but this alone will never become authority. It is when we see "the Down men" returning here, again and again, for fresh blood, that we come to record the Babraham sheep as still the first of his breed—however altered or improved since his introduction to the flat lands of Cambridgeshire one of the most renowned of the Sussex breeders readily admitted, that it was by the aid of Mr. Webb's breed he had only the other day been able to carry off all the prizes at a meeting in his own county.

It is not our purpose here to enlarge on the features of a meeting, the fame of which, as we had last week to remark in announcing it, is already world-wide. On no occasion, certainly, could the foreigner be more welcome, as on none could he see more thoroughly realized the hearty hospitality and cheery comfort of an English home. To the gentry and agriculturists of the county the occasion is something of a general holiday, while many we noticed from distant quarters had scarcely any more "just cause" than a day's pleasure for their attendance.

The following statistics connected with the day's letting may be not without their value for future reference:

Let at the hammer, 75 sheep for 1,801 guineas, thus averaging about £25 4s. 3d. each; an improvement in every way upon former years, to be best gathered from the following table:

	Number Let.	Average Price.
1851,	62	£22 2 6
1852,	69	22 3 1
1853,	71	22 6 3
1854,	75	25 4 3

The 75 sheep "called in" were put up in the order we give them, and fetched the following prices. The number is that they bore in the catalogue:

No.	Guineas.	No.	Guineas.
78 -	16	217 -	25
234 -	102	206 -	21
228 -	30	204 -	28
231 -	45	232 -	40
135 -	20	207 -	29
109 -	25	216 -	21
6 -	50	90 -	9
34 -	41	25 -	14
123 -	50	35 -	51
205 -	31	209 -	16
219 -	22	33 -	15
72 -	34	38 -	16
208 -	23	132 -	24
186 -	20	223 -	20
30 -	41	229 -	44
47 -	20	77 -	12
37 -	26	134 -	9
69 -	14	172 -	15
122 -	71	190 -	12
59 -	28	152 -	11
116 -	41	159 -	13
154 -	15	40 -	21
237 -	25	48 -	18
236 -	25	221 -	32
61 -	16	36 -	20
214 -	11	158 -	13
156 -	18	110 -	30
80 -	21	202 -	9
86 -	17	215 -	22
155 -	9	21 -	11
131 -	11	224 -	15
117 -	80	119 -	39
5 -	6	192 -	11
73 -	20	79 -	11
189 -	12		

The highest-priced sheep was a yearling, one of the six picked of the whole flock. He was the second called in at the reserve price of 50 guineas, but knocked down to Mr. Lugar, of Hengrave, Bury St. Edmund's, for 102 guineas. The highest price last year, and the highest price at which, we believe, a sheep was ever known to let, was 130 guineas, the hirer being an American, Mr. Jonathan Thorne, of New-York.

SURGERY AMONG THE FOWLS.

Dr. S— came to settle at Bloomfield, half a mile north of what is now Piety Hill, or Birmingham, in 1820, and commenced farming and the practice of medicine. A year or two afterwards, a neighbor, as he was then called, a man who lived about eight miles off, with whom the doctor was at variance, called him about the middle of a bitter winter night, to go to his house and mend a broken leg. The Doctor was never backward in obeying a professional call; and was under way in short order. Arriving at the place, he found the patient to be an old gander, who sure enough had a broken leg; so he set out to work, made splints and bandages, put the leg in place, and went home leaving Mr. Gander, as comfortable as could be expected. In due time, the owner of the Gander was presented with a bill of \$10, for surgical services which he refused to pay. Dr. S— sued him before a justice, recovered the amount with costs; the gander appealed, or his owner did for him; the judgment was affirmed with new costs, the gander took another and last appeal to the Supreme Court, where the judgment below was affirmed, with new costs, from which Court an execution issued for \$10 damages, and \$150 costs of suit, which was levied on the farm and finally paid, leaving the world in doubt which was the greatest goose of the two—the gander or his owner.—*Dayton Empire.*

PIGEONS--THE FLYING TUMBLERS.

UNDER this denomination it is my intention to include all the varieties of the most interesting and amusing kind of pigeon with which I am acquainted. The fancy Almond and the high-bred short-faced Tumblers I mentioned briefly in my last, referring those that require a fuller description to Mr. J. M. Eaton's work, where they will find full particulars as to their management, breeding, &c., as also accounts of the trouble and difficulty of rearing "a little wonder;" but such pains will, I fear, be only bestowed by a few enthusiastic fanciers. The varieties of this breed that now come under our notice, are very numerous; their soaring flight and their aerial gymnastics will call forth much admiration, and are, I conceive, well calculated to enlist the sympathies of the student of nature. The Tumbler pigeons are well known in most of the countries of Europe; in France they are called "Voligeurs," or "Culbutants," in Germany, "Burzel," "Umschlagler," or "Tümmler-Tauben;" their name is derived from their throwing a summersault while flying, which they sometimes perform three or four times at a single spring, clapping their wings together over their back, then suddenly bringing them down with force, they throw themselves back on their tails and roll over backwards. Young birds may frequently be seen trying to tumble, throwing themselves back on their tails, but fearing to go over, and some are a long time before they can overcome their fears; this is called "backing." When young birds fly well and back much, without going over, (a great defect,) I have found it useful to pull out the middle of their tail, so that the next time they back they often fall over, and from that learn to tumble well; some tumble too much at a time, and thereby lose their flight, or cause the others to come down to them, which is very objectionable. I have heard of a new sort (at least new to me,) called rollers, because they roll along with the flight, but never having seen them, cannot describe them; perhaps some of the readers of the "*Poultry Chronicle*" may know them, and oblige me by a description. The Tumblers should be kept in a house by themselves, and only let out once a day; the best time is in the morning before the sun is very hot, and when they have had their fly, they should be shut up for the rest of the day, and not allowed to associate with the other pigeons, or they will contract a habit of low flying, which would spoil them; they should be kept in a commodious house, and in constant daily exercise, or they become lazy. Their house should be provided with plenty of food, clean water, and grit; a "salt cat" will be found very useful, made of old mortar, coarse sand, clay, and a little salt; nor should green meat be omitted, such as lettuce, cabbage, &c., and an occasional bath is very beneficial.

They are excellent breeders, and do not require so much attention as most fancy pigeons; keep them clean and in exercise, give them good food and water, and materials to build with, and they will do well. Although their young are small, they are excellent in pies, and are produced in abundance, provided they are not cramped for room.

The Tumbler should have a nice round head, a pearl eye, a short beak, a full chest, and a consequential deportment; they assimilate to the Almond short-faced in properties, but if intended for the flying fancy, must be stouter and of stronger constitutions—in fact, not so high bred. They may be met with of various grades of goodness, like most other fancy articles; their plumage is the most varied of all pigeons; there are whole colors, of black, blue, white, red, yellow, or buff, silver, dun, ash-colored, and kite; also mottles of all these. There are two kinds of mottles, dark and light; the dark have only a few feathers of white about head and shoulders; the light mottles must have the whole of the flight and tail dark, the rest of the body white, interspersed with a few

colored feathers. Then there are the pids; first, the magpie tumbler, black, blue, red or yellow, with white wings, breasts, thighs and vent, evenly marked without one colored feather, the rest of the body being dark without any white. I have also seen reds and yellows with quite white shoulders like shields, and the Germans have a variety with white bodies but dark heads and tails. Baldhead Tumblers are very pretty; their bodies are of various colors, as black, blue, &c., from which they receive their name, as black Baldheads, and so forth; the head must be perfectly white, evenly marked all round, and not "slobbered," from seven to ten flight-feathers must be white in each wing, and the tail, rump, thighs and vent must also be quite white and clear from "foul feathers;" the eyes, too, must be pearl, as a black eye is a great blemish. Bearded Tumblers are also very interesting pigeons; like the foregoing, they are of various colors, and must have clean white flights, tails, rumps, thighs, &c., and pearl eyes; their heads are dark above, the upper mandible is dark, but the lower should be white, or flesh-colored, and under the beak should be a triangular white patch, from which they derive their name. The Blue-Bearded Tumblers are considered the best flyers, but they are not now often seen of accurate markings, more attention being paid to breed them delicate and short-faced, than to maintain a clear beard and clean thighs and rump, a fact I much regret. A small, delicate bird with a tiny beak, looks well in the show-pen, but very few of them are strong enough to take a lofty flight of two or three hours, oft rising above the clouds, and frequently lost to sight; such are the delights of a flying fancier. I am aware that the head and beak fanciers consider that every thing else must give way before these points, and to a certain extent this is quite right; but those gentlemen that admire the short-faced Tumblers will, while they enjoy their fancy, allow others to enjoy theirs, and not exclude, as some seem to wish, the flying birds from all exhibitions; for birds with such short beaks that cannot rear their own young, or so delicate that they must not be trusted out, are certainly not fitted for lofty flights; but good Tumblers are rather scarce, they being either too delicate to fly, or too coarse to be admired—a medium sort is the kind best adapted for good flyers.

The Germans have a large variety of Tumblers, which fly well and tumble very nicely; they are of various colors, either whole colored or dark with white flight and tails, often with a small beard, and their feet are covered with very long white feathers, many of the feathers on the toes measuring four or five inches in length. I kept a flight of them when in Germany, and was agreeably surprised to find them excellent high flyers, and very prolific; but to my great discomfiture, when I had got them almost to perfection in flying, a large hawk made daily descent upon them, and so reduced their numbers that I was obliged to leave off flying them. These rough-footed Tumblers I found very plentiful in and about Coblenz, on the Rhine; in other parts of Germany they have many clean-footed Tumblers of various colors, as magpies, helmets, and beards, but their beards have only a white beard and flight feathers, the rest of the body being dark, of various colors.—B. P. B., in *Poultry Chronicle*.

EXPERIMENT WITH NITRATE OF SODA AND GUANO ON A PEAT BOG.

THE land on which the following experiment was made, was a peat bog reclaimed in 1850, thoroughly drained, and six inches of clay applied over the whole surface; the only crops raised upon it had been oats, turnips, and again oats sown out with grass. In March last I sowed on one portion of the new grass 224 lbs. of nitrate of soda, with 112 lbs. of salt; on another portion 448 lbs. of guano; and on the remainder of the field no manure was applied.

The nitrate gave per imperial acre 6600 lbs. of hay, at \$56 00

Guano gave 5940 lbs., value 50 40
Nothing gave 3080 lbs. 26 13

Independently of the increase of weight of hay from nitrate, I prefer that manure for either new or old grass, as it appears to require little moisture to put it down to the roots of the plants. A strong dew in the course of one night appeared sufficient for that purpose, and in about 36 hours after its application the grass turned to a luxuriant dark green color, whereas the guano requires a good shower of rain to put it down; unless it gets such fall of rain it does little good.

My trial of nitrate on oats and barley last year leads me to prefer guano for these crops. I applied 168 lbs. of nitrate on one portion and 336 lbs. of guano on another, but the oats top-dressed with nitrate kept a blueish sort of color throughout the season, and did not ripen equally, and the ear soft; while those which had guano ripened equally, had a harder, crisper ear, and weighed better. The land upon which that experiment was made had not been previously cropped, and was of a mossy loam with a mixture of clay.—JAMES DYCE NICOL, in *Journal of Royal Agricultural Society*.

THE CURRANT CROP IN ZANTE.

OUR Zante correspondent, under date of June 21, says: "The disease of the currant vine has already made great progress. Many think that it will be more severe this year than in previous years, but I believe that this will not be any worse than the last one. As it is, however, it is bad enough. The misery attending such a state of things is of course on the increase. Our rich land-owners are doing all they can to economize. They deny themselves every comfort, and even what are considered indispensable necessities. They are now selling their equipages as fast as they can get buyers; while the poor people who had, before this calamity, fared as poorly as they well could, have had lately to give up regular meals and feed upon the coarsest materials, whenever and wherever they were to be found. These poor people are now suffering extremely. Our condition, indeed, can scarcely be worse; and yet to a worse state it must come, particularly in the coming winter. What is to become of us I cannot see, unless we turn cannibals and feed upon each other.

A farmer here pretends to have discovered a remedy for this currant disease, and asks the Ionian government to give him \$5,000 in case his discovery proves a remedy. This is, however, very doubtful, to say the least. This pretended discovery consists in dipping each separate bunch of currants in a mixture of clay and cow's dung moistened with water, and so great is the anxiety of the people here, that they have seized even upon such a forlorn hope as this. Thousands have actually set to work in good earnest to give the experiment a fair trial."—*Boston Traveler*.

This currant disease shows the folly—nay, absolute wickedness of people depending upon a single crop for their support. The vine-growers in some parts of Europe, are now suffering nearly as much as the currant-growers, on account of the vine disease. Let them reflect on the horrors of the late Irish famine, in consequence of the peasantry placing their whole dependence on the potato crop. Our southern planters formerly suffered somewhat in purse, though little in body, on account of devoting too much of their attention to one sole crop—cotton. Now, many have learned better, and raise their own corn and make their own bacon, and occasionally produce other things which enter into the consumption of their families.

WHEREVER there is flattery, there is sure to be a fool.

AMERICAN FLOUR ABROAD.

WE are sorry to be obliged to caution our American friends against continuing to send over flour to these kingdoms of inferior quality to that indicated by the brand. We know not where the fault lies, but certain we are that more than the half of what is imported to these kingdoms under the brand of No. 1, superfine, is mere rubbish, and discreditable to the character of the American millers.

Previous to the introduction of "free trade," we recollect that Ohio and Western Canal flour bore a very high character, and justly so; but we have perceived since then a gradual deterioration in the quality, to such an extent latterly as to call loudly for interference. An immense proportion of the flour now lying almost unsaleable in Liverpool is of this description, and the continued loss to our merchants has been so great in consequence, that the result will ultimately be a transference of the flour trade to some of our continental neighbors. French flour decidedly carries off the palm as to quality, and a good harvest or two would place that nation in such a position as to supply us more readily, and on better terms, with a superior article of flour.

We would earnestly urge upon such of our readers as may be interested in this matter, and particularly would we address ourselves to our American readers, the vital necessity for their adopting immediate steps to have either an efficient and faithful class of "inspectors" appointed, or to do away with the branding of the quality of the flour altogether, and let the purchaser judge for himself. Let the miller's name, and a particular initial to be adopted by each miller, be branded on the barrels as a matter of course; and, indeed, we cannot see how the trade can be conducted properly or creditably on any other system.—*Belfast Mercantile Journal*.

GREAT DROVE OF SHEEP.—A drove of sheep numbering 11,000 head, passed through Edwardsville, Illinois, on the 8th inst. They were from the State of Tennessee, and are to be wintered in Missouri, when they will be driven to Salt Lake.

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 25, 1854.

SEED PLANTERS.—Charles A. Wakefield, of Plainfield, Mass.: I do not claim as new in hand seed planters the mere use or arrangement of a seed hopper or box, delivery slide and elastic or opening and closing receiving chamber with ejecting plunger operating therein or through, as such arrangements I am aware have before been used, but in such arrangements the receiving chamber has formed a depositing tube entering the ground with the plunger and served to form the hole or recess in the earth for the reception of the seed.

But I claim so arranging and operating the plunger in connection with the receiving tube or chamber and its delivery slide or the equivalent thereof, that the plunger ejecting the corn deposited in the receiving chamber, is made to imbed the corn from the surface of the earth to its required depth obliquely into the ground, while the receiving tube or chamber resting by a front stop plate on or above the ground is made to open and close clear of all surrounding dirt, and the sides of the said chamber made to act as scrapers above the recess to clear the plunger of adhering soil and cover the seed therewith throughout the entire withdrawal of the plunger substantially as specified, whereby the receiving tube or chamber is prevented clogging with dirt at its opening slides, the width of the opening made in the earth for the reception of the seed is diminished, and the corn covered with more certainty, as set forth.

I further claim the method described of operating the planter by the hand, at the side, in such a manner that the same force or pres-

sure applied to working the plunger up and down gives to the planter, automatically as it were one and the same obliquity of stroke, in a backwardly direction downwards or in a forwardly direction upwards throughout its several operations, both on entering and leaving the ground by means of the obliquely set handle on the rear side of the plunger or other equivalent arrangement of the handle, producing the same action substantially as specified and whereby the planter may be used with greater facility and expedition and the recess formed for planting the corn, be made with certainty of the necessary obliquity, without involving any delay in adjusting the direction or movement of the plunger, to insure the earth on the overhanging side of the said recess falling in to cover the corn, as set forth.

Re-issue.

SEED PLANTERS.—Chas. Randall, of Palmyra, Geo. Patent originally dated Nov. 2, 1852: I claim the revolving cylindrical hopper composed of two hollow buckets or disks, arranged a suitable distance apart, to form a central discharge passage on a horizontal revolving shaft for the purpose of holding and agitating the seed and discharging it in the center of the furrow in a straight line, as described.

CULTIVATOR.—Chas. H. Dana, of West Lebanon, N. H.: I claim constructing each of the two outermost teeth with a horizontal blade, projecting more or less outwardly from its shank and with an upright portion bent up at the extremity of said outwardly projecting blade, the edge of said upright portion being parallel or thereabout, with the longitudinal direction of the cultivator, for the purpose of cutting up the weeds close to the rows of corn or other plants, and at the same time drawing the weeds away from the rows, and also serving to guide the attendant in directing the cultivator, so as not to injure the plants by too near an approach to them, as described.

CULTIVATOR.—Griffith Litchenthaler, of Limestoneville, Pa.: I claim the method described, of attaching the shares to the beams, viz., having metal strips perforated with holes, secured to the under sides of the beams, and sockets formed of two lips made at the upper ends of the shares, and perforated with holes, in which holes and in those in the plates, wooden pins are passed, securing the shares to the beams, as set forth.

PLOWS.—T. F. Chapin, of Walpole, N. H.: I do not claim the employment or use of an adjustable beam, irrespective of the mode of attachment, as shown, for adjustable beams have been previously used.

Neither do I claim the use of the rack and pinion separately, irrespective of its peculiar connection to the beam.

I claim, first, attaching the beam to the mold board by a pivot, for the purpose of allowing the outer end of said beam to be raised or depressed, and thereby give the share a greater tendency to enter the earth and cause the furrows to be of the desired depth.

Second, I claim the means, as described, for operating the beam, viz., the box or socket, having within it a rack and pinion, the rack being connected to the beam by a rod, these parts being constructed and arranged as set forth.

DITCHING PLOW.—John Lyon, of Harrisburgh, Iowa: I claim the arrangement of the several parts, as described, for the purpose of constituting a machine which is capable of cutting any depth of furrow, and of taking up the loose dirt or soil out of said furrow or ditch, as fast as it is formed, and convey and discharge it at right angles to the furrow or ditch, in a continuous stream, for the purpose of forming roads and foundations for fences and for other purposes as described.

MOWING MACHINE.—Alanson Gale, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.: I do not claim the invention of wheels, shafts, or any of the parts of themselves, but only the combination of them for the purpose and in the manner described, so as to lift

the cutter bar clear of the ground by backing the team and bringing it down to its place by drawing forward.

I claim the wheel as described, when so constructed and combined with the frame of a moving machine, as to support the cutter bar clear of the ground when pushed back, and lower it to its place when drawn forward.

DITCHING SPADE.—David Stouder, of New-Burlington, Ind.: I do not claim the bottom and side cutting edges for ditching spades, nor of narrow steel ribs, as a means of handling sticky muck, &c., with less adhesion.

I claim the combination of the obtuse angled bottomed cutter with the side cutters sloping upwards, the light steel ribs, the foot treads on the single or divided handle and the claw hook for deep trenching, as set forth.

HORSE SHOES.—William H. Towers, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the combination of the steel or other elastic springs, having corks formed on their flexible ends, and capable of being removed and attached with facility and dispatch, with the main body of the shoe, as set forth.

CORN-COBB CUTTER.—Isaac Straub, of Cincinnati, Ohio: I claim the combination of a rotating burr provided with a blade or cutting edge on the top, and with a toothed or roughened surface on its perimeter, and a stationary shell also provided with a cutting edge, said cutting edges operating together shear fashion, for slicing off and reducing ears of corn preparatory to their undergoing a further reducing or grinding operation, the whole being combined as set forth.

BUTTER WORKERS.—Ezekiel Gore, of Bennington, Vt.: I claim a machine with an endless revolving sack, having its parts arranged and operating as described, for working, cleaning, and seasoning butter, as set forth.

BUTTER WORKERS.—Elihu Ring, of Macklenburgh, N. Y.: I claim arranging the block to traverse as described, in combination with the spring or its equivalent, to force it forward in the operation of working butter as described.

HEDGE TRIMMER.—Leonard Wood, of Quincy, Ill.: I do not claim the invention of knives revolving on a horizontal shaft, as such have been used in machines for topping cotton.

But I claim, first. The arrangement of cutters affixed on the face of a wheel on an inclined shaft, revolving so as to cut upwards as the carriage is advanced parallel to the side of the hedge, in the manner described.

Second, I claim the gauge in combination with the horizontally revolving knives both being adjustable to the required height for topping the hedge, as described.

Third, I claim lifting the lower branches of the hedge to bring them within range of action of the revolving cutters, by means of the bent bar or its equivalent, thereby obviating the necessity of having the cutter wheel of large diameter and allowing the cutters to be carried so high as to be free from all danger of striking the ground, as set forth.

COTTON GINS.—L. S. Chichester, of Brooklyn, N. Y.: I claim the mode of operation of the vibrating curved surfaces, as described, for forcing seeds out of pods of cotton, as set forth.

I also claim, in combination making the said vibrating curved surfaces with recesses to form what is herein termed the upper gripping edges to act upon the pods near the seeds towards the end of the operation.

I also claim, in combination with the vibrating curved surfaces, the employment of rollers or their equivalents acting intermittently, as described.—*Scientific American*.

ALAS, POOR TRAY!—The *New-Bedford Mercury* says that a few days since, while Mr. Noah Tripp "was engaged in mowing with a patent machine in the north part of the city, a dog who did not appear to like the new invention, ran furiously in front of it, and lost three of his legs for his want of agricultural appreciation."

Horticultural Department.

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES.

MR. ISAAC ROSEVELT, of Pelham, Westchester county, has just sent us a basket of these most luscious and magnificent berries, many of which are over three inches in circumference, and we should say the average is nearly two and a half inches. Those fully ripe are very sweet, and dissolve in the mouth almost like sugar. The seeds are so few and small, that one scarcely tastes them, and there is nothing of that hard core in this variety, which characterize even the best ripened common blackberries.

Mr. ROSEVELT has a fine large nursery, we understand, and we intend to make him a visit soon, and will then give further details respecting these berries and other things.

Mr. R. says the New-Rochelle Blackberry requires a deep, rich, and rather moist soil to grow them in the greatest perfection.

VINE DISEASE.

WE have just had an opportunity of examining two VINE HOUSES which we think throw some light on the subject of the disease which has lately been so prevalent in some parts of England. The Vines in the two houses are of the various sorts, principally, however, Sweet-water and Black Hamburg, and the one some weeks later than the other. Not the slightest trace of disease is visible on any of the vines trained to the roof of the house, except perhaps a slight pallid tint about the young laterals, to which, however, much importance cannot be attached; the leaves on other parts of the trees are quite as they should be, and the grapes themselves without spot or blemish. In one of the houses, however, were about a dozen pots, containing Black Hamburg and Sweetwater Vines, every one of which exhibited leaves covered on the under side with little green pustules. As the whole of the Vines planted in the border were healthy, it became a matter of interest to ascertain the state of the soil and roots in the pots, and on examination they proved to be badly drained; a large portion of the roots, indeed, were dead, in consequence of some former drought; the new roots were unhealthy, and the soil, though not absolutely waterlogged, in an unfavorable condition. What, therefore we have suspected all along, seems to be verified, that in all those cases in which the leaves are deformed with pustules the root is the seat of evil, and that the remedy must be applied there.

The next point was to examine the structure of the excrescences on the leaves, which was impossible in the shrivelled, bruised specimens previously submitted to inspection, and in every case it appeared that they were due to an hypertrophy of the epidermal cells of the under surface, at the expense of the spongy tissue above, by means of which the air is admitted into immediate contact with the walls, and is thus enabled to act upon the fluid which they enclose. The effect, therefore, must be, where the warts are in great abundance, to prevent the proper aëration of the juices, which in consequence, return in an unhealthy condition, and are unable to supply the exigencies of the fruit, which very naturally contracts disease, and ultimately decays. The cells of which the warts are composed contain only a few scattered grains of chlorophyll, and have apparently a very low degree of vitality, so that they soon become brown, and thus cause the spotted appearance which defaces the beauty of the foliage. It is not pretended that the spots upon the berries themselves are at all of the same nature as those upon the leaves, but rather that they are due to natural decay induced by the depraved state of the

juices arising from the disease, which is so evident upon the foliage.

The spot in Geranium is, we doubt not, a case of quiet a similar character, though we have not at present accurately compared the two maladies and the disease so prevalent in pear leaves may belong to the same category, though it is often accompanied by a minute Acarus; for it is possible that the Acarus may simply take up his abode in the pustules and not be chargeable with their first origin. It is not asserted to what particular condition of the roots the evil may be due, whether to the former drought, which caused many of the roots to perish, or to the subsequent ill-drained condition of the soil when charged with water, or to marked alternations of drought and moisture; but now that the probable origin of the evil has been pointed out, it would perhaps not be difficult, where there are sufficient opportunities of making experiments, to acquire some certain information on the subject.—*M. J. B., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

GOOSEBERRY CATERPILLAR AND GREEN-FLIES.

THE extensive Gooseberry and Currant plantations of this neighborhood, (Pershore,) are greatly injured by caterpillars and green-flies. White hellebore proves a valuable remedy for the former, but we can discover none for the latter. I have tried nearly every recommendation made in your back numbers for their destruction, without practical benefit, and I should feel greatly obliged if you could give me any advice for the management of 60 or 70 acres of young bushes now suffering from their attack. A single washing or fumigation might be adopted, if there were any certainty of its being successful; but there seems no hope of this being the case, and repeated applications would be too tedious and expensive in so large a plantation. [Repeated syringing with tobacco-water and clear water, is certainly beneficial.] Taking off the shoots most infested with the fly and throwing them on the ground or burning them, has little effect in retarding their progress now they are strongly established. Would it be effectual if vigorously adopted when they first appear? [Nipping off the young shoots infested is certainly a very serviceable remedy, especially if applied early.] Is the first brood of the season hatched on the trees from eggs deposited on the branches or buds the previous autumn, or do the flies mostly or even occasionally come from a distance? If the former, I would not object to washing the bushes, when leafless, with a composition to destroy the eggs, if any such be known as perfectly effectual; otherwise, I should prefer running the chance of the season. There are no other gardens near me, but of course there are brambles in the hedges, so my position is not perfectly isolated, but nearly so. [We do not think washing the naked branches in the winter would be a sure preventive, the eggs being so minute would, doubtless, for the most part escape the application, even if it were certain that the early broods are not the progeny of flies brought from other wild plants.] When the remainder of my land is planted, and the present trees more grown, any remedial measure will be more difficult and costly than now, and I would cheerfully encounter considerable expense, if future safety could be secured. If the fly comes from a distance, I fear winter washing will have little effect. Can I with advantage encourage the lady-bird or any other insect, or even bird, that will feed upon the aphids, and not injure the fruit? [Encourage the lady-birds and the Syrphidæ as much as possible. It is certain that the inclement weather has not only retarded the appearance of these beneficial insects, but has been eminently favorable to the development of the aphides. The fly-catcher, hedge-sparrow, and even the common sparrow, should also be encouraged.] My bushes have not grown very vigorously, partly owing I suppose to the soil being an impoverished loam or marl, scarcely rich enough

for them, although Apple, Pear, Plum, and Quince trees and Strawberries flourish in it most satisfactorily, and partly from their having had their leaves stripped off last year by the caterpillars. The ground is also exposed to the east. May either of these circumstances account for the fly being stronger on my plantation than on those which are older, more vigorous, and more sheltered? [It is certain, and at the same time remarkable, that cold east winds and exposure to the east, which are so detrimental to most insects, seem especially favorable to the development of aphides. We have a bed of Chrysanthemums at the present time in an exposed situation, sadly infested, while another bed sheltered by walls and trees is quite free from them.] Would the application of soot, guano, or any other portable manure tend to diminish the green-fly? and is it probable the bushes may be free from fly in more favorable seasons, if I do not adopt any of the expensive expedients alluded to; or must I consider it an evil which will increase if not vigorously and immediately encountered? *R. Varden.* [We think, on the whole, that nipping off the young shoots, and the application of liquid manure to force forward the vegetation as much as possible during the present season, will be the most likely means to benefit your trees. The season so far has been most anomalous, and cannot be regarded as affording a precedent for future operations. The trees in question are in general so little subject to the attacks of aphides that we would rather look on the present visitation as an exceptional one, not likely to occur again.—*W., in Gardeners' Chronicle.*

STRAWBERRY CULTURE.—The first year's produce of strawberry plants from runners of the preceding season is generally considered of little account; but, with attention to certain points of treatment, I have reason to believe that it may be made nearly equal to the average produce of the second year. I observed lately in the grounds of a market-gardener a bed of Keens' Seedlings, which he informed me were from runners of last year planted out at the end of summer. They were bearing plentifully, though perhaps not carrying so heavy a crop as a neighboring bed two years old, nor were the plants, of course, so large and stocky. I have myself some plants of another kind, the Roseberry, from runners of last year, which have six and eight fruit stems or trusses; and the aggregate amount of fruits borne on these plants is quite equal to that on any of the plants from which they were made, now two years old. The course I adopted in making these plants was this: In June last year I laid down such runners as I wished to make fresh plants from, removing all others as they were thrown out, whether from the parent plants or from the rooted runners. In September the now rooted plants were detached from the old ones, and removed with a ball of earth to the place where they have since remained. The removal might, I presume, be as advantageously made at a later period—say in October or November—if the ground they are intended to be placed in should happen to be occupied at an earlier time with other crops. By paying attention to laying down a limited number of runners early, and concentrating the energies of the parent plant in causing them to form their roots, I consider that the constitutional maturity and bearing power of the new plants are materially forwarded, so as to enable them to produce a fair crop the next season, instead of having the ground almost uselessly occupied for a whole year with immature and imperfectly bearing plants, as must necessarily be the case when the beds are made in spring.—*J. H. H., in Gardener's Chronicle, July 7.*

CLOSE BY EVERYWHERE.—Speaking of railroad facilities, a writer in the *Independent* says: "It makes but little matter now where a man lives. He is close by everywhere."

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, August 9, 1854.

Our XIII. Volume commences after *four* numbers more, and we have bright prospects of a large addition to our present number of readers. We also have confidence to believe that all our present readers are so well satisfied and pleased with our paper, that they will *each* make some effort to extend its circulation among their neighbors. We wish also to form a previous acquaintance with *others* who will assist in spreading a knowledge of the paper, and we therefore make the following

PROPOSITION:

During the next two weeks, every person sending in a subscription to begin with the next volume, shall receive the remaining numbers of this volume FREE—to be directed either to themselves, or to any friend whose address they may give.

For terms, see last page, and notice that in a year there are two complete volumes, each having 416 large pages with a full index.

AMONG our editorial articles to-day, our readers will find a description of the beautiful residence of MORRIS KETCHUM, some important hints in reference to Care of Horses, Discouraging Children, &c. An article on the third page details some interesting experiments upon Poisonous Serpents. English *Farming* will well pay for reading. The article on Pigeons describes a very curious and interesting variety, not much known in this country. Those interested in sheep will not fail to read the report of the *Babraham* "lettings." Our list of Patent Claims is unusually long and more than makes up for any deficiency during the last two weeks. The "Scrap-Book" has several short articles to amuse a weary hour.

A Canada letter inquiring where fows may be procured, &c., came in too late for this week, and will appear in the next. We have also an important article in store, on cotton seed cake for cattle food.

A WORD ABOUT MARKETS.—Our Cattle and Produce markets we think always worthy of a perusal, and we trust no one will overlook them because they are set in smaller type to save room. These Market Reports are the most expensive and laborious articles in the paper. The Cattle Market is brought up to within an hour of going to press, Monday evening.

Speaking of Cattle Markets, we would remind our readers that they can find nothing more interesting in this city, than a visit to the Cattle Markets on 44th street, just north-east of the Crystal Palace. The best time, and almost the only time when much is doing, is on Mondays from 7 A. M. to 2 or 3 P. M. It is not uncommon to see together three to four thousand cattle, which have been collected from all over the western country. There is a smaller market on Thursdays, though not at all equal to that of Monday. On this day the yards present a very lively appearance. There are then together Owners, Drivers, Brokers, Reporters, Visitors, and the large number of Butchers, who supply meat for more than a million mouths in New-York and the adjoining cities and towns.

LOOK INTO THE STABLES.

It is really sickening to go into the various horse stables in this city. Our readers may not be aware that a large number of the horses used in this city are kept in under-ground rooms. We have been into several of these where are crowded together from a dozen to a hundred or more horses, in low, narrow stalls, and where the arrangements for ventilation are so deficient or so badly contrived, that the air is loaded with noxious fumes, which, in this warm weather are so powerful as to immediately drive forth into the open air, any one who has not been so long accustomed to the stench as to have it become a sort of second nature for him to breath ammonia and the other gases arising, from speedily decaying horse manure and urine. To tarry half an hour in one of these stables is enough to give one a realizing sense of the horrors of the Black Hole of Calcutta. The only shadow of an excuse for such treatment of the noble horse is, that ground rents are so high that it is necessary to put it to as profitable a use as possible. There are scores of these stables over which are well-built dwellings, occupied by many families of even the better class of citizens. We have often felt that among the benevolent societies organized to look after the condition of the dwellings of human beings, there ought to be at least one association for the amelioration of the condition of domestic animals.

But without dwelling upon the condition of stables in the city, we have a word to say to our readers in the country on the same subject. This is especially needed at this season of the year. We speak from observation when we say, that not half of the farm stables are kept in a fit condition to be occupied by horses, even while put in an hour for the noon feeding.

The droppings of horses are among the most quickly fermenting, easily decomposed manures. In warm weather the work of decay commences immediately, and in a very few days one-half or more of the weight goes off in a gaseous form. This keeps the air constantly loaded with unhealthy matters which are just as deleterious to the health and vigor of horses as to that of man. When, as is usually the case during summer, the horses are only put into the stable for morning and noon feeding, the droppings accumulate slowly—and they are not usually cleaned out oftener than once in several days—we have frequently seen them lying for a month, because the other busy labors of this season draw off attention from this necessary work. The horse is put in for an hour's feeding and rest, but instead of standing in a cool, sweet, well-ventilated stall, ten chances to one, he stands sweating and panting with scarce a breath of air which is not loaded with the fumes of his own excrements. *To treat a horse thus, is much like sending a laborer into the privy to partake of his dinner and to enjoy his hour of rest.*

The remedy for this is very simple. If the stalls do not have a free circulation of air, it is better to remove two or three boards in front of, or on the sides, at the head of the stalls. Let some such plan be adopted, and by all means let the stalls be as cool and airy as possible. Let all droppings, however small the quantity, be removed at least once a day, and by all means keep the floor well sprinkled with some

deodorizing material. Plaster, (sulphate of lime,) or a weak solution of oil of vitriol, (sulphuric acid,) are much the best materials for this purpose. Muriatic acid (Hydrochloric acid) is very good, but more expensive. If these are not at hand, then substitute an abundance of dry straw or muck, to be thrown out before fermentation commences.

We have known lime and ashes recommended, but these rapidly diminish the value of the manure, and should never be used with horse droppings, unless they are required for immediate use, and then the manure heap should be well covered with plaster or sprinkled with a weak solution of some acid.

DISCOURAGING CHILDREN.

It is somewhere related, that a poor soldier having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write to father," he replied, "and tell him of it, for he always said I had no brains." How many fathers and mothers tell their children such things, and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any development of brain. A grown-up person tells a child he is brainless, or foolish, or a blockhead, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and in nine cases out of ten the statement is believed; or if not fully believed the thought that it may be partially so, acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. Let any person look back to childhood's days, and he can doubtless recall many words and expressions which exerted such a discouraging or encouraging influence over him, as to tell upon his whole future course of life.

We knew an ambitious boy who, at ten years, had become so depressed with fault-finding and reproof, not duly mingled with encouraging words, that even at that early age he earnestly longed for death to take him out of the world, in which he conceived *he* had no abilities to rise. But while all thus appeared so dark around him, and he had so often been told of faults and deficiencies that he seemed to himself the dullest and worst of boys; and while none of his good qualities or capabilities had been mentioned, and he believed he had none, a single word of praise and appreciation carelessly dropped in his hearing, changed his whole course of thought. We have often heard him say that, "that word saved him. The moment he thought he *could* do well, he resolved that he *would*"—and he has done well. Parents, these are important considerations. Sometimes encourage your children without an if. Do not always tell them they can be good, or can do well, *if* they will do thus or so. Sometimes tell them they can and they *will* do well, and that there is nothing to hinder them.

"SUN-SHADES" FOR HORSES.

We frequently see among the carman of this city a convenient contrivance for protecting a horse from the sun. It is made of coarse cotton cloth, five or six feet long and two or three wide. At each end is fastened a spreading stick, something like those on the ends of a common window curtain. One of these sticks is tied to two stakes or rungs in the fore end of the cart, so as to support the shade about a foot above the horse. The other is tied to the hames. Such

a contrivance, in this hot weather, speaks well for the humanity of the driver, and ought to be more frequently adopted.

AGRICULTURE AND THE PROFESSIONS.

WHEN young men are about completing their education, they very wisely ask themselves what they shall do. A few, scanning the various pursuits, luckily hit on something in harmony with their tastes, while the greater part, look only to the professions as the legitimate sphere of educated men. Now this conclusion is all wrong. A college education aims at a professional life no more than any other; but only at a general discipline and culture of mind which may be applied to all pursuits. There are, no doubt, some in each class, who are adapted to and will honor any of the professions; but the greater part are not, and they enter them rather because they are honorable, than in hopes of honoring them. But we have little sympathy with those luminaries which seek to shine by a reflected light. We have been taught to believe that the man should honor his office, not the office the man; and that it is better to move at the head of even a humble calling, than follow in the rear of a dignified profession. We would rather raise potatoes which somebody will eat, than make speeches which no one will hear, or write books which no one will read.

But if these young gentlemen will carefully look around, they will perhaps find other avenues to wealth and distinction besides the professions. Take, for instance, agriculture—not simply the art of plowing the ground, but agriculture viewed in all its practical and scientific bearings, and they will possibly find scope for the display of at least moderate capacities. Indeed, if we mistake not, some enter the professions, who would not find a waste of talent in agricultural pursuits, and who are certainly quite as well suited to them. But so many young men are captivated with the idea of professional or political titles and life, that they overlook what they call the humbler avocations. So away they go, talking of Robert Halls and Daniel Websters, between whom and themselves there is no more comparison than between the Alps and an ant-hill. We would not be thought to underrate the professions by any means; but we believe strongly in an adaptation, a fitness for things. If a man has not a natural capacity for one pursuit, let him take up another for which he has a natural capacity. Better handle the plow with grace, than make a stupid argument.

Nor yet does this avocation preclude access to political distinction, to which so many young men aspire. We know some farmers who stand as good a chance for office as many of their professional brethren, and who are as well able to sustain it. They might not be able to flourish as delicate a hand, nor quibble as acutely, nor talk as homily; but, in good sense and sound judgment—the essential elements of a man—they are by no means inferior. We always like to see such men—good honest souls!—who lean not on the dignity of their profession, but on themselves. Such men are at once the strength and pride of the country.

Let not young men, therefore, think a pro-

fession the "sine qua non" of human greatness, but let them cast about and see what they are fitted and have a taste for. They will then go to work thoroughly and earnestly, and be sure to succeed, while on the other hand, they will most surely fail.

NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.—We direct attention to the circular of the United States' Agricultural Society, in another column. We have before alluded to this great Cattle Show, to be held at Springfield, Ohio, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th of October and we will refer to it more particularly at a future time.

CAYUGA COUNTY (N. Y.) SHOW.—We are indebted to Mr. JOHN R. PAGE, of Sennett, N. Y., for a programme of the annual Agricultural Show, to be held at Auburn, Cayuga county, on the 13th and 14th of Sept. There is a large list of premiums offered, and we know by our own observation that the Cayuga county farmers can get up a capital show. The officers of the Society are Mr. John S. Clarke, President; Mr. John R. Page, Secretary, and Mr. H. H. Bostwick Treasurer.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY (N. Y.) SHOW.—The annual Fair of the Cattaraugus County Agricultural Society will be held at Little Valley, on the 13th and 14th of Sept. HORACE GREELEY, and several other gentleman, are expected to speak on the occasion. There will be a plowing match, and equestrian prizes are offered to ladies. The officers are Horace Howe, President; L. Stratton, Vice-President, and J. C. Peabody, Secretary.

NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

CIRCULAR OF THE UNITED STATES' AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the United States' Agricultural Society, held in the City of Washington, in February last, it was resolved that the Society would hold no Exhibition in any State having a State Agricultural Society, without the assent of the Officers, or of the Executive Committee of such Society.

The citizens of Springfield, Ohio, having requested this Society to hold an Exhibition of Cattle, at that place, during the current year, and generously subscribed about *ten thousand dollars* to defray all the expenses of the same, and to guarantee the Society against loss; and the Executive Committee of the Ohio Agricultural Society uniting in the request, the Executive Committee of this Society have concluded to hold a NATIONAL SHOW OF CATTLE, open to general competition, without sectional limit, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th days of October next, at Springfield, in the State of Ohio.

The friends of agriculture in all the States of the American Union, and in the neighboring provinces of Canada, are invited to coöperate with us, so that this Exhibition may be the more extensively useful, and be alike creditable to the generous citizens of Springfield, with whom it originated,—to the Contributors and Visitors who sustain it,—and to the United States' Agricultural Society, who are so deeply interested in its success.

In consequence of the holding of this Show of Cattle, the contemplated Exhibition of

Horses, at Springfield, Mass., and the Show of Sheep, in Vermont, will be omitted.

The Journal of the Society, which the Executive Committee have concluded to issue once in each year—four numbers in one,—will appear in January next; and will contain the Transactions of the Society at its last Annual Meeting, the Lectures and Addresses delivered at that time, a full and faithful account of the Springfield Show, with other valuable papers, by eminent members. This volume will be forwarded to all members who have paid their annual assessments for the year 1854.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, *President.*

WILLIAM S. KING, *Secretary.*
Boston, August 1, 1854.

AGRICULTURE IN CHILE.—Geo. B. Merwin, Esq., vice consul at Valparaiso, in an interesting letter to the *Cleveland Herald* speaks thus of the condition of agriculture:

Agriculture is carried on here in a very primitive state. Farmers use the crooked stick for a plow, though I one day saw some small Ruggles and Mason's plows landed, with a few poor fanning-mills. In getting out wheat they thresh with horses, and throw it in the air to clear the chaff. A drag is a thing unknown, and one being furnished on a hacienda, the peon was found with the drag turned upsidedown, and he sitting among the teeth, riding. An English cart, which had been furnished, was returned, the workman saying, "it went too fast for his oxen." They yoke the oxen after the old Spanish fashion; viz.: a straight stick about seven feet long strapped round the horns. Their oxen are generally fine, long-bodied, strait animals. The drivers walk in front when driving, and when they want them to go ahead, punch back with a long cane pole, with an iron point in the end. Going down hill, one yoke of oxen is put on behind to hold back.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—The *Polynesian* says, The new flouring mill of the company in Honolulu is completed, and has commenced operations by grinding corn, a beautiful article of bright golden meal, good enough for a prince or a Yankee. A few weeks hence wheat will be ripe and in order to grind, when we shall see what kind of flour they can make. We anticipate a delicious article, such as has never before been obtainable in this market. The crop of wheat now growing is estimated to be sufficient for 5000 barrels of flour—quite enough for the domestic consumption of the islands, and a little to spare.

RAILROADS NOT EDUCATORS.—A sedate old blacksmith, originally hailing from the Keystone State, but who had made his residence among the tabernacles of the Buckeyes, was expatiating to an admiring auditory on the Pennsylvania anti-railroad policy, and wound up as follows: "Y-a-s, these railroads are bad things. In my younger days, Pennsylvanians had to travel a horseback ten or twenty days to reach Ohio, and they then learned something on the way; now the railroads carry them in as many hours, and set them down as green as when they stated! Y-a-s, railroads are bad things!"

Scrap-Book.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR AUGUST.

WE have read or heard somewhere of a patriotic Irishman, who to the question "Is not one man as good as another?" answered, "Faith an' he is, and a little better." So we think of each successive number of the Knickerbocker. We are just now more especially interested in the "Little People's Side-Table," and we extract a few of the nice things from the August number.

Our 'Ann' has a little girl to help her with the 'house-work'—as *sui generis* a little creature as the sable Topsy. A few days since, when 'Ana' came in from having, as she said, a short 'chatter' with a friend, she detected her little 'help' in some misdemeanor, and proceeded to reprimand her for it. In the course of her Anna-'mad'-versions she said:

"Do you think you are fit to die?"

"I do no!" said the little girl, taking hold of her dress and inspecting it, "I guess so, if I ain't too dirty!"

When my grand-mother, (long since in Heaven,) was about three years of age, she was taken to the funeral of a deceased play-mate. The little corpse was lying in its coffin, around which flowers were strewn; and she being lifted up, kissed its cold cheek, and whispered: "Please give my love to God!"

This strikes me as one of the sweetest expressions I ever heard made by a child.

Our little Charlie has always been in the habit of saying a little prayer before going to bed. A few evenings since, all things being ready for retiring, and when he was about to kneel at his mother's knee, he stopped, and looking earnestly into his mother's face, said:

"Mamma, I am tired of saying somebody else's prayer; mayn't I make one myself?"

His mother said, "Certainly, my boy, if you really wish it."

He knelt very reverently and clasped his hands; then, with the earnestness of unaffected childhood, said to his mother:

"Mamma, if I get stuck, will you help me out?"

My little three-year-old boy never sees your Magazine, without asking his mother or me to read to him about the "*Knickerbocker's Babies*."

He once asked his mother to pick a sliver out of his hand, "for" said he "I don't want to grow up a great big tree!"

My little boy, after listening some time to his mother's efforts to get a pedlar "to throw in something" with every thing she purchased, cast his longing eyes on some primers in the trunks. The pedlar, reading his wishes, offered to give him one. The little fellow hesitated; and when urged, said: "I don't know as I will take it, unless you will throw in something."

A little girl had been playing in the street until she had become pretty well covered with dust. In trying to wash it off, she didn't use enough water to prevent the dust rolling up in little balls upon her arms. In her trouble she applied to her brother, a little older than herself, for a solution of the mystery. It was explained at once—to his satisfaction, at least:

"Why, sis, you're *made* of dust, and if you don't stop, you'll wash yourself all away?"

This opinion, coming from an elder brother, was decisive, and the washing was discontinued.

One day a little school-mate of Willie's was in here, and the two got to disputing about the number of days in a week; Willie persisting that there were seven, and his little opponent stoutly maintaining that there were only six. "Well," said Willie, "you say them over and I will count." So the days were named and counted, from Monday to Saturday, exclusive;

and then there was a pause, which Willie broke by saying:

"And Sunday."

"Ho!" said his diminutive opponent, with a look of supreme contempt, "*that belongs to the other week.*"

My oldest, about eight, one day on his return from school, ran up with earnestness to his mother, and said:

"Mother, have I got any children?"

"Why, no! Why do you ask?"

"Cause I read in the Bible to-day, at school, about '*children's children.*'"

One pleasant day last summer, I took my seat in the stage coach bound from Fall River to C—. Among the passengers was a little gentleman who had possibly seen five summers. The coach being quite full, he sat in the lap of another passenger. While on the way, something was said about pickpockets, and soon the conversation became general on that interesting subject. The gentleman who was then holding our young friend remarked:

"My fine fellow, how easy I could pick your pocket!"

"No, you couldn't," replied he; "I've been looking out for you all the time!"

SOW IN A GARRET—HOW SHE GOT THERE.

A CAPTAIN of the police relates an incident which occurred during the recent inspection of the premises in Canal street, where so many deaths have occurred. In addition to a general neglect of cleanliness, hogs were found penned in the cellars, in order that they might escape the vigilance of the police. A whole litter of small pigs was found in an upper story, and in one instance, a large over-grown sow was found in an attic. Of course, these things naturally excited the surprise of the visitants, but when they came to the sow in the garret, their wonder knew no bounds. The rickety stairs leading to the attic shook under the party ascending, the passage-ways were so narrow that there was scarcely room for one man to pass.

The question naturally presenting itself was, "How was this sow got up here?" The poor woman who had conducted the party up, looked with much anxiety upon their wondering countenances, and at length broke out with a relation of the trouble she had to shield her pigs from the vigilance of the police. "But, my dear woman," said the captain, "how in the world did you ever get this big sow up here?" "Sure, yer honor, she niver was down; she was got in this room from another we had here long ago." "Ah! I see, said the captain, "she growed here." "Yis, yis. She growed, and growed finely too. She's but a year an' a half old, and see what a fine craythur she is, to be sure."

Orders were left for the removal of the sow who had grown there, and the officers proceeded on their unwholesome duty.—*Albany Atlas*.

THE DEVIL'S FRUIT.

POTATOES were first introduced at Moscow by Mr. Rowland, about sixty years ago. At first he would neither plant them nor touch them, saying they were the devil's fruit, given to him on his complaining to God he had no fruit, when he was told to search in the earth for some, which he did, and found potatoes. A curious Berwickshire legend, which, however is palpably anachronicle, attributes the introduction of potatoes into Scotland to the famous wizard of the north, Sir Michael Scott. The wizard and devil being in partnership, took a lease of a farm on the Mertoun estates, called White-house. The wizard was to manage the farm and the devil advanced the capital. The produce was to be divided as follows: The first year Sir Michael was to have all that grew above the ground, and his partner all that grew below; the second year their shares were just

the opposite way. His Satanic majesty, as is usual in such cases, was fairly overreached in his bargain; for the wizard cunningly sowed all the land the first year with wheat, and planted it with potatoes the second; so that the Devil got nothing for his share but wheat stubble and potato-tops; and this scouring rotation Sir Micheal continued until he beggared his partner, and exhausted the soil. In spite of this legend, however, we must continue to give credit to Sir Walter Raleigh for having been the introducer of potatoes into England.

TO HEAD FUGITIVE BEES.

WE were recently on the farm of George W. Goodhue, Esq., of Wheatland, N. Y., when word was brought us that two hives of bees had swarmed and were flying away. On going to the house, we found all the good "women folks" playing a not very harmonious or melodious tune with tin pans. But the fugitives would not listen to the notes of the fair charmers. Their Queen was ravishing them with sweeter strains than the *Good-hued* republicans could generate with milk and pans and drumsticks; while their efforts to drown the music of the young Queen, though offering fairer prospects of success, were equally abortive. The bees had flown a considerable distance from the house when Mr. Goodhue reached the scene. "Now," says he, "I'll show your readers how to head runaway bees." He procured a large looking-glass, and running ahead of the bees, placed the glass in such a position as to throw the rays of the sun just across their line of flight. By moving the glass rapidly, and throwing the rays of light, like flashes of lightning, in all directions except one in which he wished the bees to go, he not only stopped their flight, but in less than three minutes had them safely lodged in the fork of a tree. Mr. Goodhue says he has never had a swarm escape him since he adopted this method.—*Rural New-Yorker*.

BEAUTIFUL APOSTROPHE TO THE BIBLE.—We would be pleased to know the author of the following most eloquent apostrophe to the Bible. It appears to have been addressed to young men. We have seldom read any thing finer:

"Study now to be wise; and in all your gettings get understanding." And especially would I urge upon your heart-bound, soil-wrapt attention, that Book upon which all feelings are concentrated, all opinions; which enlightens the judgment while it enlists the sentiments, and soothes the imagination in songs upon the harp of the "sweet songster of Israel." That Book which gives you a faithful insight into your heart, and consecrates its character in

"Shrines
Such as the keen tooth of Time can never touch."

Would you know the effect of that Book upon the heart? It purifies its thoughts and sanctifies its joys; it nerves and strengthens it for sorrow and mishaps of life; and when these shall have ended, and the twilight of death is spreading its dew-damp upon the wasting features, it breaks upon the last glad throbs the bright and streaming light of Eternity's morning. Oh! have you ever stood beside the couch of a dying saint, when

"Without a sigh,
A change of feature or a shaded smile,
He gave his hand to the stern messenger,
And as a glad child seeks his father's arms,
Went home."

Then, you have seen the concentrated influence of this Book. Would you know its name? It is the Book of Books—its author, God—its theme, Heaven, Eternity. The Bible! Read it, search it. Let it be the first upon the shelves of your library, and first in the affections of your heart. Search the Scriptures, for in them ye think ye have eternal life, and they are they which testify of me. Oh! if there be sublimity in the contemplation of God—if there be grandeur in the display of Eternity—if there be any thing ennobling and purifying in the reve-

lation of man's salvation, search the Scriptures, for they are they which testify of these things.

STICK TO SOME ONE PURSUIT.—There cannot be a greater error than to be frequently changing one's business. If any man will look around and notice who have got rich and who have not, out of those he started in life with, he will find that the successful have generally stuck to some one pursuit.

Two lawyers, for example, began to practise at the same time. One devotes his whole mind to his profession, lays in slowly a stock of legal learning, and waitpatiently, it may be for years, till he gains an opportunity to show his superiority. The other, tiring of such slow work, dashes into politics. Generally, at the end of twenty years the latter will not be worth a penny, while the former will have a handsome practice, and count his tens of thousands in bank stock or mortgages.

Two clerks attain a majority simultaneously. One remains with his former employer, or at least in the same line of trade, at first on a small salary, then on a larger, until finally, if he is meritorious, he is taken into partnership. The other thinks it beneath him to fill a subordinate position, now that he has become a man, and accordingly starts in some other business on his own account, or undertakes a new firm in the old line of trade. Where does he end? Often in insolvency, rarely in riches. To this every merchant can testify.

A young man is bred a mechanic. He acquires a distaste for his trade, however; thinks it a tedious way to get ahead, and sets out for the West or for California. But in most cases, the same restless, discontented, and speculative spirit which carried him away at first, renders continuous application at any one place irksome to him; and so he goes wandering about the world, a sort of semi-civilized Arab, really a vagrant in character, and sure to die insolvent. Meantime his fellow apprentice, who has staid at home, practising economy, and working steadily at his trade, has grown comfortable in his circumstances, and is even perhaps a citizen of mark.

There are men of ability, in every walk of life, who are notorious for never getting along. Usually it is because they never stick to any one business. Just when they have mastered one pursuit, and are on the point of making money, they change it for another, which they do not understand; and, in a little while what little they are worth is lost forever. We know scores of such persons. Go where you will, you will generally find that the men who have failed in life are those who have never stuck to one thing long.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

COWES.—Doubtless it is Saxe, the humorous and always-ready poet, who, on hearing that Queen Victoria had again honored the Isle of Wight by selecting her wet-nurse from Cowes, wrote as follows:

"Why now," says Roger, says he,
"Tis a thing that Nature allows,
He being a young Johnny Bull, d'ye see,
Must of course get his nursing from Cowes!"

JOSHUA AND THE SUN AND MOON.—Long after Washington's victories over the French and English had made his name familiar to all Europe, Dr. Franklin had chanced to dine with the English and French ambassadors, when as nearly as can be remembered, the following toasts were drunk:

By the *English Ambassador*:

"ENGLAND—The *Sun*, whose bright beams enlighten and fructify the remotest corners of the earth."

The *French Ambassador*, glowing with national pride, but too polite to dispute the "premisses" of the previous toast, drank:

"FRANCE—The *Moon*, whose mild, steady, and cheering rays are the delight of all nations,

consoling them in the darkness, and making even their dreariness beautiful."

The *American Ambassador*, Dr. Franklin, then rose, and, with his usual simplicity, said:

"GEORGE WASHINGTON—The *Joshua* who commanded the *Sun* and *Moon* to stand still, and they obeyed him!"

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

THE thoughts contained in the ensuing beautiful lines will often suggest themselves to strangers treading the thoroughfares of a great city, amidst the multitudes "that no man can number," the "leagues of light" at night, and the "roaring of the wheels."

"Where, where are all the birds that sang
A hundred years ago?
The flowers that all in beauty sprang
A hundred years ago?

The lips that smiled,
The eyes that wild
In flashes shone
Soft eyes upon:

Where, O where are lips and eyes,
The maiden's smiles, the lover's sighs,
That lived so long ago?

"Who peopled all the city streets
A hundred years ago?
Who filled the church, with faces meek,
A hundred years ago?

The sneering tale
Of sister frail;
The plot that worked
A brother's hurt:

Where, O where are plots and sneers,
The poor man's hopes, the rich man's fears,
That lived so long ago?"

There is no answer save the foot-falls of the crowd, "like the low murmuring of the sea."

THE YOUTH THAT WAS HUNG.

THE sheriff took out his watch, and said, "If you have any thing to say, speak now, for you have only five minutes to live." The young man burst into tears and said:—I have to die—I had only one little brother; he had beautiful blue eyes and flaxen hair, and I loved him; but one day I got drunk, for the first time in my life, and coming home, I found my little brother gathering strawberries in the garden, and I became angry at him without a cause, and killed him at one blow with a rake. I did not know any thing about it until the next morning, when I awoke from sleep, and found myself tied and guarded, and was told that when my little brother was found, his hair was clotted with his blood and brains, and he was dead. Whiskey has done this. It has ruined me. I never was drunk but once. I have only one more word to say, and then I am going to my final Judge. I say it to young people. Never! NEVER!! touch any thing that can intoxicate." As he pronounced those words, he sprang from the box, and launched into an endless eternity.

I was melted into tears at the recital, and the awful spectacle. My little heart seemed as if it would burst, and break away from my aching bosom, so intolerable were my feelings of grief. And there in that carriage, while on that cushioned seat, looking with streaming eyes on the body of that unfortunate young man, as it hung dangling and writhing between heaven and earth, as unfit for either place, there it was I took the pledge never to touch the hurtful poison.

Long years have since passed away. White hairs have thickened around these temples, then so ruddy and so young; but I never have forgotten the last words of that young man. And I never violated that pledge. When the tempter has offered to me the sparkling goblet, the words of that young man have seemed to sound in my ear again.—*Old Man's Story*.

POLITENESS is a coin destined to enrich not him who receives, but him who expends it.

PLAYING WITH CHILDREN.

COUNTRY life's opportunity to cultivate intimacy with children, seems to me a very important, as well as agreeable advantage over life in the city. To be able to get out any moment in the day when most convenient, and join a gay and loving little troop, and take share in their work or play, unobserved by all eyes, is preferable to an opera, I think, as a relaxation from care and as a pleasure within reach. And there is fresh air with it and exercise; while its timelessness makes it serviceable to health. But the degree to which a man lives a stranger to his children, without it,—neither understanding their minds nor their dispositions—can hardly be understood by those who have lived only in the city:—There is no charm for the child, like the presence of a person who takes an interest in his play; and he loves and opens his nature to those what do so, as he loves and is frank with nothing else. To enter into the excitement of his occupations, and to listen and reply with habitual familiarity and earnestness to his questioning and impartings, is to link his soul with you by an every day strengthening of affection, like the growing of a branch upon a tree. With his memories of these days—all golden and treasured—the parent who is the kindly companion out of doors is thus inseparably interwoven. Nature ordained such to be the intercourse between parent and child.

And while to daily life this gives a charm and hallowing influence, it plants a flower of affection that will bloom when old age needs its fragrance of respect and tenderness.—*Willis*.

How A COAT WAS IDENTIFIED.—In a justice's court in Boston, a case was recently decided in a novel way: A coat was in dispute, and the evidence was direct and positive for both claimants; the parties were Irish, and full of grit, ready to spend all they had rather than to give up beat. The affair had been carefully examined, and the court was in a "quandary," not knowing who had the best claim to the garment. However a moment before his honor was to sum up the evidence, Patrick Powers, one of the claimants, made the following proposition for settling the affair. Patrick said:

"Timothy Sullivan, now you say that coat belongs to yourself intirely. I say it is my own. Now mind ye, Timothy, that both iv us will take the coat an' look it all over, an' the man that finds his name on it shall be the owner."

"Done," said Timothy.

"An' ye'll stick to the bargain?" said Patrick. "To be sure," answered Timothy, and "yes," replied the counsel on both sides.

"Thin look at it," said Patrick, as he passed the coat into the hands of Timothy; who vainly searched every part of it for his name, and passed it to Patrick, boastingly saying.

"An' now let us see if you can be findin' the likes of your name on the garment."

"Ye'll stick to the 'grement," said Patrick, eagerly grasping the coat.

"Upon the honor ov a man," replied Timothy.

"Thenould on a bit," said Patrick, as he drew a knife and opened a corner in the collar of the coat, taking therefrom two very small peas, exclaiming as he held them in his hand "there, do you see that?"

"Yes, but what iv that?" said Timothy.

"A divil a dale it has to do wid it—it's me name to be sure—pea for Patrick, and pea for Powers, be jabbers!"

He got the coat, amid roars of laughter.

BRAINS vs. MONEY.—Not long since, an Eastern man while on his way to Boston, was stopped on the highway by a robber, and requested to hand over his money, or have his brains blown out.

"O said the traveler quietly, "blow away, blow away; it's better go to Boston without brains than without money."

THE *Portland State of Maine*, in giving an account of the peppering lately administered to the town of Greytown, by a U. S. ship, appropriately calls the vessel *Cayenne*.

THE most unpopular truth in the Bible—the record of ladies' ages.

CROPS IN WASHINGTON CO., N. Y.—A subscriber writes the 4th inst., that "all through haying and harvest, we have had intervals of rain, so that corn and buckwheat promise all that can be wished. Oats, which are middling short-strawed from earlier dry weather, are well filled, though the indications were against them when they first began to ripen."

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, July 17.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THOUGH the weather of late has been far from auspicious for the growing Corn-crops, the trade has remained very quiet; and there is an evident unwillingness to enter into speculative investments at the existing high rates. The fact is that the supplies from abroad have thus far proved more than equal to expectation, and the idea of any actual scarcity being experienced between this time and harvest appears to be no longer entertained.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	"	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	" 29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Clinton,	Wilmington,	" 12-13
Delaware,	Delaware,	" 13-14
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Gauga, (Free),	Claridon,	" 27-29
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Summit,	Akron,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5

Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	Sept. 13-15
Delaware,	Chester,	" 14-16
Mercer,	Mercer,	" 19-20
York,	"	" 20-22
Monongahala Valley,	Monong. City,	" 28-29
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,	"	" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	"
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28

NEW-JERSEY COUNTY SHOWS.

Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	Sept. 15
Gloucester,	Woodbury,	" 19
Monmouth,	Freehold,	" 21

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nashua,	Sept. 26-27
Rockingham, N. H.,	Exeter,	" 13-14
Grafton, N. H.,	Lyme,	" 21-22
Chehire, N. H.,	Keene,	" 26-27
Merrimack, N. H.,	Fisherville,	" 27-28
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	" 26-29
North Aroostook, Me.,	Presque Isle,	" 4-5
Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it conve-

nient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume; for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without rewriting the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good *rhyme* does not constitute *good poetry*; on the contrary, some of the best *poetry* we have ever seen does not "*rhyme*" at all, while some of the best *rhyme* contains not a single *poetic* sentiment.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has fallen the past week from 25 to 50 cts. per bbl., and Corn 3 to 5 cts. per bushel. Pork is 25 to 37½ cts. lower, while Lard has advanced a trifle. Beef stationary. Wool dull.

Sugar is firmer, no change in other Southern products.

Money still high, and only to be had on the best security. Stocks dull and low.

The Weather was quite hot all last week, with copious showers; to-day, 7th Aug., it is cool and refreshing. Corn is doing finely since the late showers, and the crop is very promising. Potatoes and other roots are equally so, except where the drouth has been so great as to injure them, which after all we understand is partial.

News from Europe per steamer Atlantic to the 26th July. The Weather had become propitious in France, and a good harvest is now anticipated. This was the only country in Europe, per our last, that remained in doubt. Flour and Grain were lower, which, since our new crops are ready to be threshed, must have an effect on the American market. Those who have Wheat and other grain to sell, had best dispose of it as fast as possible; for we doubt greatly whether they will see prices equal to the present, again this year.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, August 5, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market to-day is well supplied with vegetables. Potatoes are higher owing to the heavy shipments to the East within the last week. Apples are scarce. There is a good supply of years from Columbia and Green counties, N. Y. There are a few melons in market, though there will be an abundance next week. Blackberries sell readily. Butter is scarce and high.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$2 75 @ \$3 75 bbl.; White, \$2 25 @ \$2 50; Turnips, white, \$1 50 @ \$2 75 bbl.; Yellow, \$2; Onions, \$2 50 @ \$3 75 bbl.; \$3 50 @ \$4 75 hundred bunches; Beets, \$2 50 @ \$3 75 hundred bunches; Carrots, \$2 50 @ \$3 75 hundred bunches; Tomatoes, 62 1/2 c. @ 75 c. basket; Green Corn, sweet, 50 c. @ 75 c. hundred ears; Burlington, 37 1/2 c. @ 50 c.; String Beans, 50 c. @ 75 c. basket; Peas, 75 c. @ \$1 25 basket; Squashes, 75 c. @ \$1 25 basket; Cucumbers, 30 c. @ 50 c. hundred; Cabbage, \$6 @ \$8 hundred; Watermelons, \$9 @ \$12 hundred; Nutmeg Melons, \$3 50 @ \$4 75 hundred.

FRUITS.—Apples, Jersey, \$3 @ \$3 50 bbl.; Pears, \$2 50 @ \$4 75 bbl.; Peaches, \$1 50 @ \$2 75 basket; Blackberries, \$4 75 bushel; Huckleberries, \$2 50; Eggs, 16 c. @ doz.; State, 17 1/2 c.; Butter, dairy, 19 c. @ 20 c. lb.; Ohio, 15 c. @ 16 c.; Butter in pail, 20 c. @ 24 c.; Cheese, 8 1/2 c. @ 9 1/2 c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, August 7, 1854.

Two or three doves were left on the way, otherwise there would be about the same number of cattle in market to-day as last week. The weather is quite cool, which makes them appear better than the same quality usually do, though, in fact, they are not as good. We saw no extra cattle, but some just the reverse, particularly a drove of young cattle said to be from Orange county, N. Y. The owner himself declined telling us where they were from, which he probably did on account of his reputation. If Orange county farmers can send no better cattle than these to market, we advise them to stick to the butter-trade. The market is quite brisk, and the prices a shade higher than last week.

We heard from several sources, complaints against some of the cattle brokers, who to-day owned most of the cattle, and it is said sell at better prices for themselves than when selling on commission; and being constantly here they are able to take advantage of the state of the market, and sometimes buy up the cattle before market-day. We think it pretty safe for owners of stock on the way, to hold on to them, when they find a disposition on the part of brokers to buy, instead of to sell on commission. We are sorry to hear still further complaints against the Erie railroad. As we hinted last week, we desire to see this the great Cattle Route.

At Browning's Mr. Samuel McGraw has received during the week from Messrs. Rice and Lott, drovers, a very fine lot of 90 cattle which were fed by Col. Daniel Hawkins, of Connorsville, Fayette county, Ind. These cattle are very creditable, and we learn from various sources that Col. H. has a good deal of public spirit, and no little State pride in the matter of improving cattle in Indiana. We have lately received a number of letters from different Indiana stock-raisers, as well as drovers, all allying in strong terms to the injustice done to Indiana by the Ohio cattle dealers. We are not informed how extensively this is practised, but it is certain that in some instances, very fine lots of cattle have been purchased in Eastern Indiana, driven over into Ohio, and after a short feeding there have gone to the market as Ohio cattle. The feeling on this subject is quite

justifiable; but we can not see how it is to be remedied unless the cattle are plainly branded, or ear-marked, before sold to cross the State line. We shall be glad to hear from our Indiana subscribers, whenever they have any animals worth describing.

Of the above lot we should notice a magnificent four year old, Short-horn heifer. She is the handsomest animal we have seen in the market this season, and was sold to Wm. Saler, Butcher, of Center Market, for ninety-five dollars, for beef. We protested against killing such fine stock, but this one failed to breed well. Farmers think of this—four-year-old heifers selling for \$95, and that too when beef is low. We can present no stronger argument in favor of breeding and feeding improved stock. We venture that it cost no more to raise this \$95 animal, than some in market to-day which sold for \$60, and perhaps not so much. Improved animals will usually give double the weight, and a superior quality of beef, mutton, or pork, for the same amount of food consumed; and yet farmers are very slow to appreciate this fact.

The majority of sales to-day were for about 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4 c. for fair cattle, perhaps 9 1/2 @ 10. The following are about the highest and lowest prices:—Poor quality, 8 @ 9 c.; middling quality, 9 @ 10 c.; best, 10 1/2 c. perhaps a few extra at 11 c.

Cows and calves,	\$25 @ \$50
Veals, live weight,	5 @ 6 c. per pound. Extra, 7 c.
" gross, 4 1/2 @ 6 c.	per pound.
Sheep,	\$3 @ \$7 per head.
Lambs,	\$3 @ \$7
Swine, corn fed	4 1/2 @ 5 cts. per pound.
" still fed,	none in market.

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves 7 1/2 @ 10 cents; cows and calves, \$25 @ 60; Sheep \$3 @ 6 1/2; Lambs, \$2 @ 5 00; Veal calves, 4 1/2 @ 7 cents.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7 @ 10 1/2 c.; cows and calves, \$30 @ \$50; sheep, \$2 @ \$3 8; lambs, \$2 @ \$7; veal calves, 4 1/2 c. @ 6 1/2 c. live weight.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 7 1/2 c. @ 9 1/2 c.; cows and calves, \$30 @ \$45; veal calves, 4 c. @ 6 1/2 c.

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, reports Sales of SHEEP, 384 for \$1446 38; 44, \$172 38; 98, \$359 75; 167, \$705 75; 80, \$281; 83, \$228 75; 61, \$137 25—of Sheep and Lambs together 111, \$251; 73, \$222 50; 57, \$207 25; 118, \$257 37; 33, 93, 25—and of Lambs alone, 70, \$290 25; 99, \$385.

At the same market Mr. Jas. McCarty reports sales of lots of sheep and lambs 119, \$626 50; 5, \$24 75; 72, \$232 75; 61, \$179 50; 33, \$135 50; 55, \$175; 20, \$58 65; 76, \$267 38; 37, \$165 25; 95, \$369 75; and 90, \$350 25.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's, Hudson River, Bull's Head, Robinson street, for the week ending August 5, by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
555	\$3 26	8 cts.
76	3 75	8 1/2
66	4 50	9
92	3 50	8 1/2
103	5 70	9 1/2
150	3 37 1/2	8
Lambs.		Price per lb. for Lamb
104	4 12 1/2	13
55	3 95	12 1/2
61	4 25	13
55	3 25	12 1/2
100	3 50	13
70	3 75	12 1/2

The market this week has been fair, but not as brisk as last. The week closed with rather a light supply on hand, and the demand fair. Mutton is selling by the carcass, in Washington market, from 4 to 8 1/2 c. lb.; Lamb 9 to 13 c., as in quality.

ATTENTION FARMERS.

44 HHDS. SUGAR SCRAPINGS, considered a rich manure, will be sold at auction on Thursday afternoon, August 10th, at 2 o'clock precisely, at the Corporation Yard, Jane street, near the corner of Washington street and North River.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 75 @ 5 81 1/2
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50 @ —
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	lb. — 29 @ 30
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ — 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	chaldron, — @ 9 50
Seotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	8 25 @ 8 50
Petrou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50
Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	7 1/2 @ 7 3/4
Middling.....	9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
Middling Fair.....	10 1/2 @ 10 3/4
Fair.....	11 @ 11 1/2

Cotton Bagging.

Gunny Cloth..... yard, — 12 1/2 @ 13 —
American Kentucky..... — @ —
Dundee..... — @ —

Coffee.

Java, White..... lb. — 13 @ — 13 1/2
Mocha..... — 14 @ — 14 1/2
Brazil..... — 9 @ — 11
Maraeabo..... — 10 @ — 11
St. Domingo..... (cast) — 9 @ — 9 1/2

Cordage.

Bale Rope..... lb. — 7 @ — 10
Boit Rope..... — @ — 20

Corks.

Velvet, Quarts..... gro. — 35 @ — 45
Velvet, Pints..... — 20 @ — 28
Phials..... — 4 @ — 16

Flax.

Jersey..... lb. — 8 @ — 9

Feathers.

Live Geese, primo..... lb. — 44 @ — 46

Flour and Meal.

Sour.....	5 75 @ 6 25
Superfine No. 2.....	5 50 @ 7 —
State, common brands.....	6 87 1/2 @ 7 12 1/2
State, Straight brand.....	7 25 @ 7 37 1/2
State, favorite brands.....	7 50 @ 7 62 1/2
Western, mixed do.....	6 25 @ 7 50
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 — @ 8 50
Michigan, fancy brands.....	8 50 @ 8 75
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 25 @ 8 57 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43 1/2 @ 9 62 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 12 1/2
Ohio, extra brands.....	9 — @ 10 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	9 — @ 10 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 — @ 11 50
Canada, (in bond).....	7 50 @ 8 —
Brandywine.....	8 87 1/2 @ 9 —
Georgetown.....	8 57 1/2 @ 9 —
Petersburgh City.....	8 87 1/2 @ 9 —
Richmond Country.....	8 75 @ 8 87 1/2
Alexandria.....	8 75 @ 8 87 1/2
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 75 @ 8 87 1/2
Rye Flour.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75 @ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 4 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50 @ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee.....	bush. 2 30 @ 2 45
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 70 @ 1 80
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 80 @ 1 95
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	2 — @ 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 50 @ 2 10
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 62 @ 1 79
Rye, Northern.....	1 15 @ 1 17
Corn, Unsound.....	65 @ — 70
Corn, Round Yellow.....	70 @ — 72
Corn, Round White.....	81 @ — 81
Corn, Southern White.....	67 @ — 78
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	76 @ — 78
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	71 @ — 73
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	43 @ — 45
Oats, New-Jersey.....	45 @ — 46
Oats, Western.....	48 @ — 49
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ — 49
Oats, Southern.....	42 @ — 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75 @ 2 87 1/2
Peas, Canada.....	1 18 1/2 @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62 1/2

Hair.

Rio Grande, Mixed..... lb. — 23 @ — 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed..... — 21 @ — 23

Hay, FOR SHIPPING:

North River, in bales..... 100 lbs. — 87 1/2 @ — 90

Hemp.

Russia, clean.....	ton. 285 — @ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	lb. — 15 1/2 @ —
Sisal.....	10 @ — 14 1/2
Sum.....	5 1/2 @ —
Italian.....	ton. 290 — @ 300 —
Jute.....	120 — @ 125 —
American, Dew-rotted.....	220 — @ —
American, do., Dressed.....	250 — @ 280 —
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —

Hops.

1853..... lb. — 25 @ — 30
1852..... — 18 @ — 20

Lumber.

WHOLESALE PRICES.	
Timber, White Pine.....	cubic ft. — 18 @ — 22
Timber, Oak.....	— 25 @ — 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	— 35 @ — 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) — 18 @ — 22
YARD SELLING PRICES.	
Timber, Oak Scentling.....	M. ft. 30 — @ 40 —
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 18 75
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	— @ 35 —
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 — @ 25 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 40 —
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30 — @ 35 —
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 — @ 17 —
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16 — @ 22 —
Boards, City Worked.....	22 — @ 24 —
Boards, do. narrow, clear ceiling.....	25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26 @ — 32
Plank, City Worked.....	26 @ — 32
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	18 @ — 20

Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22	@	24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25	@	2 50
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75	@	3
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 1st qual.....	24	@	28
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	22	@	25
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	19	@	21
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	17	@	18
Shingles, Company, 3 ft.....	32	@	—
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	16	@	—
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	22	@	—
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	65	@	—
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	52	@	—
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	40	@	—
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	38	@	35
Heading, White Oak.....	60	@	—
Lime.			
Rockland, Common.....	3 bbl.	@	87½
Molasses.			
New-Orleans.....	3 gall.	@	—
Porto Rico.....	23	@	30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25	@	27
Trinidad Cuba.....	25	@	27
Cardenas, &c.....	23½	@	24
Nails.			
Cut, 4d@60d.....	3 lb.	@	4½
Wrought, 6d@20d.....	—	@	—
Naval Stores.			
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb.	@	5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	—	@	5 50
Tar.....	3 bbl.	@	3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75	@	—
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75	@	1 87½
Resin, White.....	280 lb.	@	4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	3 gall.	@	66
Oil Cake.			
Thin Oblong, City.....	3 ton.	@	—
Thick, Round, Country.....	—	@	28
Thin Oblong, Country.....	—	@	33
Plaster Paris.			
Blue Nova Scotia.....	3 ton.	@	3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50	@	3 62½
Provisions.			
Beef, Mess, Country.....	3 bbl.	@	13
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50	@	7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50	@	—
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50	@	17
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25	@	8
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	—	@	16
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	22 75	@	—
Pork, Mess, Western.....	3 bbl.	@	14 37
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50	@	—
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50	@	16
Pork, Clear, Western.....	—	@	15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	3 lb.	@	10½
Hams, Pickled.....	8½	@	9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	—	@	7½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½	@	—
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	—	@	6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	3 bbl.	@	16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9	@	9½
Butter, Orange County.....	19	@	21
Butter, Ohio.....	12	@	15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16	@	19
Butter, Canada.....	12	@	15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	—	@	—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5	@	9
Saltpetre.			
Refined.....	6½	@	8
Crude, East India.....	7	@	7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5	@	5½
Seeds.			
Clover.....	3 lb.	@	7
Timothy, Mowed.....	3 tce.	@	14
Timothy, Reaped.....	17	@	20
Flax, American, Rough.....	3 bush.	@	—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	—	@	—
Salt.			
Turks Island.....	3 bush.	@	48
St. Martin's.....	—	@	—
Liverpool, Ground.....	3 sack.	@	110
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45	@	150
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½	@	175
Sugar.			
St. Croix.....	3 lb.	@	—
New-Orleans.....	4	@	6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½	@	6
Porto Rico.....	4½	@	6½
Havana, White.....	7½	@	8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5	@	7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9½	@	—
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9½	@	—
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½	@	—
do. (A) Crushed.....	9	@	—
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	—	@	—
Manilla.....	5½	@	—
Brazil White.....	6½	@	—
Brazil, Brown.....	5	@	7
Tallow.			
American, Prime.....	3 lb.	@	11½
Tobacco.			
Virginia.....	3 lb.	@	—
Kentucky.....	7	@	10
Mason County.....	6½	@	11
Maryland.....	—	@	—
St. Domingo.....	12	@	18
Cuba.....	18½	@	23½
Yara.....	40	@	45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25	@	1
Florida Wrappers.....	15	@	60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6	@	20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5½	@	15
Wool.			
American, Saxony Fleeced.....	3 lb.	@	42
American, Full-blood Merino.....	40	@	40
American ½ and ¾ Merino.....	34	@	36
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	38	@	30

Extra; Pulled.....	40	@	42
Superfine, Pulled.....	34	@	36
No. 1, Pulled.....	28	@	30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS.—(Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2d. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4th. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

Threshers—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, and scarce ever breaking the grain.

One-Horse Undershot.....\$25

Two-Horse do.....\$30 to \$35

One-Horse Overshot.....\$30

Two-Horse do.....\$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning mill.....\$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water st., N. Y.

IMPORTED STOCK.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

THE CLARK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY WOULD respectfully announce to those desirous of purchasing the best of Imported Stock, that they will offer for sale, one of the largest and best selected importations of Cattle and Sheep ever made in this country, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the farm of A. I. Paige, one mile east of the city of Springfield, Ohio, comprising the entire importation: NINE THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS, TWENTY DO. DO. COWS AND HEIFERS; AND A LOT OF SOUTH-DOWNS, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, AND COTSWOLD SLEEPS. This stock was secured by A. WADDE, Esq., of Clark county, and Dr. A. W. V. of Ross county, Ohio, gentlemen of great experience, and acknowledged to be among the best judges of stock in the country, from the herds of the most celebrated breeders of England and Ireland, among whom may be mentioned the names of Lord Fever-sham, Wilkinson, Torr, Pawkes, Dudding, Ambler, &c. Two of the Bulls took the prizes, in their respective classes, at the Royal Dublin Show in April, 1854.

Of the Sheep the South-downs are from the flock of the celebrated Jonas Webb. The Cotswolds from the flock of Mr. Hewer. The Leicester from the flock of Mr. Torr. The Lincoln from the flock of Mr. Hies.

Catalogues exhibiting the Pedigree of each animal may be obtained by any who desire the same on addressing Dr. R. Rodgers, Springfield, Ohio, Secretary of the Company.

A credit of 30 days will be given on all purchases.

Springfield, Aug. 1, 1854.

Ohio Cultivator, Columbus; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Ohio Farmer, Cleveland; Gazette, Cincinnati; Observer, Lexington, Ky.; Citizen, Paris, Ky.; Palladium, Richmond, Va.; Journal, Indianapolis; Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.; Tribune, N. Y. Copy during August (weekly) and forward account to the Republic office.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW.

A DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY, PUBLISHED AT 50 Nassau street, New-York, by LLOYD & BRAINARD, at \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

"In respect to politics, the Review is thoroughly democratic. Its tone is temperate, but firm. The articles are written with vigor and elegance, without any taint of the fashionable fashion of the day. Its style is earnest, philosophic, and forcible," etc., etc.—Washington Union.

"The magazine literature of the month is more than usually interesting. In the first place stands the 'United States Review.' In this magazine there is evidence of a high order of talent, elegance, and judgment," etc., etc.—N. Y. Herald.

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"Its articles are written with an ability, a candor, and eloquence of style that defy criticism."—Democrat, Chicago, Ill.

"The U. S. Review is destined to a position much needed, elucidating the true interests of the country and the party."—National Democrat, N. Y.

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"The very book of Democratic Literature, and we advise our friends who desire to hear an exposition of our great principles, to lend their support to this publication."—Kentucky Yeoman.

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FLAX STRAW.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid.

WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW BUSHELS CHERRY PITS FOR SALE. CARE-fully packed for transporting any distance. Address, post-paid WM. DAY, Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

1. Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

2. Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

3. Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

4. Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

5. Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact, and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

6. GRAIN MILLS, STEEL AND CAST IRON MILLS, AT \$6 to \$25, and Burr-Stone at \$50 to \$250, for Horse or Steam Power.

7. TILE MACHINES.—FOR MAKING DRAINING TILES OF all descriptions and sizes.

8. WATER RAMS, SUCTION, FORCE, AND ENDLESS-chain Pumps; Leather, Gutta Percha, India Rubber Hose, Lead Pipe, &c.

9. CALIFORNIA IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS, MADE EXPRESSLY for the California and Oregon Markets.

10. DRAINING TILES OF ALL FORMS AND SIZES.

11. CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED HARVESTER.—A newly-patented machine, will harvest 10 or 12 acres per day with one horse.

12. HAY AND COTTON PRESSES.—BULLOCK'S PROGRESSIVE-IVE Power Presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

13. THRESHERS AND FANNING-MILLS COMBINED.—OF Three Sizes and Prices, requiring from two to eight horses to drive them, with corresponding horse powers. These are the latest improved patterns in the United States.

14. SOUTHERN PLOWS.—Nos. 101/4, 111/4, 121/2, 14, 15, 18, 18 1/2, 19, 19 1/2, 20, A 1, A 2, 50, 60, and all other sizes.

15. CORN-SHELLERS, HAY, STRAW, AND STALK-CUTTERS Fanning-Mills, &c. of all sizes.

16. PERUVIAN GUANO.—First quality of Fresh Peruvian Guano, just received in store.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st., N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway.

MACHINE WORKS.

M. & J. H. BUCK & CO.'S MACHINE WORKS, LEBA M. NON, N. H., Manufacturers of a great variety of wood working machinery, of the most approved style, simple construction, and effective and firm operation, to be found in the country; comprising complete sets for making Railroad cars, of the ash and blud, ship-building, bedsteads, cabinet, and carpenter work, &c. &c. Also, some machines of peculiar merit, such as for single and double Tenoning, capable of making from one to four tenons at the same operation of any width, size, or length, on large or small timber, with relishing cylinder attached. Also, an improved timber Planing machine, with the addition of a side cutter, with which the top and edges of timber or plank is planed, whether square or bevel, at the same operation, and in the same time occupied in planing but one side on all other machines. They also manufacture circular, single, and gang saw-mills, flouring and corn mills, hand and power hoisting machines for storehouses, shafting, hangers, pulleys, and mill gearing of all patterns.

MARTIN BUCK,

J. H. BUCK,

P. A. CUSHMAN,

WM. DUNCAN,

AGENTS.—R. L. Allen, 189 & 191 Water st.; S. B. Schenck, 163 Greenwich st.; Andrews & Jessup, 67 Pine st.; Lawrence Machine shop, 51 Broad st., and Lawrence, Mass.; Leonard & Wilson, 60 Beaver st.; Wm. F. Sumner, Crystal Palace, 130-14

SEED BUCKWHEAT for sale by
R. L. ALLEN, 189 and 191 Water st.

GARDEN SEEDS.

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No. II.

THE FARM.

HOWEVER a country-seat, devoted entirely to purposes of taste, might answer for the banks of the Hudson, it would not do at all for Connecticut. That motto upon the broad seal of the State, with its clustering vines, "*Qui transulit sustinet*," has diffused itself through every nook and corner of our territory, and penetrated the bones of every son and daughter of the "land of steady habits." A citizen here would no more think of appropriating his domain exclusively to pleasure grounds, than he would of having his jackknife all ivory handle. There must be a blade of utility, sticking out from every thing he consents to handle. The knife must whittle, or it is so much waste bone and iron to him. The streams that thread his farm must turn a wheel, if they are large enough, or, if this is not practicable, they must at least do their owner's bidding, and irrigate his growing crops. To idle along in their natural channels, here making love to the flowers, and there wasting their sweetness upon the barren pebbles, now frisking in the bubbles and forming a waterfall, now rippling away in shallows, would be desecration in his eyes, and might endanger the morals of his children. Never was a people more slandered in a proverb, than Connecticut in its wooden hams and nutmegs, as if those voracious manufactures were indicative of their morals, rather than of their industry. The fact is, these articles are only samples of the general propensity to whittling, and are indulged in, as a sort of industrial training for more profitable whittling. Shams are no where rarer than here, and what little of embellishment and show there may be, you will always find them accompanied with a counterpart of utility.

The lord "to the manor born," raises corn and potatoes, years before he plants a rosebush, and it not unfrequently happens, that he is so entirely engrossed with his roots and cereals, that he leaves bulbs and shade trees, to the care of posterity. The stranger who finds his way hither, soon yields to the genius of the country, and makes utility the corner-stone, in every temple of beauty and skill he rears. Whatever the schools of taste might say to this sentiment, it is not wholly unauthorized in the lessons of Nature, and the rural cultivator in the land of steady habits, who has an eye to utility in the adornment of his home, will be found about as orthodox in his taste, as he is in his religion.

The fairest flowers Flora bears in her train, all point us forward to the harvest, and beneath the bloom-dust and golden hues with which Pomona adorns her fruits, to please the eye, lie melting juices and substantial nourishment, for the body.

Substantial farming, then, is an appropriate back-ground to a perfect picture of country life. Nothing less than this does justice to a cultivated taste, or to the generosity of our mother earth. She is ever bounteous and prodigal in her reward of confiding toil. There should be broad acres, teeming with luxuriant crops, in which a rural home, with its lawns and groves of emerald, should set as a jewel, encased in gold. We find them here at Hokanum. Out of four hundred acres, all but about thirty, immediately about the house, are included in the farm proper, and are made to pay their own way. A large sheaf of wheat, magnificently carved and gilded, over the gate by the north cottage, is an appropriate introduction to

THE GRAIN FIELDS.

Here is an extensive field of rye for a New-England farm, embracing some twenty acres, and close by is a field of wheat, nearly half as large. The rye was sown last fall upon green sward, turned under with a Michigan plow, and subsoiled. It is of large growth, and the heads are now drooping with their weight of russet kernels. It will be fit for the reaper this week, and will yield at least twenty-five bushels to the acre. The wheat is still green, and will not reach its maturity until a week or two hence. It looks perfectly healthy, and will yield as largely as the rye. Wheat is a common crop upon this farm, and is grown with as much success, as in the early history of the State. Neither rust nor fly makes it more precarious than other crops, and the soil of this farm has been as much exhausted by long and persevering abuse, as any in the State. Before it was tilled by the proprietor, it was leased for a long series of years, until it was nearly run out. The wheat crop is not expected to make itself out of nothing, but wheat-forming manures are put into the soil, the seed is sown, and wheat comes of it in a very rational and legitimate way. Wheat may just as well be grown in Connecticut as Indian corn, and that her farmers, as a rule should import their flour, is a piece of thriftlessness that ought not longer to be tolerated. By far the larger part of the farm is devoted to

THE HAY CROP.

The few years of successful tillage under its present management have raised this crop, from twenty tons, to more than two hundred and fifty tons. Thin and starveling fields of clover and red top, have been succeeded by a vegetation

rivaling the prairies. This enormous increase of hay is not sold, but is all consumed upon the soil, every year swelling its riches, and adding to its productiveness. Immediately across the path, from the grain fields, is

A RECLAIMED SWAMP,

which is a happy illustration of the profit of well-directed labor. It was once hopelessly given over to brush, stagnant water, frogs and water-snakes. And strange as it may seem, these six acres of waste land were thought to be religiously doomed to be the possession of reptiles; as much so as Babylon to be a retreat for owls and bats. When the book farmer of Hokanum proposed to invade their dominion, and to let in a little sun-light upon the mud that had brooded in darkness since the morning of creation, he was regarded as little else than infidel in his notions. One old gentleman, of sound orthodoxy, very significantly told him "you can't make any thing of that Ketchum."

"What is the reason I can't?"

"Because the Almighty God made that a swamp."

"Well, the Almighty made me with brains enough to clear it out."

Notwithstanding this prophecy, the spade and plow-share did their work, the water ran off through a ditch, as readily as if it had been a natural channel, the reptiles were routed, and we, to-day, saw before us, on this same swamp, the bright blades of the mowers sweeping down grass too tall and beautiful to be suspected of any curse resting upon it. The yield could hardly be less than three tons to the acre. Adjoining this swamp was a successful experiment in

SUB-SOILING.

Some fifteen acres of timothy, now in full blossom, and of very luxuriant growth, were waving in the morning breeze. The whole field seemed to be nothing but timothy, and was so large as to strike every observer, as an unusual growth. The whole field had been sub-soiled, and was showing its keeping, in this very laudible method. We greatly wanted to see the old-style farmers present, and with this field for a text, to read them a lecture on the sub-soil plow.

THE DITCHES

upon the farm, of which there were many, were mostly left open, and stoned at the sides. In the bottom of these, in several places, are living springs, which supply them with water at all seasons of the year. They drain a large tract of land, which is now covered with luxuriant grass. Tile draining has not been attempted.

A marked feature in the mowing fields was small copses, planted with a design to shelter the birds, which are very carefully cherished on every part of the premises. No one is suffered

to disturb their nests, or to shoot them at any season of the year. It is a heinous offence here to injure a bird, sure to be punished by the judges. It chanced a few summers ago, that a pair of swallows built a nest on the piazza, not far from the door. As they were not troublesome, they were suffered to remain. The female bird had finished laying, and was beginning to sit upon her eggs, when there came a heavy storm, doing a considerable damage, among the trees, and dislodging some of the birdlings from their nurseries. The proprietor found a nest of young robins upon the ground a few days old, apparently deserted of their parents. They were taken home, and committed to the care of a servant, with a view to save them, if possible. At length it occurred to him, that this swallow might be willing to anticipate her maternal cares, and to provide for them. Watching his opportunity, when she flew from her nest to get her daily food, he carefully slipped the young robins in with her eggs, and watched for her return. She soon returned, and stood upon the edge of the nest, a picture of astonishment at the strange intruders. Was ever bird in such luck before? A whole nest of birdlings hatched in her absence. Here was a case for consultation, and away she flew for her mate. Both birds were soon twittering over the new brood, and after a little deliberation, concluded to adopt the strangers. They immediately began to feed them, and brought them up, with as much fidelity, as if they had been their own young. As this incident in bird life occurred under the eye of the narrator, there can be no doubt of its authenticity. A similar instance occurred not long after, in which a pair of robins repaid the swallows, by bringing up a nest of young meadow larks, whose mother had been accidentally killed by a scythe in mowing. These are very interesting facts in natural history, and would hardly have come to light elsewhere, than in some bird paradise, like Hokanum.

THE STOCK

upon this farm, is in keeping with the luxuriant provision made for their wants. Beside fine horses, we saw a herd of Short-horns, that are among the finest in the country. Some of them have been exhibited at the agricultural fairs, and have been greatly admired by good judges of neat stock. The porkers looked sleek and fat, and were literally living like pigs in the clover. Poultry is raised to a considerable extent, but little attention is paid to purity of breeds.

THE VEGETABLE GARDEN

has a prominent place here, occupying some four acres, and the most of it under a high state of cultivation. The strawberry beds were very ample, and the vines luxuriant. There was a large plantation of raspberries, and tall canes loaded with fruit was one of the finest sights in the garden. A large square was devoted to green fleshed melons, planted at different times, so as to give a succession of fruit from August till the time of frost. Here were melons nearly full grown, and vines just starting into blossom. The more common garden vegetables were growing in the greatest abundance, and luxuriance. A prominent feature of Hokanum is its

HEDGES.

We have never met with their equal for extent, and for neatness. They almost entirely encircle the ornamental grounds, and will soon give a

green border to the whole farm. The favorite tree for this purpose is the arbor vite, and it succeeds admirably wherever it has been planted. It makes its branches sufficiently low, and the foliage is thick enough when shorn to present a perfect mat of green. The althea also does well, and we saw in the vegetable garden a short row of the thorn locust. It looked promising, certainly, but from what we have seen of its performance elsewhere, we have no sanguine expectations of its success, even under the magic training of the gardener of Hokanum.

It is sad to turn away from all these scenes of life, from the trees with their fresh coronals of green, from the flowers with their fragrance and beauty, from the fields with their golden harvests, from the birds with their songs of gladness, to the chill presence of death. Follow down this path to yonder hillock, crowned with a grove, and you come to a lonely grave. Not a year has gone by since the child was here, as full of life and joy as the brightest thing among all this living throng. Now he rests beneath the green turf, and flowers bloom over his sleeping dust. Thus life and death ever go hand in hand, and amid the fairest creations human skill can rear, we have this dread presence, pointing us onward to the new heavens and the new earth, where the faded flowers, we mourn as lost, reappear, clothed with immortality.

We have done but feeble justice to our own conception of this beautiful rural residence. Next to the difficulty of creating such a scene, so that a cultivated taste shall find constant enjoyment in beholding it, lies that of describing it, so that others may have a correct idea of it. And the more tasteful such a work of art is, the greater is the difficulty of conveying to others any just conception of its beauty, just as the most eloquent of speeches are the hardest to commit to the printed page. Hokanum, as a work of art, would do great credit to a professional landscape gardener. We do not remember in all our acquaintance with rural improvements, a single instance in which natural advantages have been so tastefully used, as here. A gentleman whose days are principally spent in Wall street, and whose dreams might be supposed to run mainly upon stocks and railroads, has here given many a lesson of art, that the professional gardener may study with profit. "Here are a hundred points that will delight the artist; here are meditative walks, and a thousand suggestive aspects of nature for the poet; and the man of the world, engaged in a feverish pursuit of its gold and its glitter, may here taste something of the beauty and refinement of rural life in its higher aspect, and be able afterwards understandingly to wish that"

"One fair asylum from the world he knew,
One chosen seat, that charms the various view.
Who boasts of more, (believe the serious strain)
Sighs for a home, and sighs, alas! in vain,
Through each he roves, the tenant of a day,
And with the swallows wings the year away."—RODGERS.

July 4th, 1854.

TO RUIN A SON.—1. Allow him to have his own way.

2. Let him have plenty of money.
3. Let him roam about on Sunday.
4. Let him be disrespectful to his parents.
5. Give him bad companions.
6. Call him to no account for his evenings.
7. Give him no steady employment.

SHOW OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THIS show came off at Lincoln, the past month and was said to be highly successful. As there have been so many Short-Horn, Hereford and Devon Cattle imported into this country the past two years, we give a list of the winners at this show, for the benefit of Americans breeders, together with the remarks upon them by the editor of the *London Agricultural Gazette*, from which paper we copy. In our next, if we have room, we will give the list of winners of Long-wolled and South-down Sheep.

SHORT-HORNS.—In the class of old bulls, the 1st prize is justly awarded to Mr. Standay, of Nottingham for a fine straight, well-proportioned animal, of very good quality of flesh, which we remember a calf by Usurer, in Lord Ducie's herd at Tortworth, 3 years old.

No. 5, winning the 2d prize, is a white bull, shown by Mr. Booth, and he is also a first-rate animal, of very superior quality. There would have been more difficulty in deciding between these two, had the latter appeared as well as the other when turned out. No. 6, is a red, thick, useful beast—head quarters not quite perfect; shown by Mr. Burt, of Grantham. No. 8, a dark roan heavy-fleshed animal, of good quality, shown by Mr. Robinson; 9, a heavy, well-made animal, with very deep chest, drooping slightly in the back; shown by Mr. Dickenson, of Ulverston. The remainder in this class are very useful animals.

Class 2, young bulls, consists of 23 animals, among which are many of very great merit, Mr. Kirkham, of Hagnaby, shows two in this class, by the same bull as the prize bull. No. 27 is a good roan, shown by Lord Zetland, straight back, and very good loins and hind quarters. No. 31 and 32 deserve notice, as compact, well-made beasts; the latter shown by Mr. Douglas, of East Lothian, is first-rate in his hind quarters and flesh—not so good in front, and somewhat coarse about the head. No. 35, shown by Mr. Maw, cuts a very poor figure by its neighbors. No. 36, shown by Mr. Odling of Market Rasen, carries off the first prize. He is a remarkably well-proportioned beast, of first-rate quality. The second prize was carried off by Mr. Towneley, a very thick, good bull, and the judges must have had some difficulty in deciding the superiority of its rival. It was with reference to this bull, which is, if we remember rightly, faulty in the color of the muzzle, that the remark of the herdsman applied, "Races are pretty even when won by a neck, but here we have been hardly beaten by a nose." The prize in bull calves is also carried off by Mr. Towneley, for a roan bull of good form and quality—"Master Butterfly." Amongst others, Mr. Kirkham shows a nice calf by Usurer in this class.

We now come to the class of old cows, consisting of 25 head, among which are a few not very excellent, but the largest number are very superior animals. Eight or ten may be selected of the best we ever saw together. We never had such a show of cows at any previous meeting. Mr. Towneley figures well here with his cow Beauty by Victor—a roan of remarkably fine touch—somewhat patchy about the rumps, in other respects level and good. Mr. Booth carries off the 2d prize for a fine cow of the same family as Mr. Towneley's first prize animal. "Lady Barrington," shown by Mr. Tanqueray, is remarkable for fine quality of flesh, with however some imperfection, especially in her shoulder, though had she been in condition the determination of the prize animals would have been more difficult. Mr. Stratton shows two useful cows in this class, which are highly commended by the judges. 75, shown by Lord Hill is also justly commended by the judges.

In the young class there is the best show of heifers we ever witnessed. The first prize is taken by Mr. Douglas, of East Lothian; she is a perfect model and justly merits her position. We believe her even better than Mr. Wilson's celebrated

"Brawith Rose" which figured at Exeter, and carried the challenge cup at Ireland, and was shown every where and never beaten. Mr. Towneley comes second with a very good light roan heifer, of uncommon merit, as she needed to be to gain a prize in this class for they were all magnificent animals. Among the yearling heifers, the last class of Short-horns, but not the least in importance, and the best class of its kind that we have ever seen, Mr. Towneley again carries off the 1st prize, with a roan heifer of remarkable nice quality, getting rather small forward. Its neighbor, 94, is equal, if not superior to the prize animal. The second prize is taken by Mr. George Sainbury, with a red and white heifer, by the duke of Gloucester, shown in the condition just as such things ought to be, and thus in some respects a pattern to others. The prize is awarded in this case to excessive fat, or the 2d prize animal would have been first. Mr. Towneley also shows a very clever heifer by the Fourth Duke of Oxford.

Nos. 100, 101, 102, are shown by Mr. Kirkham; they are very compact neat heifers, all by Usurer. 106 and 107 are two red heifers, (thick, useful beasts,) shown by Mr. Fletcher, of Mansfield.

HEREFORDS.—The first class includes only 3 bulls, and the 1st prize is taken by Mr. Price, for as perfectly-formed an animal, of first-rate quality as we have seen for some time. The second prize animal, belonging to Mr. Carwardine, is a well-proportioned, useful beast; not, however, anything equal in symmetry to Mr. Price's bull. Among young bulls, the 1st prize is adjudged to Mr. Rea, for a useful beast, by no means first-rate, however. The 2d prize is to a fairly-formed beast, of good size, belonging to Mr. Powell. Lord Radnor shows a very nice little beast of good quality, in this class. Lord Berwick shows a large good bull in this class, which we should fancy was entitled to the 1st prize; but it is certainly not a *perfect* animal.

In Class 3, for bull calves, but one animal is shown; Mr. Price receives the 1st prize for it, to which he is well entitled. Among cows, only two appear, the 1st prize is received by Mr. Turner, of Leominster; and the 2d by Lord Berwick. The class of heifers contain but two also, of which Lord Radnor receives a 2d prize for a very good heifer—well formed but rather hard in the touch. Of yearling heifers we have five; the best is a well-made, thick, heavy-fleshed beast. The second prize is a neat heifer, of good quality, and perhaps greater symmetry.

The **HEREFORD** classes generally are, as may have been expected, represented by but few, the whole width of the island having, in the case of the Lincoln meeting, to be traversed.

DEVONS.—Among the old bulls, the 1st prize is carried off by Mr. Farthing, by a bull of first-rate quality and symmetry, having extraordinary depth and width of chest, with a deep good flank. The 2d prize is taken by a very level, well-formed bull of Mr. Turner, of Barton near Exeter, having, however, a slightly defective rump. Among young bulls, the 2d prize was taken by Mr. Quartley's bull, and we think it ought to have been the first.

141 and 142, shown by Mr. Bloomfield, of Wells, Norfolk, and Mr. Webber, of Tiverton, are useful animals, but we do not much admire 140, shown by Mr. Wright, which carried off the 1st prize.

There were but two in the class of calves, but the prize is rightly awarded to Mr. Turner's No. 144.

Ten cows were shown, and a very good class it is. Mr. Farthing takes the 1st prize for decidedly the best animal in the class. Lord Leicester takes the 2d prize for a very useful animal; good, especially in the hind quarters. Among the heifers Mr. Turner carries the 1st prize for a very nice level beast, which well deserves the distinction. The second goes to Mr. Quartley.

Among the younger heifers the first prize goes to Mr. Turner. Mr. Blomfield, of Norfolk, shows a heifer of great merit, than which there is

nothing more compact in the Devon class. The second prize is taken by Mr. Webber, for a useful animal of good fore quarters.

As to the show of the cattle classes generally, we will only add that our anticipations of a good show have been abundantly realized. The Short-horned classes are decidedly better than we have seen on any former occasion, especially the classes of cows and heifers, many of which are perfection itself. The classes of Herefords and Devons are smaller in number than they have been at previous shows, but this may be accounted for by the greater distance from the scene of the meeting; and we think that the classes have shown greater uniformity in character than we have previously seen. We must continue to express our regret that exhibitors still feel it to be necessary, in order to attain distinction, to run that risk of rendering their animals unproductive, which is incurred by the extraordinary state of fatness to which some of these animals are brought.

The following are the list of prizes for cattle, published soon after the opening of the yards on Monday:—

SHORT-HORNS.

Judges—Messrs. Thomas Parkinson, Thomas Trotter, and John Wright.

Class 1. Bulls, between 2 and 4 years old: £40 William Sanday, of Holmes Pierrepont, near Nottingham; £20 Richard Booth, of Warlabay.

Class 2. Bulls, yearlings: £25 William Oldling, Market Rasen; £15 Charles Towneley, of Towneley Park.

Class 3. Bull calf, above 6 and under 12 months old: £10 Charles Towneley.

Class 4. Cow in milk or in calf: £20 Charles Towneley; £10 John Booth, of Killerby, Catterick.

Class 5. Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding 3 years old: £15 James Douglas, of Athelstaneford Farm, Drem; £10 Charles Towneley.

Class 6. Yearling heifers: £10 Charles Towneley; £5 George Sainbury, of the Priory, Corsham.

HEREFORDS.

Judges—Messrs. Edward L. Franklin, John Charles Langlands, and John Williams.

Class 1. Bulls, between 2 and 4 years old: £40 Edward Price, of Court House, Leominster. £20 John Carwardine, of Stockton Bury, Leominster.

Class 2. Bulls, yearling: £25 to James Rea, Monaughty, Knighton; £15 to W. Styles Powell, Castle street, Hereford.

Class 3. Bull-calf, above 6 and under 12 months old: £10 to Edward Price, of Court House, Leominster.

Class 4. Cows in milk or in calf: £20 to Philip Turner, of the Leen, Pembridge, Leominster; £10 to Lord Berwick, of Cronkhill, Shrewsbury.

Class 5. Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding 3 years old: £15 to William Perry, of Cholstrey, Leominster; £10 to the Earl of Radnor, of Coleshill House, Highworth.

Class 6. Yearling heifers: £10 to John Walker, of Westfield House, Holmer, Hereford; £5 to Philip Turner.

DEVONS.

Judges—Messrs. Edward L. Franklin, John Charles Langlands, and John Williams.

Class 1. Bulls between 2 and 4 years old: £40 to Samuel Farthing, Bridgewater; £20 to George Turner, Exeter.

Class 2. Bulls, yearlings: £25 to Robert Wright, Taunton; £15 to James Quartley, of South Molton.

Class 3. Bull calf, above 6 and under 12 months old: £10 to George Turner, of Barton.

Class 4. Cows in milk or in calf: £20 to Samuel Farthing; £10 to Earl of Leicester.

Class 5. Heifers in milk or in calf, not exceeding 3 years old: £15 to George Turner; £10 to James Quartley.

Class 6. Yearling heifers: £10 to George Turner; £5 to Thomas Webber, of Halberton Court, Tiverton.

COTTON-SEED CAKE FOR FEEDING CATTLE.

WE select the following valuable article on this subject, from the last number (45) of the *Scotch Journal of Agriculture*. The experiments detailed are highly important, and we would especially commend the article to the perusal of our Southern friends. It seems that in one of these experiments, cotton-seed cake proved as valuable for feeding as oil meal, linseed cake, or bean meal.

Mr. Burn, of the Castle Mills, Edinburgh, who had invented a new cotton-cleaning machine, having had a considerable quantity of cotton seed on hand, after the separation of the wool from the seed by his machines, sent it to a linseed cake manufactory to have the oil expressed. The cake which was thus obtained, after the expression of the oil, was distributed among several gentlemen for experiment, as an article of food for cattle and sheep. Having obtained a small quantity of it, we had the less hesitation in giving it to our animals, as we had often read and heard of the cotton seed being used in India as food both for horses and cattle. * *

Dr. Anderson gives an analysis of it, and we will compare its analysis with that of other feeding-stuffs, before giving the details of any experiment with it.

	Linseed Cake	Rape Cake	Cotton seed Cake.	Beans.	Oats.	Barley.
Water,	12.44	10.68	11.19	15.84	12.66	15.97
Oil,	12.79	11.10	9.08	1.59	6.12	1.88
Albuminous compounds,	27.69	29.53	25.16	4.70	10.16	7.74
Ash,	6.13	7.79	5.64	3.36	2.66	2.14
Other constituents,	40.95	40.90	48.93	54.51	68.40	72.27
	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00
Nitrogen,	4.33	4.38	3.95	3.89	1.60	1.22
Silica,	1.05	1.18	1.32			
Phosphates,	2.73	3.87	2.19	0.49	0.65	0.56
Phosphoric acid,	0.55	0.39	0.15	0.45	0.01	0.35

It will be seen from this table, that cotton-seed cake holds a respectable place as an article of food for cattle; while oats and barley, which are considered by some intelligent and experienced feeders as equal, weight for weight, to linseed cake, are very deficient in oil and albuminous compounds, the two most important constituent, in any feeding-stuffs. It is as well to mention, however, that this opinion has been disputed by many eminent feeders.

The parcel of cotton-seed cake sent us was of a yellowish-brown appearance, very brittle, and of an agreeable *nutty* flavor. We first tested its palatableness; pieces were laid before cattle, sheep, and pigs, which devoured them with an avidity and relish seldom manifested towards kinds of food to which they had not been accustomed. We next instituted an experiment with it. Eight Angus cattle, that had been fed on turnips and straw all winter, were selected in the beginning of March; four were fed on cotton-seed cake, at the rate of 6 lb. per day to each, and the other four on a mixture composed of 2½ linseed cake, 2½ lb. bean meal, and 1 lb. of treacle, with chaff, and a little salt; both lots got, besides, as many swedish turnips and as much straw as they could eat. This feed was continued for six weeks, at the end of which time, the quantity of cotton-seed cake being nearly exhausted, the cattle were sold fat to a flesher, after the best two in the whole lot, which were chosen from those fed on the cotton-seed cake, had obtained the premium for the best fat at a district agricultural show. We considered this experiment favorable for the cotton-seed cake; and, though somewhat vague, and by no means rigidly conducted, it was quite sufficient to warrant a more extended experiment, yea, even a more extensive use of it as a substitute for the other feeding-stuffs generally employed.

We wrote, accordingly, to Mr. Burn, requesting him to forward more of the cotton-seed cake to us. Having as yet been able to carry on his cotton-cleaning operations but on a limited scale, his importations of the material had not been great; and though he sent us all that was in his possession, it was not by any means as

much as we would have liked. We selected for experiment six polled Galloway cattle, that had been fed on turnips and straw up to the 10th of January, when the experiment commenced; two of them got, in addition to their turnips, 4 lb. of linseed cake; two, 4 lb. of cotton-seed cake, and two, 4 lb. of bean meal, till the 10th of April, when they were slaughtered. They were measured on 10th January and 10th April, (when the cotton-seed cake was finished,) and weighed after they were slaughtered. The results are as follows:

	Weight by measurement, Jan 10.	Weight by measurement, April 10.	Weight after being slaughtered.	
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Tallow.
1. Linseed cake,	894	977	908	56
2. Linseed cake,	888	966	911	59
3. Cotton-seed cake,	861	950	955	49
4. Cotton-seed cake,	890	912	875	63
5. Bean meal,	888	945	883	58
6. Bean meal,	890	961	920	62

They consumed each daily during the experiment about 150 lb. of swedish turnips, besides straw. The cattle, when slaughtered, were not as ripe as we would have wished; but we thought it better to send them to the flesher, as the cotton-seed cake at our disposal was finished. This will account for the actual weight being less than the weight by measurement, as cattle not in a ripe condition never weigh out to the measurement; *a fortiori*, the difference between the real weight and the weight by measurement on 10th January, will be greater than the difference between the real weight and the weight by measurement on 10th April; so that the real increase of weight during the three months of experiment is not indicated by the figures above. All that we wish to impress upon our readers at the present time is, that cattle fed on cotton-seed cake made as much progress as those fed on linseed cake and bean meal—a fact which was abundantly manifest both from the appearance and touch of the animals.

Feeling satisfied that cotton-seed cake could be used profitably as a substitute for linseed cake, if the price were not too high, we endeavored to obtain more of it, and at the same time to try the seed itself as an article of food. We got some fresh seed newly imported from Jamaica, and some cake imported from America, by Mr. Bennet, of Leith. We selected eight cattle for experiment; two to be fed on linseed and chaff, two on cotton seed and chaff, two on linseed cake, and two on cotton-seed cake, the whole to get turnips and straw in addition; both the linseed and cotton-seed were bruised, the latter in an ordinary oat-bruiser. The cotton-seed cake got from Mr. Bennet is shaped into squares of 10 inches and 3 inches thick; it is not so brittle as that got from Mr. Burn, is softer, not so pleasant to the taste, and of a saffron color. We could not by any coaxing get the cattle to eat it by itself, and were obliged on that account to disguise it by mixing it with other prepared food, which the cattle are now eating; but this change has had the effect of interfering with the experiment in some measure. We are not surprised at cattle evincing a dislike to some kinds of food which have been imported from distant countries, as there is often the risk of their being damaged either by fermentation or sea-water during the voyage; and perhaps this was the case with the cotton-seed cake. We have several times experienced the same thing with different samples of foreign linseed cake. The experiment is going on at present, and, in so far as we can judge by the eye and touch, the cotton-seed has an equal effect with the linseed in improving the condition of the animals.

Portions of cotton-seed cake were sent also to Mr. Dudgeon, Humble, and Mr. Johnston, flesher, Edinburg, who is also an extensive feeder. Mr. Johnston's opinion of the cake may be judged of by his ordering 10 tons more of it whenever it could be got. Mr. Dudgeon, however, did not form such a favorable opinion of it, from one of his cattle that were fed on it,

having died suddenly. The cake had been given to a number of cattle going loose in a court, and, as was to be expected, where cattle in courts are very fond of a particular kind of food, the strongest took far more than his own share, while the weakest got none at all. We understand that it was one of the best in the court that died. It was sent in to Professor Dick for examination, who found the stomach quite full of the cake, as was reported to us, and gave it as his opinion, in a letter now before us, that "Mr. Dudgeon's animal died from having surfeited itself with the cotton-seed cake, as by the analysis of it there is nothing deleterious in it." It was enough, however, to discourage Mr. Dudgeon from using any more of it for food; he therefore applied the rest of it to the potato crop in comparison with rape-cake, and from the produce he was led to form a more favorable opinion of it than of the rape-cake.

[Since writing the above, we have received the following remarks from Mr. Bennet: "The cake we sent you is the produce of Louisiana; the process for making it is patented, and many thousands of dollars have been spent in bringing it to its present perfection. To extract the oil from the cotton-seed oilcake, they operate as follows: Plan I. 1st, Break up the cake as fine as can be in cast-iron or other mill; 2d, Crush it as fine as can be, through rollers; 3d, Put into large casks, and put jet of steam in it, then the oil, the stearine, and the oleon, will rise to the top, and the seed below is prepared for the feeding of cattle. Plan II. Crush and run it between rollers; apply a jet of steam into it till it is properly cooked, then put it into the presses. It will give 5 quarts of oil to each 100 lb. of cake. The oil is a highly nutritious food for cattle, and is devoured by them with avidity. The oil, stearine, and oleon, make the best kind of soap for woolen and other goods, and either the hard or soft soap from it are found to be excellent for fixing Turkey red and other difficult colors." Several gentlemen who obtained some of the cake from Mr. Bennet have expressed their satisfaction with it. In some cases the cattle did not seem disposed to eat it at first, but eventually did so, when they became very fond of it, and they greatly improved.]

(To be continued.)

A GRAND CHANCE FOR POULTRY BREEDERS.

WE have received, through a friend, the following letter from Dr. F. S. GENAND, of St. Jacques, L'Achigan, Leinster county, Canada East, and publish it for the benefit of those who have poultry to dispose of. For further information please not to address us, but the party above-named, or some one in Quebec. The proper person there would be the President or Secretary of the Industrial Exhibition, but we have not his address; it would therefore be advisable for those interested, to write direct to Quebec for it.

ST. JACQUES, L'Achigan, Leinster Co., }
Canada East, July 19, 1854. }

In Canada, where I reside, there is not a single poultry dealer where people can be supplied with Asiatic and other fowls. Such amateurs who have imported some at heavy expenses, keep their fowls for themselves, and thus deprive people of the benefit of raising choice poultry. The expenses and great risks in forwarding, incurred by those who import fowls or eggs from the United States, utterly discourage the majority of amateurs and others, in trying this means of improving their stock.

September next, there will be held in Quebec, a great Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition, which will be visited by thousands of people. This will be a good opportunity for poultry breeders to sell, and they will confer a great service upon the people of this country by sending in at that time, a large collection of pure-blooded fowls of their choicest stocks. Besides

the satisfaction of conferring a service upon this country, it will also in return prove to be a very profitable and satisfactory speculation. I may warrant this, as Asiatic and choice poultry is in great demand in Canada. People here are very desirous of procuring Asiatic, and other fowls, but they do not want to incur the risks and vexations of an importation.

Allow me to request you to use your influence to induce poultry breeders and dealers in your place, and elsewhere, to come to Quebec, at the time of the Exhibition, with large collections of choice fowls. If poultry dealers in the United States knew this circumstance, I have no doubt but they would take advantage of it, and would find it a profitable and successful speculation.

F. L. GENAND, M. D.

AGRICULTURAL FAIRS.

STATE Fairs seem to be growing into the Great Annual Festival, in many of the States, eclipsing all other gatherings by their comprehensive character, bringing into contact and communion men of all occupations and tastes, from the most remote portion of the State; and by the great aggregation of stock, vegetables, fruits and implements for exhibition, illustrating the perfection to which, by skill, care, and observance of physiological and mechanical laws, animals, vegetables and fruits, and the rude implements of the farmer can be brought. They cleave scales from the eyes of ignorance. They sweep away the films of prejudice, like cobwebs. They infuse into the mind of the young farmer an ambition to excel in his profession. They teach the money-loving votary of the profession, what fearful wastes, what exhaustion of his soil, what deterioration of his crops and stock, have been the consequence of persisting in dogged, and selfish, and unnatural courses, because his fathers did before him. They impress in ten thousand ways, the superiority of intelligence over mere brute labor, and tell with ten thousand illustrations, that a sharp intellect is as necessary at one end of the plow, as a sharp coulter at the other; in a word the supremacy of mind over matter.—*Toledo Blade*.

For the American Agriculturist.

DROUTH IN TOMPKINS COUNTY, N. Y.

LAKE RIDGE, Tompkins Co., N. Y., August 1, 1854.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—I am located in a region where we are suffering exceedingly from drouth. And although vegetation suffers on mine and adjoining farms, more than it has been known to during 25 or 30 years, still, on farms one mile nearer the Cayuga Lake, the drouth is still more severe. In most of the meadows, there is no more verdure now than in mid-winter. Our pastures are so dry that fire would sweep over them with a fearful rush. In a few days more, should there not fall a plentiful supply of rain, all of my animals must be foddered. A part of them are fed at the barn now. Water is failing in many places. Many springs which have been considered *never failing*, have dried up. Many of our forest and ornamental trees are putting on their autumnal garb, and many have even died, for want of moisture.

Of crops we can tell a doleful story. Though wheat came in tolerably well, still the drouth damaged it very much. Corn, it is apprehended, will prove a complete failure. On account of the backwardness of the season for planting corn, much of it never came up. Although many pieces of corn look rather promising, still it is feared it will not ear well. Many hills six feet high, show no signs of ears. Acres of it, not more than one foot in height, is now tasseling. Should this weather continue two weeks longer, our hope for the corn crop will be gone. Oats and barley, which are now being harvested, are very short. In some instances, they reap ordinary crops; but, as a general thing, we get from about one-fourth to one-half of an ordinary crop. The straw, in most

cases, is unusually short—few pieces being long enough to bind in bundles.

One month ago I sowed my buckwheat. A small part of it came up immediately, and for want of moisture, soon dried up. Most of it has not come up at all. Some of it has remained for two weeks, about three inches high. We cannot reasonably expect to reap any thing at all, where we have sowed buckwheat this season. Many pieces of corn were plowed up, and the ground sowed with buckwheat; and the probability now is, that buckwheat will, in most cases, be plowed under, and the ground sown with wheat. I intend to plow mine under soon. Even if we should have rain, within a few days, there would be but little hope that it would escape the frost in autumn.

Potatoes are like every other crop; indeed, there is nothing but tops, in many places, and they are drying up rapidly. Where they were planted very early, and on a deep rich soil, they are of the size of hen's eggs; but, in most of the hills, they are about the size of peas. We have but little anxiety this season respecting the potato rot. Carrots, even where the seed came up, will not amount to much. Beets and other vegetables fail. We had made some calculation on turnips, but the soil is so dry, it was useless to sow the seed.

You will probably get a better idea of the damage done by the drouth, when I tell you that most of the farmers will lose from one to five hundred dollars this season. Many will not be able to raise enough from their farms, for home consumption, to say nothing of groceries, &c. I shall be obliged to look to some other source this season, than the productions of the farm, for means to defray necessary contingent expenses. But all things are ordered in infinite wisdom. S. EDWARDS TODD.

For the American Agriculturist.

HOEING WHEAT.

BEAUFORT, South Carolina, July 19, 1854.

I SEE in your number for the 5th July, that you copy a short article from the *Lockport Journal*, describing the hoeing of wheat as a novel thing. At the South, among all of the best planters, small grain crops, not only early rice and wheat, but even oats, are regularly hoed, and found too to pay handsomely for the extra labor. We never drill our grain crops less than 15 inches apart, which distance allows a small hoe to work easily between the rows. The usual day's work is half an acre, and it is easy work. That as good, if not better crops, are made per acre at this distance, is easily proved by the crops of rice, &c., where 30 to 100 bushels per acre of rice is the crop, and the lands are worth from \$30 to \$200 per acre, besides a very expensive preparation; therefore the drills are not put thus far apart because land or labor is cheap, but because it is found to pay best. On high land, a plow might very advantageously be substituted for the hoe. This plow might be called the ground-mole plow, as it turns no furrow, but lonsens the soil about 4 to 6 inches deep, something like a sub-soil plow, for which it was intended, but did not answer well. Could not some apparatus for sowing oats, &c., be adapted to the plow, when it would prove an admirable grain-sower to sow single rows? R. C.

Attaching seed-sowers and potato-planters to plows has often been attempted, but proved so troublesome, that they were soon discarded. Plowing, planting, and sowing should be done by entirely distinct implements.

INCONSISTENCY.—To see a delicate woman rubbing bed-clothes over a washboard from morning till night, and a herculean gentleman measuring out rolls of lace and delicate ribbons, would make a Pawnee Indian laugh at our assumptions of chivalry.

For the American Agriculturist.

BENEFITS DERIVED FROM GUANO.

FARMING AND CROPS IN ORANGE CO., N. Y.

In your paper, you ask farmers to send you the results of their experiments. I send the following experiment made by me with Guano on wheat, which you are at liberty to publish. I plotted out three pieces of ground, of an acre each. The ground was an oat-stubble, plowed and cross-plowed about the 1st of August, and sowed about the 15th of September. To one of these pieces, I applied 300 lbs. of Guano, with an equal quantity of Plaster of Paris. The latter I think necessary in order to retain the ammonia, and should always be used on compost heaps. On another I put 15 loads of barn-yard manure, well rotted by lying in heaps; while the third had no dressing at the time of sowing. I intended to have weighed the grain on each acre separately, but there was such a marked difference in it, that I have not done it. The guanoed acre produced the best wheat, the manured the next best, while the third was poor.

It is my opinion, that by sowing 300 lbs. of Guano to the acre, it will yield a double crop, provided the land is of a warm nature and rather poor. Every farmer knows, that fertilizers pay better on poor land than on rich. On land not easy of access, and neglected, I would recommend farmers to try Peruvian Guano. I have found some of the mixtures called fertilizers entirely useless. The best article is the cheapest. It gives a rapid and vigorous growth to corn, potatoes and the sugar-beet, and shows marked advantages in every way in which I have used it. My custom is to manure my land well. I think it pays all extra expense on the first crop, and besides, is quite perceptible years after it is laid down to grass. We think the grass crop here is better than wheat. Our town cannot be excelled in butter making by any other in the State of New-York. My neighbors tell me they have averaged 68 lbs. to the cow, taking the herd together, and from the way they keep their cows, I have no doubt of the truth of the statement.

We have had a severe drought, which still continues. We have no green fields except corn fields, and they wear a brown complexion. There will not be more than half a crop. The oat crop was very light. Buckwheat is hardly up. Our hay crop was good having got its growth before the drought set in. Wheat crop was light.

Our County Show will be held on the 20th and 21st of September. E. SHERMAN.

Searsville, Orange Co., Aug. 8, 1854.

CARRIAGE OF EGGS.—It may be interesting to some of our readers to know of an attempt to send eggs from here to America to be hatched there; and as it has been pretty successful, it may induce others to try the same mode of procuring poultry of the finer breeds. By one of the New-York steamers, which left this in the end of April, I sent a box containing 61 eggs of different selected breeds; they were 12 or 13 days in reaching New-York, and on being landed they were sent on 80 miles further by steamboat, and were placed under hens on the following day. Of the number sent four were broken on the journey, and of the remainder one-half were hatched and were alive on the 26th of June—the date of my last communication—a very good result considering both time and distance, especially as all but one dozen had been brought to Liverpool by Railway.—*D. J., in Agricultural Gazette.*

GREAT MEN'S DANCING.—We read that Napoleon was a very awkward dancer. On one occasion he danced with a very beautiful countess, who could not conceal her blushes at his ridiculous postures. On leading her to her seat, he remarked: "The fact is, madam, my forte lies not so much in dancing myself as in making others dance." This reminds us of an anecdote

of Daniel Webster who being present at a ball in Washington during his incumbency as Secretary of State, was asked by an effeminate, foppish sort of a chap, who thought a good deal of his own dancing, "Don't you dance Mr. Webster? I never see you dancing." "No," said Mr. Webster, as he only could say and look such things, "I never had the capacity to learn how, sir."

CLAIMS OF AGRICULTURAL PATENTS, FOR THE WEEK ENDING AUG. 1 1854.

PLOWS.—J. S. Hall, of Manchester, Pa.: I do not claim the mere hinge joint of the mold board formed of similar sized stubs, as that is the subject of a former patent.

I claim the dissimilar sized hinges, as described, causing the wings of the mold to rise in proportion to their expansion in connection with the curved hinged braces, sustaining said wings at their expansion, and admitting of extreme contraction, without destroying the requisite form of the mold board under all its changes, a requisite hitherto not attained, for the purpose of adapting the plow to a variety of uses.

I also claim the effectual securing of an iron beam to an iron standard by means of the inclined segmental slot, bolt and nut, or their equivalent, operating in the manner described.

SEED PLANTERS.—William Bullock, (assignor to B. G. Morss,) of Bed Falls, N. Y.: I claim, first, the seeding wheels formed as described, so that the seed pass in at or near the center of the wheels, and out at the periphery. Second, the arrangements of one of the same wheels for sowing in drills or planting in hills. Third, arrangement of the tubes as herein described, and for the purpose set forth. Fourth, the guards in combination with the seeding, and Fifth, the marker, for the purpose of indicating the position of each hill, thereby enabling the operator to plant in hills, forming rows both ways across the field.

HARROWS.—Wm. Anderson, of Ulysses, N. Y. I claim inserting a tooth in each hinge, so that no part of ground escapes being pulverized, whereas in the harrows with hinges a large space in the centre of the harrow escapes.

CULTIVATOR.—D. W. Shares, of Hamden, Ct.: I do not claim of themselves the expanding and contracting wings, as such have before been used in corn plows and cotton scrapers.

But I claim providing the expanding and contracting wings on either side, with cultivating teeth, projecting downwards on the inside of the hoeing wings or scrapers, as set forth.

CULTIVATOR.—C. K. Farr, of Auburn, Miss.: I do not claim the mold board, ground plate, or any parts of my implement, which are found in the cotton scraper patented by W. C. Finney, April 24, 1849.

But I claim the hollow standards, cast with the ground plates for firmly uniting the beam to the implement by means of bolts passing through said standards, as set forth.

THRESHING MACHINE.—W. M. Palmer, of Palmyra, Me.: I claim the combination of the screens, with the shutes, for screening and separating the grain, as set forth.

SCREENS FOR HULLING CLOVER SEED AND CLEANING GRAIN.—M. H. Mansfield, of Ashland, O.: I do not claim constructing a screen in two or more parts. Nor do I claim merely adjusting them to insure their proper action.

But I claim constructing a screen for cleaning clover seed and the various kinds of grain, in several sections jointed together when made independently adjustable at each joint, for the purpose of facilitating or retarding the passage of the straw, chaff, and other impurities over it, according to their nature or condition, as set forth.

CLEANING AND DRYING GRAIN.—H. N. Black, of Philadelphia, Pa.: I claim the employment of the inclined perforated cylinder for drying grain by the action of centrifugal force, in combination with the described apparatus for cleaning the grain.—*Scientific American.*

Horticultural Department.

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—We refer our Horticultural readers to the announcement of the Show of this Society, to be found in the advertising columns. We have received a copy of the Regulations, list of Prizes, &c., which we will refer to in due season.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE regular meeting of this Society was held at No. 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, Aug. 8th, Vice-President, John Groshon, in the chair. On motion of Mr. Suttle, Mr. William A. Burgess was elected member of the Society. Messrs. Gamgee, Reid, and Hamlin, were chosen as special committee to report upon the flowers on the table. Of these there were some very beautiful specimens, including balsams, phloxes, lilly-flowers, (hibiscus rosea sinensis,) hollyhocks, and others. The first premium on balsams was awarded to Wm. Cranston. Best six phloxes, to Thos. Hogg & Son, and also a premium for best five cut flowers. A premium was recommended to Wm. A. Burgess for five hollyhocks. The next Conversational Meeting will be held on Monday, August 15. Subject, The Preparation of the Strawberry-bed, and the Cultivation of the Blackberry.

STRAWBERRIES AND THEIR CULTURE.

Who does not love strawberries? We have scarcely met with a person who would not willingly sacrifice almost any other luxury on the table, for a dish of strawberries and cream. The cream can be got any where, and the strawberries ought to be plentiful every where, when in their season. Every person with a small plot of ground, may, by expending a few hours only of time, have an abundant supply. If they are desired for next summer, it will only cost the spading of the bed, a little time in transplanting during next month, and a small degree of attention in the spring, to secure a bearing plot for that time. We did intend to write out simple directions for their cultivation, but we find a very good article on the subject in the August number of the *Horticulturist*, and we will give a portion of it in this week's paper.

To grow large, handsome, fine-flavored fruit in abundance, it is not necessary to employ a chemist to furnish us with a long list of specifics, nor even to employ a gardener by profession who can boast of long years of experience. Any one who can manage a crop of Corn or Potatoes, can, if he will, grow Strawberries. We say this much by the way of encouragement, because so much has been said in regard to various methods of culture, and various applications and specifics, that some people have become persuaded that a vast deal of learning and experience is necessary to produce large crops of Strawberries.

Judging from what we have seen, we believe that the great cause of failure is negligence. The Strawberry plant—not like a tree, which, when once set in its place, remains there—is constantly sending out shoots (runners) in all directions, taking possession of the ground rapidly around the parent plant. In a short time, therefore, unless these runners are kept in check, the ground becoming entirely occupied with plants, the parent plants become ex-

hausted, and the ground can no longer be stirred or kept in such a condition as is necessary to sustain their vigor. The result is, the ground is covered with a mass of starved and weakly plants, choking up each other in a hard, uncultivated soil, and producing a sparse crop of small, insipid berries, that dry up on their stalks before they are ripe, unless rain happens to fall every day.

The constant stirring of the soil around the plants, is one thing which in our climate is absolutely necessary; and any system of culture which precludes this, or throws any obstacle in its way, is defective. If any one will examine his Strawberry beds, he will find the plants along the outer edges of the beds, where the soil has been kept clean and fresh by the frequent use of the hoe, vigorous and healthy, with luxuriant dark green foliage, and large, fine fruit; while in the interior of the beds, where the plants have grown into masses, and covered all the ground, so as to prevent its cultivation, they are yellow and sickly looking, and the fruit poor and worthless. This we see in our own grounds, and every where that we find plants growing under similar circumstances. Does not this show the necessity of cultivation close around the plants? No matter how deep we may trench the soil, or how unsparing we may be with manures, or how copiously we supply moisture, this cultivation cannot be dispensed with, if we aim at producing fine fruits and abundance of them. "But," says one cultivator, "by allowing the ground to be all occupied with plants, we save all the labor which would be consumed in removing the runners, and we avoid the necessity of applying a mulching to keep the fruit clean." Very true, you save some expense; but what do you get in return? A crop of fruit not fit for the table—small, insipid, and so dirty, if a heavy rain occurs about ripening time, that it must be put through the wash-tub before it is placed on the table. It is possible that the market grower may be able to produce berries of this kind at a less price per quart than he could by a careful, cleanly, and thorough system of culture; but then he can expect to sell such fruit only when no better can be had. We have some doubts, however, as to the economy of bad culture in the long run. If a proper system were adopted at the outstart, and followed up with regularity, it would not be found so profitless or expensive. In this, as in every other kind of culture, a system is absolutely necessary. A certain routine of operations which are easily executed if taken at the right time, become burdensome when deferred; and being so, they are not unfrequently put off altogether. Precisely thus it is that Strawberry beds are neglected, both in market gardens and private gardens, until they are grown wild beyond hope of recovery. Now, we say to every one who wishes to cultivate Strawberries, resolve at once upon abandoning the "lazy-bed" system; and if you cultivate but a square rod, do it well.

We advise planting in rows not less than two feet apart, unless ground be very scarce, when eighteen inches might suffice, and the plants to be twelve to eighteen inches apart in the rows. In extensive field culture, the rows should be at least three feet apart, in order to admit the use of the plow and the cultivator between them, or even the passage of a cart to deposit manures or mulching material. The spade and wheelbarrow are too costly implements for an extensive culture where labor is scarce and high, as with us. From the time the plants are set until the fruit is gathered, the runners should be cut away as fast as they appear, and the ground be kept clean of weeds, and well worked.

In the fall, or before the setting in of winter, a mulching of half-decayed leaves or manure should be placed between the rows, coming close around the plants, leaving the crown or heart uncovered. The mulching prevents the plants from being drawn out and weakened, or destroyed by freezing and thawing in winter.

We have sometimes covered the entire beds, plants and all, with newly fallen leaves; and by raking them off early in spring, the plants came out in fine order. In the same way we have covered with clean wheat straw, and found it answer well. In all the northern and western States, some winter protection is of great service, although not indispensable. In field culture, the earth might be plowed up to the plants, as is done with nursery trees, in such a manner as to afford considerable protection against the action of frost on the roots.

As soon as the fruit begins to attain its full size, and approach maturity, the spaces between the rows, which up to this time have been under clean culture, should be covered with straw, litter, or moss. This will serve the double purpose of keeping the fruit clean and retaining the moisture in the soil. When copious supplies of water are to be applied, which should be always done when practicable, stable litter is a good mulching, as the water poured on it carries down with it to the roots of the plants the fertilizing materials which it contains.

The application of water in abundance we must again recommend to all who want the finest fruit. Rains are very good, but they cannot be relied upon, and they always deprive the fruit of its flavor, while artificial waterings do not. On this account the French Gardeners say that the Strawberry "prefers water from the well to water from the clouds." It is supposed that the electricity which prevades the atmosphere during our summer rains, affect the flavor of the fruit.

When the crop has been gathered, the mulching material between the rows should be removed, and the ground be forked over, so that if plants are wanted to form a new plantation, their growth will be encouraged. The same plants should not be relied upon for more than two crops. The labor of making a new bed, save the trenching of the soil, is no more than that of planting a plot of cabbages.

As to the season for planting, we would recommend the spring for large plantations, because then there is comparatively no risk of failure. The amateur, however, who wishes only to plant a bed in his garden, may do it at any time that he can procure good plants. If the growth of the runners is encouraged in July, after the fruit is gathered, good well-rooted runners may be had about the first of September, or it may be sooner. The young plants nearest the parent plant should always be chosen, if possible. In planting during the month of August or September, rainy weather should be chosen, if possible; but it may be safely done even in a dry time, by using water freely. Water the plants well before taking them up, as it injures the roots very much to draw them out of dry soil; then water the soil thoroughly where they are to be set, before planting. A sprinkling will be of no use; it must go down deep, as a heavy rain would. Set the plants in the evening, and shade them a few days with boards set on edge, forming a sort of roof over them. Mulch them, too, with short litter; and it will be well, if the plants be large, to remove some of the lower and larger leaves. Planting can be done safely in spring any time until the plants are in blossom—and all summer, for that matter, with proper care.

We have thus briefly sketched the principal operations in Strawberry culture; not in regular order, it is true, but we hope so as to be understood. We are not writing a book, and can not enter into all the details with minuteness. We have said nothing of the soil, and will only remark that any good garden soil fit to produce culinary vegetables, or any good farm land fit for grain or root crops, will produce good Strawberries; but it must be deeply plowed, or trenched, say twenty inches at least, and liberally manured with well-decomposed stable manure or a good compost. The quantity of manure must vary according to the degree of natural fertility of the soil. In one case, a quan-

tity equal to six inches deep all over the surface would not be too much; while in other cases, half that would be enough.

We would prefer not to make a Strawberry plantation twice on the same ground; but when circumstances render it inconvenient to change, rows of young plants might be set, or allowed to establish themselves from the runners, between the old rows, which can then be turned under with the spade, and will serve to enrich the ground.

Now as to varieties. On this point there is room for a great diversity of opinion, and we cannot hope to name a list that will be acceptable to a very large number of persons, at least in many parts of the country. Planters must have recourse to the best experience to be found in their respective localities; in the meantime we shall express our opinion of a few varieties, and let it go forth for what it is worth.

It happens that in this country the greater number of our most productive varieties have but one set of the organs of fecundation. A fruitful flower must have both pistils and stamens perfectly developed. The stamens are regarded as the male organs, and the pistils the female. When a flower has well-developed pistils, but no stamens, or imperfect ones, it must be impregnated by pollen from other flowers. Where a flower has no pistils, or has imperfect ones, it is utterly barren. A large number of our best American varieties—such as *Hovey's Seedling*, *Burr's New Pine*, *McAvoy's Superior*, *Moyamensing*, &c.—are wanting in stamens, and therefore foreign impregnation is necessary. In Europe this distinction is not observed to any extent, and all the English and continental varieties, as far as we know, are hermaphrodite. In this country very many of them fail from an imperfect development of the pistils, and are consequently barren, owing doubtless to the effect of climate and culture. It is not necessary that the two should be in close proximity; they are sure to get impregnated if in the same garden, as the pollen is carried about from one flower to another by insects. The beds of the different sorts may be kept entirely separate. Mixing them up is a bad way, as the one outgrows and overruns the other, and they become so confused that nothing can be done with them. On this account many have grown tired of keeping up the distinction, and have resolved to cultivate hermaphrodite sorts only.

The following varieties are the best on the long list of those we have tested on our own grounds:

PISTILLATE.—*Burr's New Pine*, *Jenny's Seedling*, *McAvoy's Superior*, *Hovey's Seedling*, *Moyamensing*, *Monroe Scarlet*, and *Crimson Cone*. The finest flavored variety among these, is *Burr's New Pine*; the largest, *Hovey's Seedling*; and the finest and best for market, *Jenny's Seedling* and *Crimson Cone*. *Hovey's Seedling*, in Western New-York, and in many parts of the west, is very moderate, and in many cases a poor bearer. We have no crop so heavy the past season (when all bore well) as on the *Monroe Scarlet*.

STAMINATE, OR HERMAPHRODITE.—*Large Early Scarlet*, *Walker's Seedling*, *Iowa*, *Boston Pine*, and *Genesee*. All these may be grown successfully for market, and are good without being first-rate in flavor. We think much more of *Walker's Seedling* now than we did last season. It is very hardy, and a great bearer. It appears to be a seedling from the *Black Prince*. The *Boston Pine* is the most uncertain on the whole list; without good soil and culture, it fails entirely.

Besides the above list, we would recommend to amateurs, who are willing to bestow thorough cultivation and care on their plants, the *British Queen*, which, when well grown, surpasses in size, beauty, and excellence, any we have named. The *Boston Pine*—a large and beautiful white variety, which ripens late. We have had a fine crop of it this season, although our plants being set last year, were seriously injured

last winter. Like all the foreign sorts, it needs protection, and a deep, rich soil, with abundant moisture. The *Wood Strawberries*—red and white—bear most profusely in all places, and last a long time; beside, they part freely from the calyx, and are therefore easily and rapidly picked, and their flavor is rich and agreeable to most people. In addition to these we must mention the *Bush Alpine* (having no runners)—perpetual bearers, if kept liberally supplied with moisture. They deserve much more extensive cultivation than they now receive. With their assistance, we may enjoy Strawberries not one month only, but four months.

THE BEAUTY OF OUR NATIVE WILD FLOWERS.

FLOWERS, of all the works of the Almighty Creator, are the sweetest; they are all most beautiful. Cold and insensible indeed must be heart that loves them not. But it is the wild flowers of the hedge and the field, that I would make a few observations on. Those plants indigenous to Great Britain, are a most interesting race, a few species of which have come under cultivation, and seldom have they failed to produce new beauties for the admirers of Flora. There is the little *Bellis perennis*, parent of numerous pretty varieties, and still capable of further improvement. And the *Viola tricolor*, with its endless attractive genus; the *Pansy* alone has made many a florist rejoice to see his little seedling expand, and discover to him a variety distinct from any others. And the parents of these are not more elegant than many other species—I may name the *Veronica*, *Campanula*, &c.; for though the botanist may have them recorded, and may possess specimens of them, yet until the florist renders them domesticated, their real nature and quality are virtually unknown. Search, then, the forest and the field, for I am persuaded with the poet, that

"Many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its fragrance on the desert air."

for even entirely new species may be found; but those already known would suffice, and many of them, under attentive management, might bid fair to rival even the *Pansy* in the floral world; and it is a matter of great congratulation, that many societies are endeavoring to promote the discovery of new species, by awarding premiums for collections, single specimens, &c. If they were likewise to encourage the cultivation of known species merely for the production of new varieties, or with a view of getting some given species in the highest state of perfection, they would be serving equally the purpose for which such societies are established. And even should an amateur florist transplant some of the most beautiful indigenous tribes into his own garden and treat them with care and attention, I venture to predict success to his undertaking. For my own part, I have (this spring) devoted a piece of ground to their culture, and tried the different effects of various soils on each of them; and should the result be in any way serviceable, I shall have great pleasure in communicating it. Are the race of wild flowers to be cast away, however beautiful, because they are natives of our own country? It seems so; for do we not see any puny exotic extolled to the skies, while the more splendid hedgeflower is left neglected in its native place? Let the exotic flower in the artificial climate of the stove or greenhouse, and I admire them; but more, much more do I admire those flowers to which are linked a train of sweet recollections of childhood's days, when we roved over the green fields among cowslips, butter-cups, and daisies. But some will say this is prejudice; if the exotic is to remain in its own place with only a share of attention, why not confine the wild flower to its wilderness? but I would not have you make a field or a hedge row of your gardens; I would only have experiments tried aiming at advantage to floriculture and the general good.—*Senex, in Floricultural Cabinet, London.*

SEEDLING ORANGE TREES.

THE collections of Orange trees in this country of the large-growing section is very far from proving as successful, as I am confident, may be realized. I speak from the fact of what I have often seen exhibited with the same kinds of in their natural climates. During the last twelve years I have turned my attention to forming and cultivating a collection in Devonshire, and grow them in a light-house, glazed (now) with Hartley's rough sheet-glass, and the best results have been obtained. I observe that Orange trees in general, either grafted or budded, come sooner to a bearing state, but are never such healthy trees as seedlings. I find I can bring a seedling Orange tree into bearing in six years. I have observed the young seedling trees to put out thorns at the base of the leaf; and so long as these appear on the young wood, no fruit can be looked for. As the tree is in a luxuriant state, my method to stop that vigorous growth is this:—Mix half strong brown loam, half peat or hearth earth, mixed well together, with a little gravel, to keep the soil from binding to the roots; have pots proportionable to the size of the tree, put them into this soil, which I consider rather poor, but keeps them in good health, and in humble growth; by this management they come sooner to a bearing state. I keep them in that soil till I see blossoms appearing, which may be looked for when no thorns push out of the young wood; after that I give them larger pots, then take compost half strong brown loam, half vegetable mold, break some bones small, mix some in the compost, and put some in the bottom of the pots, which feeds the roots a great length of time, and drains off superabundant water. After the fruit is set, I have observed the decaying flowers to be in a corrupt state at the base of the fruit, and cause it to drop off; when the fruit is set, I take all the decaying flowers carefully off. In pruning Orange trees, great care must be taken not to shorten any young wood, as the flowers generally appear at the extremity, only cutting out any cross useless wood. I have known some hew down their Orange trees every year. By this treatment it is impossible for their trees to bear fruit, for in spring they bring forth strong thorny wood, and are no nearer bearing than when one year old. The brown scale is very troublesome to Orange trees and retards their growth, and makes them have a sickly, unhealthy look; if the trees are not kept clean of that insect, little good can be expected where they are. I kept my trees perfectly clean of that insect with three dressings in one year, by taking soft-soap half a pound, flour of sulphur a quarter of a pound, nux vomica half an ounce, add to these six quarts of hot water, keep stirring till the soap is dissolved; when cold, take a sponge and wash every leaf on the upper and under sides; three days after I find the insects all dead. I take the engine and throw pure water all over them, which washes all clean off; the trees look healthy and keep clean for about three months. The temperature of an Orange-house should not exceed fifty or fifty-five degrees in winter. In summer I give the trees frequent artificial dews, by throwing water over them with the engine, which, I think, causes the fruit to be thinner in the skin than it would be in a dry heat; the watering greatly adds also to the health and beauty of the trees.—*Devonian Gardener, in London Flor. Cabinet.*

SPLENDID PLANT.—There is now in full bloom, in the Liverpool Botanic garden, a beautiful specimen of the *Wistaria sinensis*. This splendid plant, which is considered the finest in Britain, covers a space of wall amounting to nearly nine hundred square feet. At the present time there are about six thousand racemes or bunches of flowers on it, each bearing on an average about 55 flowers, so that it bears, on the whole, about 330,000 individual flowers. In addition to the pleasure given to the eye, this plant yields a most grateful perfume.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, August 16, 1854.

Our XIII. Volume commences after *three* numbers more, and we have bright prospects of a large addition to our present number of readers. We also have confidence to believe that all our present readers are so well satisfied and pleased with our paper, that they will *each* make some effort to extend its circulation among their neighbors. We wish also to form a previous acquaintance with *others* who will assist in spreading a knowledge of the paper, and we therefore make the following

PROPOSITION:

During the next week, every person sending in a subscription to begin with the next volume, shall receive the remaining numbers of this volume FREE—to be directed either to themselves, or to any friend whose address they may give.

For terms, see last page, and notice that in a year there are two complete volumes, each having 416 large pages with a full index.

SOMETHING FOR THE BOYS.—We send out in this number some advertising cards to several of our subscribers. Each sheet contains three, which we hope the receiver will cut apart and give to three of the most active boys in his family or neighborhood; and we request these boys to consider themselves agents for the *Agriculturist*. We will supply any of them with as many of these "notes" as they can use profitably.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—There are several interesting new advertisements in this number, including New-York State Fair, Sales of Short-Horn Bulls, Brooklyn Horticultural Show, Suffolk Pigs, Farmer Wanted, Night Soil, and a New Fertilizer.

RECIPES.—A subscriber wishes to know why we do not publish more recipes, as she is very much interested in them. In answer we would say, that we do not feel justified in printing, and thereby recommending, any recipe which we have not very strong evidence to believe is all it purports to be. During the year past we have furnished a half dozen or more recipes, which are each, in our opinion, worth more than a dollar to every family. We would not lose the "Borax washing recipe" for thirty dollars. Then there are the recipes for "Rice Balls," for "Yorkshire pudding," for "Lemon pies," for "Cream cookies," for "Loaf cake," and some others, which have all been extensively copied by our exchanges, and the value of which have been attested to by many of our own readers, and we have often been thanked by them for the information conveyed. We are on the constant look out for any new and useful method of performing cooking and other household operations, and in behalf of our readers we shall be much obliged to those who will furnish us any thing valuable in this line.

SELLING CORN BY WEIGHT.—We learn that the merchants of Alexandria have agreed that

after the first of this month, they will buy and sell corn by weight only, 56 lbs. to constitute a bushel. A good move. Oats should also be always sold in the same manner.

FLAX CULTIVATION.

We are happy to observe, that our New-Jersey friends have not been idle in reference to *flax*, but have cultivated a considerable breadth this year with success. Last week we had occasion to visit the neighborhood of Kingston—half way between New-York and Philadelphia—and were agreeably surprised to notice a field containing five acres of very fair quality of flax, grown by Mr. HENRY MACFARLAND, of Rocky Hill. He told us it would have been much finer, if he had paid sufficient attention to weeding, which he intends to do next year, as well as to go more largely into this crop, which he considers one of the best investments a farmer can make. He thinks it an excellent rotation after green crops, and before wheat or corn. He sows one bushel and a half to the acre—none too much—and has the flax *pulled* by boys, to obtain as long a fibre as possible. He then places it in shocks, and lets it dry with the seed-bolls on. This year he sells his crop, just in the state described, to a mill in the neighborhood—the New-Jersey Flax-Wool Co., organized to prepare flax fibre from the straw, by a chemical process without rotting, called the "Claussen Patent." He calculates upon $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 tons of straw, and twelve bushels of seed per acre. This company, we believe, is the pioneer in supplying a market to our farmers for *flax-straw*, and we have no doubt that similar establishments will become numerous, just so soon as they are required. Thousands of acres of this same straw will be permitted to rot or be burned this year in our Western States, for want of such machinery; but not so next year—the farmer may rest assured he can sell his whole crop to good advantage; and seed alone, at one and a half to two dollars a bushel, will remunerate him, as he may readily obtain fifteen bushels if he will.

We may mention, that we were shown through the works of the New-Jersey Company by the polite and intelligent manager, Mr. J. HOSKIN, who will be pleased to correspond with any one interested in flax. He is very sanguine of success in introducing the beautiful white flax staple, or wool, which they produce, among woolen and cotton fabrics, its cost being about double that of cotton and half that of wool, and the refuse he calculates on converting into *stock* for paper-maker's use. The machinery, which performs these wonders, is very curious and interesting in itself, and it opens up a new era in flax cultivation among us, which our farmers would do well to ponder. The company named, have offered a premium of one hundred dollars for the best ten acres of flax, grown this season by any one proprietor; and we are much pleased to learn that several competitors are in the field, whose success, no doubt, will stimulate others to take up the matter, next season, on a large scale. It is of too much importance to both agricultural and manufacturing interests to be overlooked, and we hope our enterprising men will at once give their attention to flax cultivation, and impart their suggestions freely through the press during the coming winter, so as to be pre-

pared for an earnest and widespread effort to grow abundance of good flax and hemp next year. It must be evident to all, that the Russian war is not likely to terminate suddenly, and that the supply of these indispensable materials must be kept up from some other quarter, than hitherto. If we, in the United States, cannot make fine linens and thread—the yarn for which requires very careful handling, from *rotted* flax, and is a matter of life-long experience—we can, at least, grow flax and hemp for all the coarser fabrics and for cordage, of which by far the larger quantity is required. We hope our farmers will be up and doing next spring, and not permit a famine in flax and hemp, and thereby overlook their own interest, as well as throw away the splendid opportunity of adding another valuable product to our domestic industry.

SQUARE RODS AND FEET IN AN ACRE.—We read in several exchanges that "an acre of ground is a little less than 200 feet square, say 200 by 190 feet." Not so.

An acre contains 43,560 square feet.

A plot of ground 208 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet square is very near an acre, being just 1-16 of a rod over. A nearer approximation is 208 feet and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The square of this number differs less than a foot from an acre, being 43,559 1-6 feet.

A plot of ground 12 rods 10 feet and 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches square is an acre. For ordinary purposes it will answer to take a plot 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ rods square, which will give 160 2-5 rods, 160 being an acre.

An acre is contained in a plot 3 by 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ rods; or 4 by 40; or 5 by 32; or 6 by 26 $\frac{2}{3}$; or 7 by 22 6-7; or 8 by 20; or 9 by 17 7-9; or 10 by 16; or 11 by 14 6-11; or 12 by 13 $\frac{1}{4}$. Our farmer boys can soon learn this last table, and it will very often be of use to them.

BONE DUST vs. GUANO.—"Bone dust is a *good* substitute for guano," is a line that "fills out" a column in a score of our exchanges. Not so. Bone dust is a *partial* substitute but not a *good* one. Mr. General Practice says, and we believe it, that no preparation of bones has as yet proved any thing like a substitute for guano on any crops except turnips.

HEALTHY COLOR OF ANIMALS.—We have repeatedly seen it stated, that white hoofs are more liable to accident and lameness than black ones, and that on stony soils, the former break, crack, and contract more than those of dark color. This sounds as unreasonable as the statement made to us a few days since by a noted horse and cattle doctor, that *black* animals are always more healthy than those of any other color. Does this hold good among human animals? or is the whole statement a mere whim?

CROUP IN HENS.—It is stated that an Englishman, JOHN BAILY, has taken out a patent for a "hen pill," to be administered every two hours by pushing it down the neck of the hen afflicted with croup. We never saw a *feathered* biped sick with the *croup*, and cannot vouch for the efficacy of the pill. Will some of our medical readers tell us what would be its effect upon *unfeathered* bipeds? As this recipe has been considered worthy of an English patent, we give

the specification—not endorsing or condemning it.

For 10 pills, mix together powdered Jesuit's bark, (is this Peruvian bark?) 5 grains; powdered ginger and rhubarb, each five grains; sulphate of zinc (white vitriol,) one-fifth of a grain, and water 4 grains.

CHINESE YAMS.

WE wish the owners of some of our East India ships, would direct their captains to bring home the best kinds of yams from the north of China, with a view of introducing them into cultivation in this country. We have no doubt they would succeed well. The climate of Shanghai, we understand, is about the same as that of Baltimore, Md., while others say it is fully as cold as that of New-York. We do not suppose that any yam will be found as palatable as the northern or the sweet potato; though as tastes differ greatly, some might prefer it to either of these varieties. In case of the rot extending in the potato, and also for cattle feeding, yams would be found highly beneficial and useful.

SPAYING.

SPAYING COWS is as simple as spaying pigs. The operation consists in cutting into her flank, and then destroying the ovaries of the womb by the introduction of the hand. It requires some skill to do this properly. One of the best operators we ever saw, was a German, who could neither read nor write, and in almost every thing else was rather stupid and awkward.

LIQUID GLUE.—Several exchanges state that there is a recipe selling about the country for five dollars, purporting to be a new French method of making liquid glue. It is said that it does not gelatinize or putrefy, and can be used while cold for all ordinary purposes of glue, in making or mending furniture, books, broken vessels that are not exposed to water, &c. We are a little doubtful as to its value, but not having time to test it, we give it for what it is worth. If any one tries it, or has tried it carefully, will he please give us the result.

In a wide-mouthed bottle, dissolve 8 oz. of best glue in a half pint of water, and heat till dissolved. Then add slowly, constantly stirring, 2½ oz. of strong aquafortis (nitric acid.) Keep it well corked, and it will be ready for use.

CROPS IN INDIANA.

ANNAPOLIS, August 3d.

HERE, in Western Indiana, as far as I have ascertained, the crops of wheat, oats and barley, were tolerably good, but the corn is suffering greatly from the drouth, there having been no rain of consequence for nearly two weeks. Peaches will be very scarce, and apples less plentiful than usual. ELIAS W. SILER.

STRIKING CUTTINGS.—The following are a half a dozen general rules relative to the selection and preparation of slips or cuttings. 1st. Let all slips be cut off as near a joint as possible without injuring it. 2d. For autumn or winter make choice of well ripened firm wood. 3d. In spring or summer half ripened young shoots are best, as they strike quicker than old wood. 4th. All succulents, such as Cactuses, Gera-

niums, &c., should remain a few days to dry, until their wounds are closed up, before they are potted. 5th. Never allow cuttings to remain in water; if they cannot be planted immediately lay the ends in moist sand. 6th. In winter or summer always let a few of the leaves remain on evergreens.—*Gardeners' Chronicle.*

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN DUTCHES COUNTY, N. Y.

SCHUTZ-VILLE, Clinton Township, Aug. 5th, 1854.

THE weather in this section is very dry, there having been but little rain since May. The drouth is still greater in Milan and Pine Plains, in consequence of which farmers are greatly in want of pasture. I have seen some fields entirely scorched up. There was not more than half a crop of oats in this neighborhood, and some pieces were not gathered at all. Meadows were tolerably good—wet land very. Corn will not yield more than half a crop. Potatoes promise poorly. Wheat quite poor. Rye was generally considered an extra crop. For two weeks past, there has been little sprinkles of rain, and an appearance of wet weather. Farmers live in hopes that corn and potatoes will yet improve, if we have favorable weather. Streams are quite low, and millers can rest once a day. E. S. TRAYER.

HEMP.—A letter from Kentucky, addressed to a house in this city, states the prospect for the hemp crop in that State is by no means promising. The writer is a manufacturer, and of course his opinion can proceed from no interested motives. In addition to this we learn, from a gentleman just arrived from Kentucky, that the section he visited, embracing the counties of Fayette, Woodward, Jessamine, Bourbon, Franklin and Jefferson, the crops look remarkably bad, and the opinion is prevalent that the yield will be light. Other counties—Boyle, Mercer, &c., from which he received information, are in the same situation. We are influenced by no consideration other than that of giving the statement (an important one at this time) publicity, especially as it emanates from disinterested and reliable sources.—*St. Louis Republican, August 1.*

HOMINY.—In point of economy, as human food, one bushel of beans or hominy is equal to ten of potatoes. Hominy, too is a dish almost as universally liked as potatoes, and at the South about as freely eaten, while at the North it is seldom seen. In fact, it is an unknown food, except to a few persons in cities. By hominy, we do not mean a sort of coarse meal, but grains of white corn, from which the hull and chit, or eye, has been removed, by moistening and pounding in a wooden mortar, leaving the grains almost whole, and composed of little else but starch. It has often been said that not one cook in ten knows how to boil a potato. We may add another cipher when speaking of the very simple process of cooking hominy. We give the formula from our own experience and instructions received in a land where "hog and hominy" are well understood. Wash slightly in cold water, and soak twelve hours in tepid, soft water; then boil slowly from three to six hours, in the same water, with plenty more added from time to time, with great care to prevent burning.

Do not salt while cooking, as that or hard water will harden the corn. So it will peas or beans, green or dry, and rice also. When done, add butter and salt; or a better way is to let each season to suit the taste. It may be eaten with meat in lieu of vegetables, or with sugar or syrup. It is good hot or cold, and the more frequently it is warmed over, like the old-fashioned pot of

"Bean-porridge hot, or bean-porridge cold,
Bean-porridge best nine days old."

So is hominy—it is good always, and very wholesome, and, like tomatoes, only requires to

be eaten once or twice to fix the taste in its favor.—*Journal of Health.*

AN EXCELLENT EXAMPLE OF MUNIFICENCE.—Jesse Ketchum, of Buffalo, has made a wise and munificent disposition of God's gifts by devoting five acres of land and a suitable building, as a park or retreat for Sabbath and public school children. It was opened on Saturday to two or three hundred happy children, for whom Mr. Ketchum had provided a bountiful repast, consisting of cake, fruit, confectionary, &c., &c. In addition to the land and building, Mr. Ketchum has given \$8,000 to adorn the grounds.—*Albany Register.*

COST OF THE MAMMOTH CAVE.—Col. Crogan, to whose family it belongs, was a resident of Louisville. He went to Europe some 20 years ago, and found himself frequently questioned of the wonders of the Mammoth Cave—a place he had never visited, and of which he had heard but little at home, though living within ninety miles of it. He went there on his return, and the idea struck him to purchase it, and make it a family inheritance. In fifteen minutes bargaining, he bought it for \$10,000, and shortly after he was offered \$100,000 for his purchase. In his will he tied it up in such a way that it must remain in his family for two generations, thus appending its celebrity to his name. There are nineteen hundred acres in the estate, though the cave probably runs under the property of a great number of other land owners. For fear of those who might dig down and establish an entrance to the cave on their own property, (a man's farm extending up to the zenith and down to the nadir,) great vigilance is exercised to prevent such subterranean surveys and measurements as would enable one to sink a shaft with any certainty. The cave extends ten or twelve miles in several directions, and there is probably many a back-woodsman sitting in his hut within ten miles of the Cave, quite unconscious that the most fashionable ladies and gentlemen of Europe and America are walking without leave under his potatoes and corn.

WHEN NEWSPAPERS PLEASE.—The *London Leader*—one of the most piquant journals that reach us from across the great "herring-pond"—thus felicitously explains the secret of newspaper popularity: "It may be very wise to see both sides of a question, and to be more anxious about what can be said for you; but the fact is, that the object of most men in buying a newspaper is, to enjoy the statement of their own inarticulate notions in the shape of artistical development and expression. A reader never so thoroughly enjoys a paper as when he can say, 'That is exactly what I have said myself,' and he always tries to buy that paper which can give to his own opinions an air of the greatest point and wisdom. It is looking into a mirror which tells him, not the superficial aspect, so inadequate to the expression of his real beauty and dignity, but that inner truth which is a more perfect portrait of the whole man; a mirror which makes Simpson see with his own eyes the Socrates that he feels himself to be. For this reason it is to be taken that the papers which are purchased represent the opinions of their purchasers."

NOT ASHAMED OF THEIR TRADES.—Hon. W. W. Pepper, one of the Circuit Judges of Tennessee, was formerly a blacksmith; and "for the fun of it," he lately made, with his own hands, an iron fire-shovel, which he presented to the Governor, Hon. Andrew Johnson. In return, Governor Johnson, who was formerly a tailor, cut and made with his own hands a coat, and presented it to the Judge. The correspondence which passed between these distinguished and worthy American mechanics, is published in the Tennessee papers. Such men not only

add lustre to their official positions, but set an example which "Young America" would do well to imitate.

Scrap-Book.

SQUIRRELS IN THE WOOD.

THERE are few things more pleasing than to lie upon the grass on a sunny day in summer, and watch the squirrels in the trees above you. Peering up, you will espy, on one of the tree stems, a little brown monkeyfied-looking rat, with a sort of rabbit's head, and a foxy tail as long as his body, and curling over it, and *ecce* my lord squirrel! Down he comes, leaping from branch to branch, clawing, racing so fast, so fast! and now he reaches the turf, and sits up on his hind legs, and looks this way and that, and listens. Do not move, or he is off; do not wink so much as an eyelid. "All right?" his merry brown eye seems to ask. Yes, all right, for a nut drops from between his teeth into his forepaws, and giving his mighty consequential tail an extra curl, he makes ready for breakfast. That is another sight—the way in which a squirrel deals with a nut. First of all he shakes and rattles it, that he may be sure there is something inside; then he twists it round and round in his paws, till he gets the narrow end uppermost, for he knows that at the upper end the shell is the thinnest; then he begins to grate and file till he has wormed his way through, getting noisier and noisier as the hole gets bigger; and then come intervals of quiet, which mean that his teeth are in the kernel, and that he is eating all within reach, for a squirrel never has patience to wait till the kernel is clean out; he eats it by instalments in the shell, and trust him for getting the whole of it! Well, after the nut, he will perhaps pick the bones of an apple, if there be one within reach; and when he has had his fill, he will wash his face with his paws, and his paws with his face, and, feeling quite clean, and spruce, and comfortable, he will roll over on the turf, making funny little noises, and giving queer little jumps, and then away! up the next tree stem, clawing, leaping, swinging, so fast, so fast—up and up, till your neck is out of joint with watching him, and he is lost among the leaves.—*Home Companion*.

THE LITTLE MISSIONARY.

"I SHOULD like to be a missionary, aunt Mary," said little Ellen, "just like uncle William; do you think he would take me with him?" "And leave mama?" said a kind voice behind her. "Oh no, mamma, I had quite forgotten that; I never could leave you; but still, I *do* wish I was a missionary."

"And if my little girl had her wish granted, what would she do?"

"I would tell the little children about 'gentle Jesus,' mamma, and how he loves them, and I would try to get them to love him, that they might go to heaven?"

"Well Ellen, I am willing you should be a missionary; but can you not begin at home? you can set a good example to your brother; for if you are dutiful and affectionate, he will try to imitate you; and as he cannot read, you can teach him your text and hymns, and tell him the Bible stories you are so fond of."

"Oh, thank you, dear mamma, I *can* do that; and now will you please to give me a nice little verse to teach Willy?"

"Will this do, Nelly? 'Little children, love one another.'"

Ellen looked very grave, for she remembered that often, when her little brother teased her, she was apt to get angry, and forgot altogether that there was such a verse in the Bible. However, she went to look for Willy; and when she found him, they sat down and repeated it.—*Child's Paper*.

STATES AND THEIR VOCATIONS.

GENEVA, sends us watches; Nuremberg, toys; Trieste, rags; and Newcastle, coals. Virginia sells us something of the same sort, but we either have forgotten the quotation, or intend to leave such things to our own truly classical magazine, *Putnam*. The truth is that there are localities adapted to certain branches, or else the followers of these occupations are gregarious. We have extracted a number of lessons from the census tables. One of the most important contains the number of each trade, profession and calling in the several thirty-one States of the Union. Some of these occupations are generally diffused, others are confined in large portion, to particular States. Actors, Artists, Architects, Auctioneers and Authors, chiefly belong to New-York. Maine boasts a large proportion of Agricultural makers. Armors are divided between Massachusetts and Virginia. Pennsylvania is fond of Physic, for it outstrips New-York one-half in the number of its Apothecaries. There are only 1846 Apprentices in the Union, and these only in the older States. Of Bankers, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts have the largest number. Louisiana is the Paradise of Barkeepers. New-York is ahead in Smiths. In Boat-builders, Pennsylvania. In Boatmen, New-York is far in advance, possessing one third of all in the Union. The same State contains nearly one-half of all the Boiler-makers. In Brewers, Boilers and Distillers, Pennsylvania takes the lead; and (surely there can be no connection) in Brickmakers. In Brokers and Broommakers, the Empire State is paramount. In Brushmakers the Keystone. There are 17,733 Butchers in the Union. Connecticut beats New-York and Pennsylvania together in Button-makers. Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, are the Calico printing States. Of Carpenters the Union holds 148,671. Texas is the Cattle Dealing State. Maine nearly equals, New-York, and surpasses Massachusetts in the number of her Caulkers. Pennsylvania contains the greatest number of Chemists. New-York near one-fourth of the hundred thousand Clerks of the Union. Connecticut one-half of the Clock makers. Massachusetts possesses more Comb makers than any two States, and is far ahead of any other State in Cord-wainers; 31,944 ply their awl, to 130,473 in the Union. The same State is chief in the Cotton Manufacture. In Drovers and Dyers, Pennsylvania is ahead. In Editors, New-York. The Farmers of the Union are 2,363,958—the great basis of the Republic—and of these, New-York contains 311,591. Of Fishermen, Maine and Massachusetts contain nearly equal numbers, and together almost as many as the remainder of the States. In Glass Manufactories, Pennsylvania and New-Jersey excel. All the Grate-makers hail from New-York. The Grocers of New-York outnumber those of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Massachusetts combined. In Hardware Massachusetts has the palm. California is the State of Herdsmen. Pennsylvania of Hosiers. In India-rubber, Rhode Island bears the bell. Iron founders and workers, Pennsylvania is far ahead, having more than three times as many as New-York, the next State on the list. The Joiners of Maine nearly equal those of New-York. There are 609,786 laborers in the Union. There are a few more Machinists in Massachusetts than New-York. Of marines, Maine has 13,125; Massachusetts, 16,665; New-York, 11,143; Union, 70,603. In Millers and Millwrights, Pennsylvania leads. California boasts 57,861 mines; Pennsylvania, 9,418. New-York is the Musical State, Massachusetts is the Mail making State. Pennsylvania distances the field on her Ostlers. Virginia and Maryland are the States for Oystermen, and New-Jersey follows them close. On Patent Leather, New-Jersey is preëminent. In Perfumery, Pennsylvania. In Philosophical Instruments, New-Jersey. Kentucky is the Pilot State. Ohio is the State for Plane-makers, Polishers and Potters. New-

York and Louisiana take the lead in Refectories. In Rope-makers and Sail-makers, Massachusetts and New-York. New-Hampshire takes the precedence in those small wooden articles yeclpt shoe-pegs—need say no more. In Silk Manufacture, New-Jersey. In Spinners, Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In Spoons, Connecticut. In Stevedores, Louisiana and Massachusetts. The Tailors in the United States are 52,079, and one-fourth of them belonging to New-York. North Carolina equals New-York in Toy-men, and exceeds the rest of the Union many times in Turpentine. The office holders are 10,268. Ohio beats the Union in the Wagon-making, and Pennsylvania has 23,450 weavers, four-fold the rest of the Union. The Wood cutters exceed those of any other State. And to conclude this glance at the employment of the Union, we find the total number who work by hand, or head in the United States, by the late census, 5,891,876.—*Wall Street Journal*.

THE CHILD IN THE CLOVER-FIELD.

MARY went down the little green lane and crept through the bars, and went by the stone wall until she sat down under the cooling shade of a young maple. A beautiful clover-field lay out before her, so green and so thick, Mary was sure there must be a great many six-leaved clovers there. The sun shone softly upon it, and the wind waved the honeysuckles to and fro, and Mary thought it a most beautiful and happy place. "The sweet honeysuckles never quarrel," she said within herself; "they never are naughty; they never cheat; there is never no fault-finding here; the clover loves the sunshine, and the rain washes it, and it never frets. The bees come and get honey, and the flowers never speak cross to them or send them away empty-handed. And the grasshoppers play here; how they jump about, and how glad they are. Robin perches on the tree and sings his pretty songs." And as these good and beautiful lessons which God teaches us in his woods and fields, stole into the child's heart, she felt a kinder and humbler spirit, and wished she could always be there. So let us, when fretted by the jars of life, go abroad in this beautiful summer-time and learn lessons of peace and thankfulness and love from the works of God. They do show forth his goodness, and speak his praise.—*Child's Paper*.

SLANG.

WE confess to an intense horror of slang and cant phrases. The use of this species of language appears to us, in some sort, a sinning against light. With the pure well of English undefiled at hand, and no water rate to pay, it is a mystery to us why educated people will insist upon paddling in the muddy pools of perverted vocabulary. Time was when this vile substitute of a language, copious, expressive and fluent, was the especial property of the vulgar and uneducated—those who either knew no better, or did not care to—but that day passed, and we now hear phrases that were nurtured in the slums and stables, quite domiciliated in the parlor. Even our ladies receive and entertain the filthy strangers, and we hear expressions fall from their delicate lips, that were born in the obscene purlieus of low night cellars, and form the standard vocabulary of such as frequent there. With our men, however, the practice of resorting to slang has grown into so great an evil, as to leave room for serious doubt whether the mother tongue is not in danger of actually becoming obsolete, forgotten, and those who fondly cling to it in conversation and composition, of being behind the age, and forced to call in an interpreter to aid them in their intercourse with others. Pierce Egan's "Dictionary of Flash Terms," a recondite work, heretofore rarely seen, except in the hands of prize-fighters and watch-stuffers, will soon replace Walker and Johnson, and be a part of a necessary library. Webster, either from an innate taste for the odium, or for-

seeing a speedy change in that direction, has provided us with a considerable number of slang and cant words, in his quarto contribution, to the injury of our language. Few persons who consent to use this language are aware how the habit grows upon them, and many a one who would revolt at the idea of consorting with blackguards, does not hesitate at using their conversational jargon. No one now-a-days understands a subject; "he is posted up;" no statement is untrue; it is "over the left." We acquiesce in a proposition by remarking "that's so," and add impressiveness to a relation of fact by the term, "it's nothing shorter." If I ask Jones whether Smith left for New-York, he replies, "well he did," and if I escape the affix "hoss," I esteem myself fortunate. A person is not said to be rich—"he has a pocket full of rocks," if something be too dear to purchase, "it sizes his pile," and an invitation to dance is prefixed by "go in lemons." We might extend this list any length, but it would only be to perpetuate the evil, and we forbear. If men and women only comprehend the injury they are doing themselves, and more especially their children, by this tampering with the vernacular, and neglect of its capabilities, they would set a guard upon their tongues, and cease to speak the language of vulgarians. Let any person take the trouble to notice in the course of a day's business how many conversations he has with ordinary acquaintances, that are not interlarded with these odious phrases, and we venture to say that he will be surprised. There is no use denying it—our people are becoming dreadfully slangy, and there is real danger of their forgetting their mother tongue, and finding in another generation or two, such a hopeless compound of jargon in the voice of it as would drive Johnson and Sheridan crazy. Let the newspapers take the matter up, by setting the example by leaving out such exquisite diminutives as "gents" and "pants," and such terms of praise as "he is one of 'em," or Capt. Bobstay is a "trump," a "a regular brick and no mistake," and we shall have some hope of a reformation. With our consent no such barbarism shall appear in our columns, and we call upon all our contemporaries who hold the fathers of our language in reverence, to aid us in rebuking this insult to their memory.—*Buffalo Democrat*.

A BOLD STROKE FOR A HAT.—We heard an anecdote from a gentleman who recently traveled by train from Bristol to London, which displays the quick-witted promptitude of some people. There was in the carriage with him, a fellow-passenger, a stranger to him, but who, while looking out of the window soon after the train passed Swindon, had his hat blown off. Without hesitating a moment, or pausing a second in perplexity, he took from the roof-straps over his head, a new leather hat-box, and threw it out of the window after the hat. All looked astonished at this appearance of foolish willfulness, and our informant ventured to ask him if he thought it a wise act, because he had lost his hat to throw away his hat-box also. "Certainly," replied the other, "my hat was a new hat, and if some workman or policeman picks it up, he will either put it on his greasy head or carry it to next station in his hand, until on a wet day like this, it is ruined. Now, when he sees that hat-box near it, he will have sense enough to put it into it, and my name is on the hat-box, so that I can have both sent up to London after me;" and so saying, he deliberately put on his traveling cap, and made himself quite easy on the point. Our informant on returning to town, was curious enough to inquire at Swindon if these calculations were successful, and learned that it was just as he anticipated. The hat and box were found, and the name being seen, they were forwarded on to London to the owner.—*Bristol Times*.

AT THE HEAD OF HIS CALLING.—Of the Bishop of London a tolerable story is afloat. Wanting some alterations done in the palace at Fulham,

he employed a first-rate architect to inspect the building and consult as to what was needed to be done. The business occupied the latter three or four hours, and the Bishop, on his report of the expenses, determined not to proceed. He said, however, "Be good enough to tell me for how much I shall draw a check on account of the trouble you have taken." "I thank your Lordship," was the reply: "a hundred guineas." "A hundred guineas! why, many of my curates do not receive so much for a whole year's service!" "Very true, my Lord, but I am a bishop in my profession!"

REMARKABLE SHOT.—Lloyd, in his Scandinavian adventures, tells the following: Speaking of the stag, reminds me of a certain individual who was more famous for his Munchausen stories than as a shot.

He was relating amongst other things, that when he, as an officer in the campaign of 1813, was on a march to Suabia, (where, by the by, he had never been,) he had killed an immense stag, in such a manner, that the bullet not only went through the hind foot but the ear of the animal! Every one laughed, as well they might. "Is it not all true?" inquired the narrator of the story to his servant, who stood behind a chair. "You were, I remember present on the occasion." "Yes, to be sure, sir," said John, very seriously. "It was at Neustadt, close by the great linden tree. The deer had, pardon me for saying so, much vermin about his head, and was scratching it. In the moment you fired and hit him in the way described." Every one now laughed still more. But the amiable John whispered in his master's ear, "Another time, my noble sir, do not put your lies so far apart; for this time I had great difficulty in bringing them together."

A PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN of our acquaintance has hanging in his room a fine large colored engraving of the head of a quadruped vulgarly known as a jackass. Not long since, a friend of his dropped in, and stopping before the picture gazed intently upon it for a few moments, and then sung out abruptly, and as he imagined, very wittily—"Hallo, doctor, is that your portrait?" "Oh, no," replied the doctor, coolly, "that's simply a looking-glass." The anxious inquirer suddenly discovered that he had some business down the street, and departed.

A VALID REASON.—Uncle Peter B., who flourished a few years ago among the mountains of Vermont, as an inveterate horse dealer, was one day called upon by an amateur of the, "equine," in search of "something fast." The result is told as follows in the *Northern Gazette*: "There," said Uncle P., pointing to an animal in a meadow below the house; "there, sir, is a mare yonder, who would trot her mile in two minutes and twenty seconds were it not for one thing?"

"Indeed!" cried his companion.

"Yes," continued Uncle Peter; "she is four years old and can go a mile in 2.20, were it not for one thing!"

"Well, what is it?" was the query.

"That mare," resumed the jockey, "is in every way a good piece of property. She has a heavy mane, switch-tail, trots square and fair, and yet there is one thing only why she can't go a mile in 2.20."

"What in the Old Harry is it then?" cried the amateur impatiently.

"The distance is too great for the time," was the old wag's reply.

A REGULATOR.—A traveler in a stage coach not famed for its celerity, inquired the name of the coach.

"I think, sir," said a fellow-passenger, "it must be the Regulator, for I observe all the other coaches go by it."

Who is the shortest man mentioned in the bible? Knee-high-man.

THE MAN OF ONE LEG.—The man of one leg, it must not be forgotten, is the possessor of certain physical advantages to which the biped is for ever a stranger. He is exempt by law from all personal participation in the turmoils and brutalities of war. A man of peace by Act of Parliament, he never incurs the disgrace of running away, or is laughed at for avoiding a combat by showing what he has not got—"a fair pair of heels"—though if by any aggression he is driven to his shifts, he can, upon an emergency, find a footing where the greatest hero upon two legs could not make a stand; or he may cross a stream dry-shod where another would get up to his knees in water, simply by plunging his insensible substitute in the middle, and transferring the natural limb to the opposite bank. He may tread upon a venomous reptile and laugh at its fangs, or parry the assault of a mad dog without fear of hydrophobia.—*Tail's Magazine*.

SELF-GOVERNMENT IN CHILDREN.—A modern writer says:—"I know nothing more touching than the efforts of self-government of which little children are capable, when the best parts of their nature are growing vigorously under the light and warmth of parental love. How beautiful is the self-control of the little creature who stifles his sobs of pain because his mother's pitying eye is upon him in tender sorrow! or that of the babe who abstains from play, and sits quietly on the floor, because somebody is ill. I have known a very young child slip over to the cold side of the bed on a winter's night, that a grown-up sister might find a warm one. I have known a little girl submit spontaneously to hours of irksome restraint and disagreeable employment, merely because it was right. Such wills as these—so strong and yet so humble, so patient and so dignified—were never impaired by fear, but flourished thus under the influence of love, with its sweet excitements and holy supports."

A CLEAN SHIRT UNDER DIFFICULTIES.—Those of our readers who have their clean shirts, &c., three times weekly, nicely aired and ready for use, at their bed's head, may hardly know many of the difficulties in way of cleanliness which the very poor have to encounter. One poor lad in my district, destitute of a home, living in a threepenny lodging-house, when he could obtain three pence, and in carts, stables, or staircases, and elsewhere, when he could not, lately pleased me very much in the matter of cleanliness. He had only one shirt, but he managed to keep it clean; and I inquired of him how he was enabled to do so. "Why, you see sir," said he, "I goes to some by-place, and there I whips off my shirt; well, then I runs to alley, (*cul de sac*,) up White-cross street, where some waste hot water runs from some works through a pipe in the wall, there I washes my shirt; well, then I runs to the lime kilns, the other side of Blackfriar's Bridge, and there I dries my shirt and puts it on—a clean shirt for me, you feel so comfortable. I can't bear no filth."—*Vanderkiste's Missions to the Dens of London*.

RULES OF CONDUCT.—1. Never loose any time. I do not think that lost which is spent in amusement or recreation some time every day: but always be in the habit of being employed.

2. Never err the least in truth.

3. Never say an ill thing of a person when thou canst say a good thing of him; not only speak charitably, but feel so.

4. Never be irritable or unkind to any body.

5. Never indulge in luxuries that are not necessary.

6. Do all things with consideration, and when thy path to act right is most difficult, feel confidence in that power alone which is able to assist thee, and exert thy own powers as far as they go.—*Elizabeth Fry*.

Mr. DUBIOUS is so skeptical that he won't believe the report of a cannon.

A surer mode of dispersing a crowd than the the police, is to pass round the contribution-box.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,		" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Caronina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee,(East,)	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oncida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Clinton,	Wilmington,	" 12-13
Delaware,	Delaware,	" 13-14
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Geauga, (Free,)	Claridon,	" 27-29
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Summit,	Akron,	" 23-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	Sept. 13-15
Delaware,	Chester,	" 14-16
Mercer,	Mercer,	" 19-20
York,		" 20-22
Monongahala Valley,	Monong. City,	" 28-29
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburgh,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,		" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	" 11-13
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28

NEW-JERSEY COUNTY SHOWS.

Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	Sept. 15
Gloucester,	Woodbury,	" 19
Monmouth,	Freehold,	" 21

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nashua,	Sept. 26-27
Rockingham, N. H.,	Exeter,	" 13-14
Grafton, N. H.,	Lyme,	" 21-22
Cheshire, N. H.,	Keene,	" 26-27
Merrimack, N. H.,	Fisherville,	" 27-28
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	" 26-29
North Aroostook, Me.,	Presque Isle,	" 4-5
Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, July 24.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

A WEEK of extraordinarily fine weather has wrought a great improvement in the appearance of the growing corn crops; and, should there be no return of wet, we may have harvest sooner than was contemplated earlier in the month.

With regard to the probable yield, opinion varies materially. That there is a good deal of blight is certain; and some mischief has also been done in different parts of the country by the heavy rains in the early part of the month having beaten down the crops. Making full allowance for these defects, we are still inclined to think that the produce may, with favorable weather for harvesting the crops, prove a full average; but we do not agree with those who calculate on an unusual large yield to the acre.

We much fear that the loss of Potatoes from disease will again be very serious this year. The accounts which have reached us within the last few days, from parties on whom we place the greatest reliance, are of a character to cause apprehension that the disorder prevails to a very great extent on this side of the Channel as well as in Ireland; and as the Potato has been rather largely cultivated this season, the effect may be severely felt hereafter.

The close approach of harvest, and the conviction that stocks of old Wheat will hold out until the new can be rendered available, have had the effect of increasing the anxiety of those who have any to dispose of to realize, and though the deliveries from the growers have continued small, the quantity brought forward has proved more than sufficient to satisfy the consumptive demand. In this position of affairs buyers have been enabled to purchase on materially reduced terms, and the decline has in many instances been important.

At Liverpool the pressure has been great. On Tuesday, Wheat was quoted 6d. per 70lbs., and Flour 2s. per barrel lower than on that day se'nnight. This concession did not induce buyers to act freely; and on Friday the former article again receded 4d. to 6d. per 70lbs., and the latter 1s. to 2s. per barrel and sack.

The primary cause of the downward movement is the determination of the principal millers, dealers, and bakers in all parts of the kingdom to remain out of stock until after harvest; this is carried so far that many are unwilling to purchase sufficient to supply the wants of a single week, and as they have thus far profited by pursuing this course, they are not likely to adopt any other so long as nothing occurs to give rise to uneasiness in regard to the result of the ensuing harvest. It is, therefore, more than probable that the downward movement which has now fairly set in, may continue until prices shall have reached a point deemed tolerably safe. What this point may be, it is impossible at present to foresee; but there are circumstances which induce us to think that the range of quotations after harvest will not be so low as is now generally considered likely.

The weather appears to have undergone a similar improvement on the continent to that which it has undergone here. These, and the

very dull reports from hence, have not been without their influence; but as stocks are every where short, prices have not given way in the foreign markets to the same extent as in this country.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Flour has advanced from 50 to 75 cts. per bbl. the past week, in consequence of the small quantity in market, and the unwillingness of the farmers to part with their wheat crop at fair prices. Our opinion is, that before the year closes they will regret such proceedings. The wheat crop at home is very large, that of Europe highly promising; then what is to keep up the price so high? It is so dear now, that the mechanics and laborers of the country can ill afford to buy, and nearly all their wages the past six months have been consumed in provisions alone. What are they going to do the coming winter if prices still rule so high, with their extra clothing, fire, and other things to provide for? Many farmers will soon be compelled to sell—they want money and must have it. The moment this comes, unless something unforeseen takes place, wheat will have a rapid fall, and then they will regret they did not sell at present very high prices, but held on till too late for still better. Corn has advanced 3 to 4 cts. per bushel. Owing to the great drought there is some little reason for this. Provisions no change. Clover seed is 1½ to 2 cts. per lb. higher, large Southern orders having unexpectedly come in. Wool has slightly improved.

Cotton an advance of ¼ ct. per lb. Rice is firmer. Sugar and Tobacco no change.

Stocks and Money nothing new.

The weather was cool and pleasant last week, with a fine shower Saturday night. But in several parts of the country the drought continues excessive, and the corn and root crops as well as the pastures are suffering much. As we go to press it is hot and dry again.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, August 12, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The prices to-day vary little from those of last week. Potatoes continue to be shipped to the East, which keeps up the prices. There are a few sweet-potatoes in market, from Philadelphia. The supply of peaches is not large. We saw a few plums but there are not enough worth quoting yet. Cabbage is very high. Butter about the same.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$2 75@3 00 bbl.; White, \$2 50@2 80; Turnips, white, \$1 50@2 00 bbl.; Yellow, \$2; Onions, rope, \$4 50@5 50 hundred bunches; bbl. \$2 25@2 75; Beets, \$2 50 hundred bunches; Carrots, \$3; Tomatoes, 50c. basket; Green Corn, 50c. hundred ears; String Beans, 50c. @75c. basket; Squashes, 75c. bbl.; Marrow Squashes, \$1 75; Cabbage, \$5@10 hundred; Cucumbers, 30c. @50c. hundred; Watermelons, \$8@15; Nutmeg Melons, \$1 50 @2 bbl.; Pumpkins, \$5@8 hundred; Egg-plant, 75c. doz. n.

FRUITS.—Pears, cooking, 75c. basket; eating @1; Apples, \$2@3 00 bbl.; Peaches, \$1 25@1 50 basket; Blackberries, \$3@3 50 bushel; Huckleberries \$2 50; Eggs, State, 15c. @16c. doz.; Western, 12½c. @15; Butter, 16c. @25c. lb.; Cheese, 7c. @9c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, August 14, 1854.

THERE has not been so large a number of cattle in market within a year as to-day. On entering the yards, one of the salesmen said laughingly, "you can quote 11c. and rapid sales to-day." The fact is 10c. is the top of the market, and slow at any price. This is chiefly occasioned by the

recent high prices and the drouth at the West, in consequence of which owners have hurried cattle off their hands, and overstocked the market. The salesmen stick for good prices, but the butchers hold off, and either the one or the other must yield, or much of the stock lie over. The cattle to-day look rather better than usual. Messrs. COLVER, HURD & Co. had a fine drove from Ohio, fed by J. M. WILLIS. We saw some droves, however, which a high-minded farmer would not have on his premises. One drove was selling as beef or working-cattle to suit the purchaser, a part of which came from Connecticut; and if this is a specimen, we do not wish to see any more till better fatted.

The principal sales to-day are 8c. @ 9½c. extra 10 cts poorer quality 7c. @ 8c. Mr. Browning reports the sheep market quite dull. The same reason may be assigned as that above.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	8@9½ cts., extra, 10 per pound.
Cows and calves,	\$30@50
Veals, live weight,	4@6½c. per pound. Extra,
" gross, 4½@6c. per pound.	
Sheep,	\$2@56 50 per head.
Lambs,	\$2@55

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves 7½@10 cents; cows and calves, \$25@50; Sheep, \$3@57; Lambs, \$2 50@5; Veal calves, 4½@7 cents.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7@10½c.; cows and calves, \$28@45; sheep, \$1 50@5½; lambs, \$2@5; veal calves, 4½c. @ 6c. live weight.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 8c. @ 10c.; cows and calves, \$35@45; veal calves, 4c. @ 6½c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	3996
Cows,	18
Sheep and Lambs,	1495
Swine,	10
Veal Calves,	281

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 306 Hudson River Boats, 334; Erie R. R., 2000; Harlem Railroad, 218.

New-York State furnished by cars, 487 beeves; on foot, 66; Ohio, 1127; Kentucky, by cars, 401; on foot, 96; Indiana, 668; Illinois, 668; Virginia, on foot, 33; Pennsylvania, on foot, 28.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves,	465	409
Cows & calves,	204	60
Calves,	149	42
Sheep,	3,642	
Lambs,	3,514	6,280

Mr. Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker at Browning's, Sixth st., reports sales of 1094 Sheep and Lambs, for \$3990 97. They were sold in the following lots and prices. 100 for \$403; 70, \$249 50; 35, \$135 75; 67, \$276 12; 27, \$124 30; 72, \$229 25; 117, \$482 62; 226, \$944 37; 56, \$192 25; 78, \$284 63; 50, \$175 75; 29, \$77 43; 14, \$54 50; 90, \$180; 14, \$45 50; 42, \$136. The average price of Sheep and Lambs is, \$3 67.

Mr. Jas. McCarty, sheep broker at Browning's, Sixth street, reports sales of 2,000 sheep and lambs, for \$6,906 91. They were sold in the following lots and prices: 125, \$453 25; 317, \$1,060 31; 121, \$373 23; 126, \$444; 122, \$328 50; 160, \$657 12; 147, \$561 75; 119, \$411 50; 337, \$1,088; 194, \$448 50; 50, \$147 75; 160, \$551 50; 50, \$220 25; 67, \$193 75. The average price of Sheep and Lambs, is \$3 45.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs. 5 75 @ 5 81½
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	5 50 @ —
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	1 lb. — 29 @ 30
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @ 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	1 chaldron, — @ 9 50
Scotch.....	— @ —
Sidney.....	8 25 @ 8 50
Pictou.....	8 50 @ —
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50
Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	Upland, Florida, Mobile, N.O. & Texas. 7½ 7½ 7½ 8
Middling.....	9½ 9½ 9½ 10
Middling Fair.....	10½ 10½ 10½ 11½
Fair.....	11 11½ 11½ 12½
Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	1 yard, — 12½ @ 13 —
American Kentucky.....	— @ —

Dundee.....	— @ —
Coffee.	
Java, White.....	1 lb. — 13 @ 13½
Mocha.....	14 @ 14½
Brazil.....	9 @ —
Maracaibo.....	10 @ 11
St. Domingo.....	(cash) 9 @ 9½

Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	1 lb. — 7 @ 10
Boit Rope.....	— @ 20
Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	1 gro. — 35 @ 45
Velvet, Pints.....	20 @ 28
Phials.....	4 @ 16

Flax.	
Jersey.....	1 lb. — 8 @ 9
Feathers.	
Live Geese, prime.....	1 lb. — 44 @ 46

Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	1 bbl. 6 — @ 7 —
Superfine No. 2.....	5 50 @ 7 —
State, common brands.....	7 50 @ 7 75
State, Straight brand.....	7 75 @ 8 —
State, favorite brands.....	8 25 @ 8 75
Western, mixed do.....	7 75 @ 8 25
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	8 50 @ 9 —
Michigan, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 10 —
Ohio, common to good brands.....	8 75 @ 9 25
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43½ @ 9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 12½
Ohio, extra brands.....	9 25 @ 10 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	9 — @ 10 50
Genesee, fancy brands.....	9 — @ 9 75
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 — @ 11 15
Canada, (in bond).....	7 87½ @ 8 —
Brandywine.....	8 87½ @ 9 —
Georgetown.....	8 87½ @ 9 —
Petersburgh City.....	8 87½ @ 9 —
Richmond Country.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Alexandria.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	8 75 @ 8 87½
Rye Flour.....	5 50 @ 5 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	3 75 @ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 — @ 4 —
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 50 @ —

Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	1 bush. 2 20 @ 2 30
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 50 @ 1 75
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 80 @ 1 86
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 90 @ 1 95
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	1 95 @ 2 —
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 62½ @ 1 79
Rye, Northern.....	1 15 @ 1 17
Corn, Unsound.....	65 @ 70
Corn, Round Yellow.....	70 @ 72
Corn, Round White.....	80 @ 81
Corn, Southern White.....	67 @ 78
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	76 @ 78
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	80 @ —
Corn, Western Mixed.....	71 @ 73
Corn, Western Yellow.....	— @ —
Barley.....	95 @ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal.....	43 @ 45
Oats, New Jersey.....	45 @ 46
Oats, Western.....	48 @ 49
Oats, Penna.....	47 @ 49
Oats, Southern.....	42 @ 45
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 75 @ 2 87½
Peas, Canada.....	1 18½ @ —
Beans, White.....	1 50 @ 1 62½

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1 lb. — 23 @ 23½
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21 @ 23
Hay, FOR SHIPPING:	
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 87½ @ 90
Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	1 ton, 285 — @ 350 —
Russia, Outshot.....	— @ —
Manilla.....	15½ @ —
Sisal.....	10 @ 14½
Sunn.....	5½ @ —
Italian.....	1 ton, 290 — @ 300 —
Jute.....	120 @ 125
American, Dev-rotted.....	230 @ —
American, do., Dressed.....	250 @ 280
American, Water-rotted.....	— @ —
Hops.	
1853.....	1 lb. — 28 @ 30
1852.....	18 @ 20
Lumber.	

Timber, White Pine.....	1 cubic ft. — 18 @ 22
Timber, Oak.....	25 @ 30
Timber, Grand Island, W. O.....	35 @ 38
Timber, Geo. Yel. Pine.....	(by cargo) 18 @ 22
YARD SELLING PRICES	
Timber, Oak Scantling.....	1 M. ft. 30 @ 40
Timber, or Beams, Eastern.....	17 50 @ 20
Plank, Geo. Pine, Worked.....	20 @ 40
Plank, Geo. Pine, Unworked.....	20 @ 25
Plank and Boards, N. R. Clear.....	37 50 @ 40
Plank and Boards, N. R. 2d qual.....	30 @ 32 50
Boards, North River, Box.....	16 @ 18
Boards, Albany Pine.....	16 @ 20
Boards, City Worked.....	22 @ 24
Boards, do., narrow, clear ceiling.....	25 @ —
Plank, do., narrow, clear flooring.....	25 @ —
Plank, Albany Pine.....	26 @ 13
Plank, City Worked.....	26 @ 20
Plank, Albany Spruce.....	13 @ 24
Plank, Spruce, City Worked.....	22 @ 24
Shingles, Pine, sawed.....	2 25 @ 2 75
Shingles, Pine, split and shaved.....	2 75 @ 3 —

Shingles, Cedar, 8 ft. 1st qual.....	1 M. 24 — @ 28 —
Shingles, Cedar, 3 ft. 2d quality.....	.22 @ 25 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 1st quality.....	.19 @ 21 —
Shingles, Cedar, 2 ft. 2d quality.....	.17 @ 18 —
Shingles, Cypress, 3 ft.....	.32 @ —
Shingles, Cypress, 2 ft.....	.22 @ 16 —
Staves, White Oak, Pipe.....	.72 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Hhd.....	.90 @ —
Staves, White Oak, Bbl.....	.60 @ —
Staves, Red Oak, Hhd.....	.45 @ 85 —
Heading, White Oak.....	.70 @ —

Line.	
Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl. — @ 87½

Molasses.	
New-Orleans.....	1 gall. — 27 @ —
Porto Rico.....	23 @ 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @ 27½
Trinidad Cuba.....	25 @ 27
Cardenas, &c.....	23½ @ 24½

Nails.	
Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	1 lb. — 4½ @ 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	— @ —

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	1 280 lb. — @ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @ 5 50
Tar.....	1 bbl. 3 — @ 3 59
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @ —
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @ 1 87½
Resin, White.....	2 50 @ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gall. — 66 @ 69

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City.....	1 ton, — @ —
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @ 28 —
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @ 33 —

Plaster Paris.	
Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 ton, 3 50 @ 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @ 3 62½

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	1 bbl. 12 — @ 13 —
Beef, Prime, Country.....	6 50 @ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 50 @ —
Beef, Mess, extra.....	15 50 @ 17 —
Beef, Prime, City.....	7 25 @ 8 —
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wisconsin.....	— @ 16 —
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	12 25 @ —
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 37 @ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	12 50 @ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50 @ 16 —
Pork, Clear, Western.....	— @ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	10½ @ —
Hams, Pickled.....	8½ @ 9
Hams, Dry Salted.....	— @ 7½
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6½ @ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	— @ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	13 — @ 16 50
Beef, Smoked.....	9 @ 9½
Butter, Orange County.....	19 @ 21
Butter, Ohio.....	12 @ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	16 @ 19
Butter, Canada.....	12 @ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @ —
Cheese, fair to prime.....	5 @ 9

Salt.	
Refined.....	1 ton — 6½ @ 8
Crude, East India.....	7 @ 7½
Nitrate Soda.....	5 @ 5½

Seeds.	
Clover.....	1 lb. — 7 @ 9
Timothy, Moved.....	14 — @ 17 —
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 @ 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	1 bush. — @ —
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @ —

Salt.	
Turks Island.....	1 bush. — @ 48
St. Martin's.....	— @ —
Liverpool, Ground.....	1 sack, 1 10 @ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine.....	1 45 @ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's.....	1 72½ @ 1 75

Sugar.	
St. Croix.....	1 lb. — @ —
New-Orleans.....	4 @ 6½
Cuba Muscovado.....	4½ @ 6
Porto Rico.....	4½ @ 6½
Havana, White.....	7 7½ @ 8
Havana, Brown and Yellow.....	5 @ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf.....	9½ @ —
do. do. do. Crushed.....	9½ @ —
do. do. do. Ground.....	8½ @ —
do. (A) Crushed.....	9 @ —
do. 2d quality, Crushed.....	nonc. — @ —
Manilla.....	5½ @ —
Brazil White.....	6½ @ —
Brazil, Brown.....	5 @ —

Tallow.	
American, Prime.....	1 lb. — 11½ @ 12½

Tobacco.	
Virginia.....	1 lb. — @ —
Kentucky.....	7 @ 10
Mason County.....	6½ @ 11
Maryland.....	— @ —
St. Domingo.....	12 @ 18
Cuba.....	18½ @ 23½
Yara.....	40 @ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @ 1 —
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 @ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 @ 15

Wool.	
American, Saxony Fleece.....	1 lb. — 42 @ 45
American, Full-blood Merino.....	40 @ 40
American, ¾ and ¾ Merino.....	34 @ 36
American, Native and ¾ Merino.....	38 @ 30
Extra, Felled.....	40 @ 42
Superfine, Pulled.....	34 @ 36
No. 1, Pulled.....	23½ @ 30

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW FERTILIZER.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years), have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfect Night Soil, as to present to the Agricultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article,

PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFECTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no mixture of foreign substance whatever, (except 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia), the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pea-head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased one-half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are allowed to escape. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating desiccated night soil as the name for this article, viz. —

TA-FEU.

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:

- 1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 35 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and *nothing else*.
- 2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.
- 3d.—That it is equal to Guano in the proportion of 4 pounds of Ta-feu to 3 pounds of Guano. That it is equal to any superphosphate of lime now in market *pound for pound* on any crop, and is one-third cheaper than Guano, and twice as cheap as super-phosphate.
- 4th.—It contains every kind of good necessary to the growth of plants, and is perfectly soluble in water, making, therefore, a splendid *top-dressing* on grass and grain.

It is perfectly dry, and can be bagged or barrelled, and sent to any part of the United States. Price \$20 per ton, of 2,240 lbs., for any quantity over 10 tons; under that, \$25. No charge will be made for cartage or package.

Persons wishing to try it, can send us any amount, from \$3 upwards, and the exact number of pounds will be forwarded, with directions for use.

We recommend it strongly on cabbage plants, turnips, wheat, grain and grass, either sowed or harrowed in, or as a top-dressing, after the grain is up. On cabbages and turnips it has already been tried with astonishing results, having doubled the size of cabbage plants in a week.

From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre will be a first-rate dressing for grass in the fall, and for grain followed by grass; a table-spoonful is sufficient for a cabbage plant.

All communications must be addressed to the

LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

49-51 74 Cortlandt St. New-York.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, AND 6th, 1854.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL be held as above in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d, to 6th, on which occasion upwards of *Eight Thousand Dollars* are offered in premiums to be contended for with Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State.

It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country, and will afford to Exhibitors, advantages never before offered in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industrial interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

Persons desirous of examining the list of Premiums and Regulations, or of entering stock, implements, or other articles for exhibition will please apply to B. P. Johnson, Secretary, State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, at the Rooms of the American Institute, 351 Broadway, or James Beche & Co., 353 Broadway, New-York, where the Premium List and Regulations will be furnished, and every desired information in relation to the exhibition given.

Stalls and fodder, for stock, and erections for the other articles will be provided in season so that all articles designed for Exhibition can be taken to the show grounds on their arrival in the City where they will be provided for and protected.

The following Railroads have agreed to transport all stock and articles on exhibition free, requiring the freight to be advanced on delivery and repaid on return of the articles with evidence of being exhibited &c.: Hudson River, New-York and Erie, New-York City and Buffalo, Ithaca and Owego, Canandaigua and Elmira, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, New-York and Harlem, Long Island, Troy and Boston, and is presumed all the Railroads leading into New-York, will afford the like facilities.

Application to transport articles, should be made in season to the nearest Station Agent.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec. WM. KELLY, Pres.

Aug., 1854. 49-53

SUFFOLK PIGS FROM THE STOCK OF PRINCE ALBERT, which gained the gold medal at Smithfield Club, England, also the first prize at the exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, 1853, two to three months old, supplied with food delivered on board Express cars or vessels, on receiving thirty dollars per pair. Or they will be sent to any part of the United States, upon receiving a certificate of deposit for forty dollars, from the Postmaster, that upon their reception, in good order, free of expense, he will pay.

Address JAMES MORTON,

West Needham, Mass.

Or GEORGE H. P. A. G., Boston, Massachusetts.

49-52

SPRINGFIELD HALL, LANCASTER, (Eng.)

IMPORTANT SALE OF PURE SHORT-HORNED BULLS. MR. STRAFFORD has received instruction from S. E. Bolden, Esq., to announce for Sale by Auction, without any reserve, at Springfield Hall, Lancaster, on Tuesday, the 5th of September next, 10 very superior pure-bred young **SHORT-HORNED BULLS**, which are principally by the celebrated Bull, Grand Duke (16284), bred by Mr. Bates, of Kirklington, and sold by Mr. Bolden, in 1853, for 1,000 guineas, and are from Cows of the first class, thus affording an opportunity that will not again occur, as they are the last of his produce in this country.

Catalogues with the pedigrees may be had on application to Mr. Stafford, 13 Euston-square, London; or of Mr. Bolden, at Springfield Hall, near Lancaster.

WANTED.

A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL FARMER TO SUPERINTEND the cultivation of about 300 acres on Long Island, some 30 miles from New-York. None need apply, but one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, who can keep accounts and has had some experience. A single man preferred, but the advertiser would take a married man, if he suited well in other respects.

Apply at the office of this paper, 191 Water street. 49-51

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE FALL EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD AT THE Brooklyn Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September. Exhibitors can obtain list of premiums at the Society's Rooms, Athenaeum, N. Cornells, 164 Atlantic, and W. H. Cornell's, 189 Fulton, Cor. Clark St., Brooklyn, and at Allen & Co., 189 Water street, Melhvain and Orr, 7 John street, and Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John street, New-York. 49

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.—The Endless Chain or Railway Powers of our own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2d. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work.

3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4th. Trimble's Iron-sweep Power, for one to four horses.

Threshers.—Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, and scarce ever breaking the grain.

One-Horse Undershot.....\$25

Two-Horse.....\$30 to \$35

One-Horse Overshot.....\$28

Two-Horse do.....\$33 to \$38

Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning the grain and preparing it for the fanning mill.....\$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States.

R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water st., N.Y.

IMPORTED STOCK.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK AT SPRINGFIELD.

THE CLARK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY WOULD respectfully announce to those desirous of purchasing the best of Imported Stock, that they will offer for sale, one of the largest and best selected importations of Cattle and Sheep ever made in this country, on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the farm of A. J. Paige, one mile east of the city of Springfield, Ohio, comprising the entire importation: NINE THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN DURIAM BULLS, TWENTY Do. Do. COWS and HELPERS, and A LOT OF SOUTH-DOWNS, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, and COTSWOLD SHEEP. This Stock was selected by A. WADDELL, Esq., of Clark county, and Dr. A. WATTS, of Ross county, Ohio, gentlemen of great experience, and acknowledged to be among the best judges of stock in the country, from the herds of the most celebrated breeders of England and Ireland, among whom may be mentioned the names of Lord Farnham, Widdicombe, Torr, Ewings, Dudding, Ambler, &c. The Bulls took the prizes, in their respective classes, at the Royal Dublin Show in April, 1854.

Of the Sheep the South-downs are from the flock of the celebrated Jonas Webb. The Cotswolds from the flock of Mr. Hewer. The Leicester from the flock of Mr. Torr. The Lincoln from the flock of Mr. Hes.

Catalogues exhibiting the pedigree of each animal may be obtained by any who desire the same on addressing Dr. R. Rodgers, Springfield, Ohio, Secretary of the Company.

A credit of 90 days will be given on all purchases.

Springfield, Aug. 1, 1854.

Ohio Cultivator, Columbus; Scioto Gazette, Cbillicothe; Ohio Farmer, Cleveland; Gazette, Cincinnati; Observer, Lexington, Ky.; Citizen, Paris, Ky.; Palladium, Richmond, Ia.; Journal, Indianapolis; Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.; Tribune, N. Y. Copy during August (weekly) and forward account to the Republic office. 48-51

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW.

A DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY, PUBLISHED AT 80 Nassau street, New-York, by LLOYD & BRAINARD, at \$3 per annum, payable in advance.

In respect to politics, the Review is thoroughly democratic. Its tone is temperate, but firm. The articles are written with vigor and elegance, without any taint of the fashionable fustian of the day. Its style is earnest, philosophic, and forcible," etc., etc.—Washington Union.

"The magazine literature of the month is more than usually interesting. In the first place stands the 'United States Review.' In this magazine there is evidence of a high order of talent, elegance, and judgment," etc., etc.—N. Y. Herald.

"The United States Review is devoted to the advocacy of Democratic policy, and the advancement of Democratic principles. Its conductor purposes to make it a book for the national Democracy. Not the advocate of a section or a faction—no 'Young America,' or 'Old Fogysim,' no North nor South—but the whole party everywhere in our great country, its cardinal doctrines, its unity the beauty of our strength."—Pennsylvania.

"Its articles are written with an ability, a candor, and eloquence of style that defy criticism."—Democrat, Chicago, Ill.

"The U. S. Review is destined to a position much needed, elucidating the true interests of the country and the party."—National Democrat, N. Y.

"The tone, style, and temper of its articles are admirable. It discusses the great questions of the day with rare ability, in a tone dignified and courteous, and in a forcible and elegant style, exhibiting much information, good sense, and judgment."—New-Hampshire Patriot.

"The high character of the earlier numbers has been fully sustained by the residue of the series."—Albany Argus, March 10th, 1853.

"The very book of Democratic Literature, and we advise our friends who desire to hear an exposition of our great principles, to lend their support to this publication."—Kentucky Yeoman.

"The U. S. Review is a manly and dignified exponent of the great Democratic creed of the Union, and should be in the hands of every Democrat."—Baltimore Argus.

"Its articles are capital specimens of what American talent and genius can accomplish in the line of style of critical and analytic essays."—Democratic Free Press, Washington, N. C.

"We do not like the politics of the work, etc. We shall be pardoned for wishing it an early suicide."—New-York Times, [Seward Whig.]

"We repeat our recommendation of the U. S. Review to the efficient support of the Southern people. There is a class of men at the North, of high ability, firm principles, and learning, who have, for a moment, yielded to the sectional outcry against the South, and these are the men who will control the Review."—Charleston Mercury.

"There is no specious glitter or meretricious ornament about the Review, but each number presents a satisfactory instalment of sound thought and useful information."—Richmond Engineer.

"The Review occupies the position of an exponent of the views and principles of the Democratic party of the nation, and most ably and faithfully is it doing its work."—Savannah Daily Georgian.

FLAX STRAW.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrutted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried bay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid.

44-56 WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW BUSHES CHERRY PITS FOR SALE. CARE-fully packed for transporting any distance. Address post-paid WM. DAY, Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses.—Bullock's progressive power-presses, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 50

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

FARM AND STOCK OF MR. JONATHAN THORNE.

THIS farm is in the town of Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y., 14 miles back from Poughkeepsie, and about 80 miles in a direct line north of the city of New-York. Altogether Mr. Thorne possesses over 600 acres; of which the homestead known under the appropriate name of Thornedale, contains 360 acres. This lies in the form of a parallelogram, whose surface is beautifully diversified by large smooth rolling hills, with a rich valley between. Through this meanders a clear rivulet, spreading out into a pretty lake in front of the mansion, then leaping by a little fall into the broad green meadows below, it steals off quietly into the thick-matted grass.

The soil of this farm is fertile throughout, and well adapted to grazing, to which purpose it is at present more particularly devoted. Mr. T. inherited this property from his father, the estate having been first purchased by his great grandfather. It has been under his immediate supervision only a few years, however, during which time he has made great improvements. Of these we shall speak hereafter.

The most attractive feature here, is the improved stock, which Mr. Thorne has imported from time to time from England, more particularly the past year, and at a cost hitherto unparalleled in this country. Some have made rather invidious remarks upon this great outlay; but it strikes us they do not take that broad and comprehensive view of the enterprise which it merits. Mr. T. is in the possession of ample means; he has great taste for fine stock; he wants something to interest and occupy himself and sons in their retirement on the farm; why should he not, then, devote a part of his attention to breeding and rearing choice animals? If he derives no immediate pecuniary profit from it himself, he will have the gratification of having done his country a great benefit by his outlays; and the farmers of the United States will reap a rich reward for his exertions, even if he does not. Recollect, then, what a stimulus the high prices he has paid has given both at home and abroad to improved stock breeding. This, alone, is a vast benefit to Great Britain and America—worth to either country a hundred times the amount Mr. Thorne has expended. The fame of these transactions has spread throughout the United States and over half Europe; and we will venture to say, has done more to call attention to improvements in domestic animals, than any thing which has occurred in Great Britain

for a long time. Besides, to take a more narrow view of the question, how much better for society to spend money in this way than in sumptuous feasts and dresses, costly equipage and furniture, and a thousand other things in which the wealthy indulge without a thought of regret? Away, then, with the sordid idea that a gentleman of abundant means may not employ a small portion of them in the improvement of his land, and above all that of the domestic associates surrounding him—for associates his animals really are to every humane man. Many of the most refined and highly-educated gentleman of Europe devote their particular attention to the improvement of their estates and domestic animals, and are honored in so doing. Why should not this be the same in America, where the landholders and those employed on it, and their families, embrace perhaps three-fourths of the wealth and population of the country? But enough on this subject.

SHORT HORN CATTLE.—Of these Mr. Thorne has a large herd. He began their importation several years since. The most renowned of these, however, were selected for him last summer, by Mr. F. M. Rotch, of Otsego, who went out to England, with a son of Mr. T., for this express purpose. Mr. R. was well-prepared to execute the commission before starting, by a previous careful study of animal anatomy and physiology, and considerable practical knowledge at the same time, of breeding.

Of the animals selected by Mr. Rotch, *Grand Duke* (10,284,) stands at the head of the list. His color is a deep, rich red, interspersed with a few small spots of white in the lower part of his body. He was calved February, 1848, and bred by the late Mr. Thomas Bates, of Yorkshire, England. He is by 2d Cleveland Lad (3,408,) dam *Duchess 55th*, by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3,649.) With the exception of Duke of Northumberland (1,940,) whom we saw in Mr. Bate's yard in 1841, he strikes us as being the best Short-horn bull within our recollection; and we do not know but taking him all in all, he is fully his equal. It is impossible for us to say at this distance of time, and without being able to compare the two together.

His head, and the set of it, eyes, horns, neck, shoulders and arms, are particularly fine; the fore-ribs and crop as well rounded and full as the best of Devons; he is level on the back, has good width of loin, long quarters, deep, full twist, small tail, fine legs, soft furry hair, rich cream-colored skin, and mellow handling. He is of large size, imposing presence, and majestic carriage. What more one can desire in a bull, we are at a loss to imagine, and shall not exhaust a dictionary of adjectives—American fashion—in undertaking to define.

The price paid for *Grand Duke* in England was 1000 guineas—\$5,000. To this, add the risk and expense of getting him to the United States, and then every ounce of his blood will have cost a round sum.

Of the females, *Lallah Rookh* in her present form is, upon the whole, perhaps the most perfect in Mr. Thorne's herd; although she does not quite equal *Duchess 64th* in the width of her brisket and manner of standing on her fore legs, nor is she hardly so full in her quarter; but then we must recollect she is not so old as the *Duchess*, and may yet equal her in these points. The reader, however, must not misunderstand such criticisms; for it is like trying to point out a flaw in the statues of a *Power*, or a *Crawford*. *Lallah Rookh* is as near perfection as an animal probably ever attained. We need not particularize her fine head, eyes, horns, &c.

She was calved December, 1851. Her color is a rich red. Bred by Mr. Towneley, of Towneley Park, and is by the Squire (12,217,) dam *Lavinia* by Prince Ernest (4,818.) She cost 400 guineas—\$2,000.

Frederika was calved January, 1851. She is the same color, and nearly as perfect as *Lallah Rookh*. She was also bred by Mr. Towneley; and is by Upstart (9,760,) dam *Feathers*, by the Duke of Cornwall (5,947.) She cost 300 guineas—\$1,500.

These two heifers were the best animals of their age in Mr. Towneley's herd.

Duchess 64th was bred by Mr. Bates. She is that deep rich red, so characteristic of this family, and which we so much admire. She was calved in August, 1849, and is by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,046,) dam *Duchess 55th*, by 4th Duke of Northumberland (3,649.) She has the clear waxy color of the horn at the base, which Mr. Bates so much liked, and which was a peculiar trait in the old *Duchess* tribe, as bred by Sir Hugh Smithson, afterwards Duke of Northumberland, and subsequently by Mr. Charles Colling. She is of medium size, and not quite so fine in the head as *Lallah Rookh*; but on account of her breeding,—to say nothing of herself alone,—we would give more for her than any other cow Mr. Thorne has. She was purchased at the late Earl Ducie's sale, who bought her at that of the executors of Mr. Bates. She cost 600 guineas—\$3,000.

Duchess 59th, is a clear rich roan. She was also bred by Mr. Bates, and purchased of Earl Ducie. She was calved November, 1847, and is by 2d Duke of Oxford (9,046,) dam *Duchess 56th*, by 2d Duke of Northumberland (3,646.) She is large size, stylish, and fine. She cost 350 guineas—\$1,750.

Darling is a deep red, and much like *Duchess*

64th in some respects. She is to be commended for her fine shoulder, fore-rib and great quarter. She was calved June, 1850, and is by Grand Duke (10,284,) dam New Year's Day, by 2d Cleveland Lad (3408.) She was bred by Capt. Dilke, of Masstoke Castle.

Peri is also by Grand Duke, dam Pink, by 2d Duke of York (5959.) She was calved June, 1852, and is a deep rich roan. She is fine all over, and about as perfect as Lallah Rookh. She has unfortunately had one horn knocked off by accident, which detracts a trifle from her appearance, but does no other injury. She was bred by Mr. Bolden, of Lancashire.

Aurora by 3d Duke of York (10,166,) dam Allspice, by 2d Duke of Northumberland (3,646,) is another superb animal. She is red and white, and was calved April, 1851. She has a fine bull calf at her foot, nearly red, got by 5th Duke of York. She was bred by Mr. Trotter, of Middleham.

Mystery was bred by the late Earl Ducie. She is red with scattered white hairs. Calved May, 1850, and is by Ursurer (9,763,) dam Minstrel, by Count Conrad (3,510.) In shape, &c., she resembles Duchess 59th. She has a bull calf, dropped in March, by the Duke of Gloster. He is deep rich roan, very fine head and eyes, and stylish like his dam. All the cows with the exception of *Darling*, we believe, have been bred to *Grand Duke*; besides several other fine thorough-bred Short-horn cows which we do not particularize.

Young Balco is nearly all red, and is a splendid yearling bull. He is by Balco (9,918,) dam Ellen Gwynne, by Sir Harry (10,819.) Mr. Thorne used him some in his herd this summer.

The above are only a portion of the superb Short-horns on Mr. Thorne's farm; yet, lest we should fatigue our readers, we forbear further description of them, and turn to the other animals.

Working Cattle.—On no farm have we found four such splendid pair of working cattle as at Thornedale. They are red, and partake largely of Devon and a cross of Short-horn blood. Two of the pair came from Connecticut, and are like the superb workers one finds in Hartford county. The two other pair are from Otsego county, so famous for breeding fine oxen. One pair of these were recently weighed, and found to overgo 4000 lbs. They can be worked on either side, are perfectly gentle, yet quick and powerful. When beef was so high last spring, Mr. Thorne was offered \$300 a pair for them; and though hard at work at that time, they were undoubtedly better beef than half the *pretended fat* cattle which are weekly brought to this market. We hope Mr. T. will exhibit these noble animals, as well as others of his stock, at the forthcoming show of the State Agricultural Society in this city, in October.

Horses.—Mr. Edwin Thorne has a fine, stout, fast-trotting mare, with a splendid filly colt at her foot. She is by the trotting stallion Jupiter out of Gipse, by the Long Island Black Hawk, by Andrew Jackson, &c., This colt has an uncommonly elegant set of the neck and head, and is about as near right, all over, as one could desire. She will unquestionably make a fast, stout, and enduring horse when full grown. There is no more valuable stock in the world, than the well-bred trotters of the United States.

South-down Sheep.—These, Mr. Thorne has

been just as particular in selecting as he has his Short-horns. His flock consists of the buck 112, which he obtained of Mr. Jonas Webb, of Babraham for 180 guineas—\$650; twenty choice ewes, also of Mr. Webb, seven of which came out in lamb to his buck which took the first prize at the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society at Lewes. The rest took the buck 112 after their arrival here. In addition to these, he purchased the ten ewes from Mr. Lugar, which took the first prize at the Show of the same Society at Gloucester; and five prize ewes from Lord Walsingham's flock. Several of these were in lamb to Mr. Lugar's old prize buck, which he (Mr. L.) has recently had the great misfortune of losing. We cannot speak too highly of this buck, nor of the ewes and their lambs. They remind us of Mr. Webb's best breeders, and are richly worth the money that has been paid for them. We would go into a particular description of the buck 112, and some of the ewes, if we thought it necessary to show their marked superiority over ordinary South-downs.

Long-wooled Sheep.—Mr. Thorne has a superior flock of these, long, broad, round, fine and well wooled. To produce lambs for his own table, he has crossed a few of his Long-wooled ewes with a South-down buck. This is a favorite cross in England for market lambs, and the mutton is highly prized by amateurs.

Pigs.—Here we found quite an assortment. Berkshires of good size and high breeding. These are the favorites with us, and have been since we first knew them, and that was about twenty years ago.

Next came the Suffolks, which we found a splendid lot. The oldest boar is from the celebrated stock of Earl Derby. We should think he would weigh 400 lbs., and has had nothing but grass all summer, which he has picked up running in a narrow lane. He is now turned into an apple orchard, where he gets a little fallen unripe fruit by way of variety; and still he is apparently fatter than half the hogs are in the country at killing time. So much for a good breed. There are several others here of the same kind, three of which are descendants of the imported stock of Mr. Jackson, of Astoria—finer than which never crossed the Atlantic.

Mr. Thorne also showed us some Mackay pigs, sent him by Mr. Levi H. Dowley, of Massachusetts. They were got by the boar of the late Hon. Daniel Webster, of Marshfield. One of these pigs closely resembled a fair Suffolk, the other is nearly the same shape as the Chinese pigs recently sent us by Dr. Green, head surgeon of the Japan expedition.

Madagascar Rabbits.—These are the property of young Mr. Thorne, and were selected in England with the same care as the other stock. The building for them is the neatest, best-ventilated, and best-arranged we have yet seen. One of these had pink eyes, and was a pure white color, which is very rare in this breed.

Poultry.—Dorkings and Game Fowls are the favorite breeds here. These also belong to young Mr. T., who has been quite successful with the latter. The hens he found to lay more steadily, especially during the coldest winter weather, than even the Cochins or Shanghais. They would lay about thirty eggs, and then desire to sit; but upon being broken up, they commenced laying again, and so continued till they averaged fifty eggs each. By separat-

ing the cock chickens from the pullets soon after they are weaned, he has not been troubled by their fighting, which is the greatest objection to rearing Game Fowls. They are often so pugnacious as to kill each other by the score. These were sent him by Mr. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, and are much like the Earl Derby's breed, though some consider them superior.

The *Pigeons* here are tumblers, of handsome cinnamon and other colors. Very pretty of course.

Farm Buildings.—These are among the most complete and convenient we have yet seen. We particularly like the arrangement of the cow stables. The stalls run the whole length of the building on each side, with a wide paved passage-way between, of brick set up on edge with cement. On each side of this brick pavement is a shallow gutter to carry off the liquid into cess-pools. From these, the liquid is pumped into a cask on a cart, and then spread over the grass land. It accelerates the growth of grass very much. The stables are high between joints and well ventilated. Glass windows are set on the south side for warmth in winter, and small doors open to the north for summer, besides large doors for the cattle at each end. One of these stables had stalls for cows on one side, and for their calves on the other. This adds to the convenience of suckling them.

The *Farm*, though one of the best in Duchess county, Mr. Thorne is still improving. Aside from grass and hay, his crops are principally corn, oats, potatoes, sugar-beet and ruta-baga. The latter crop would do credit to old England.

The *Mansion* is handsome, large and commodious. It is surrounded by a wide lawn, dotted on each side by varied mounds and beds of flowers and shrubbery. On the front sparkles the little lake before spoken of, and the gurgling stream. Trees intersperse the grounds, and a handsome carriage road of the cleanest gravel forks wide from the center, in curved lines to two entrance gates on opposite sides of the park, opening to the main road. In the rear of the house are large gardens and orchards, stocked with a great variety of vegetables and fruits of the choicest kinds.

Such, in brief, is Thornedale, and its improved stock, which it gives its liberal owner great pleasure to show to all who take an interest in such things. The number of these, we are glad to say, are rapidly increasing throughout our country. Would that every farmer appreciated these improvements and profited by them according to his means. How greatly would the comforts, the respectability, and the happiness of the people be increased. How much more highly would they stand in their own estimation, and that of foreign nations, if all strove to do the best they could, each in his own proper sphere.

—•••—
THISTLES GOOD FOOD FOR CATTLE.—The Agricultural Society of Clermont (Oise) recommend thistles as a good substitute for green food, especially for milk cows. It states that before being given for food, the thistles ought to be washed, and then placed in heaps until they heat, which generally takes place in twenty-four or thirty hours, and has the effect of softening them, and causing the prickly portion to be no longer troublesome. Oxen eat the thistles with great appetite when in this state. If the vegetation of the thistles be somewhat advanced, they should be chopped, scalded, and given as a sort of mash.

IMPROVING MEADOWS.

IN 1811, I hired a place in the pleasant town of Westfield, Massachusetts, as a retreat from the city, and to educate my boys at the Academy there; and in order to afford them amusement, without resorting to the street and the company of other boys, I took care to procure plenty of land and out-buildings. Besides other grounds, there was an old pasture of several acres, naturally good land, but entirely worn out by cropping, and bore but little besides low blackberries, five-finger and sorrel. In the yard back of the house, I found a substance which had been accumulating for years, principally of rotten chips, mixed with various other substances, to a depth of from three inches to three feet. This I hauled out and spread over this pasture early in May, and the consequence was, an abundant crop of red and white clover the same season.

Much has been said and written upon the subject of renovating worn-out grass lands by English farmers and English authors, and various are the materials used there for this purpose. England, as well as this country, has much land which, from nature of the soil, in connection with circumstances, render it necessary to keep them in perpetual grass, which makes this a subject of as much importance as any other, viz., the treatment of lands which cannot be plowed; and top-dressing is the only remedy to be resorted to—hence the importance of a chemical analysis of the land in order to know what kind of material is needed, in order to supply the deficiency in the soil.

I have already mentioned ashes as one effectual remedy in Berkshire; but whether they will prove equally so on all lands is a question, and if they should, they cannot be procured in sufficient quantities to supply the need. Lime has been recommended and used with great effect, but this will only do where it is deficient in the land. It is well known that land overflowed by rivers is kept in perpetual fertility; hence muck, whenever it can be obtained, must prove an infallible remedy. This, however, cannot always be had, but where it can be had, it ought to be used, and I am sorry to say it is not.

I know of a farm of one thousand acres of excellent grass land, not a rod of which but can be mowed with a machine, at the rate of from 12 to 15 acres per day; and there is swamp muck upon three sides of it, and some in the middle of it, to cover the whole farm with as much as would be required every year for a long time; and yet there has never been a load of it used for this purpose; and the owner is racking his brain to find how he shall make the most of his money by speculation or otherwise, when he might cut 1000 tons hay per annum, and have pasture enough to summer a sufficient number of cattle to eat it all the next winter.

But I am not about to write an essay upon top-dressing. I will leave it to those who have the material, either in their book-case or their heads, to enable them to do so, and will only add in addition, that Plaster of Paris is good for some land, but not for all. I have seen it applied with the most beneficial effect on some lands, and with no effect on others, and that, too, on the same farm; but with well-selected materials for a compost heap duly prepared, there can be

no risk or danger of loss from its application to any kind of soils; and it is to this that the farmers ought to resort for top-dressing, so far as materials can be found upon the farm from which to make a compost heap. Bones finely pulverized, phosphate of lime, if honestly manufactured, but above all, Peruvian guano, if resort must be had to the purchase of material, are good.

I have seen upon a farm near Philadelphia, a rank crop of hay of the best sort growing upon ground lying along side of the same kind of land covered with weeds of the filthiest and rankest kind; and this difference was effected by a liberal application early in the spring. It makes one feel sad to pass over the country and see so much land lying waste or under a miserable state of cultivation. I would say to the owners of such, sell or give away your lands, and go to the West, where it neither requires science, skill, nor much labor to get a crop.

The pine plains east of Springfield, remain as they were half a century ago, not that they are incapable of being made productive. I was at that time in the habit of stopping at a public house on my way to Boston in the center of these plains, east and west, where the garden vegetables were as large, and the crops around the house as luxuriant as any other on the road, which I then had an opportunity of seeing by traveling in my own carriage, or on horseback. But more of this little excursion when I have more leisure to write.

A TRAVELER.

ON THE USELESSNESS OF BEARING-REINS.

WE copy the following valuable and humane article on the check or bearing-rein, from the *Mark Lane Express*. If the writer would now give us a similar one on the injury of blinders to the bridle, he would confer a great benefit on the poor horse. The best broke horses we ever rode after, were those of Russia, particularly in the cities, where they do not use either the check-rein, martingale, or blinders.

It is said that when his Majesty George III., with a view to some improvement in military uniform, asked a life-guardsmen, who had done good service in the battle of Waterloo, what sort of a dress he should prefer had he another similar battle to go through, he received for answer, "Please your Majesty, I should prefer my shirt-sleeves." Now, though we should be much surprised to see our cavalry regiment turn out for parade in shirt sleeve order, there can be no doubt the life-guardsmen's principle is a sound one. If a man wants to do a hard day's work—if he wants to exert his muscles and sinews, either in walking, running, fighting, digging, felling trees, or carrying weights—he must have those muscles free and unconfined by straps, and ligatures, and tight clothing; no one can gainsay this. But how is it, then, that a principle which every one, whether a soldier or a sailor, farmer or laborer, would insist upon in his own case, should be, in England at least, so universally disregarded in the case of our hard-working, patient, and too often ill-used beasts of burthen? How is it that the ignorance of "common things," which Lord Ashburton so justly complains of, should be so lamentably conspicuous in a matter so constantly before our eyes, in our towns, in our fields, in our crowded streets, in our rural lanes; namely, our draught-horse appointments? It must be owned that one class—all honor, therefore, be to it—that of cab and omnibus proprietors, have set a good example in one respect, viz., in doing away with that hateful instrument of torture the bearing-rein. But alas! in 99 carts and wagons out of

a 100, (carts and wagons, which are to move at a slow and steady pace,) we still persist in crippling unnecessarily our motive power, and gagging our unhappy horses by tying up their heads, as if in the very tyranny of wantonness. On the continent the bearing-rein is rarely used, and then only as servile English imitation; but in horse-racing, hunting, horse-loving England, it must be confessed its use is all but universal. In Yorkshire, in the midland counties, in the southern, up to the steep hills near Scarborough, as up the not less steep downs near Brighton, we may see heavy-laden waggons at all hours of the day dragged miserably along by horses—on one hand urged forward by ever-restless whipcord; on the other, as if in the veriest spirit of contradiction, curbed in by senseless bearing-reins; and yet, if the attendant carter's attention be drawn to the unnatural cruelty of the proceeding, he generally appears fully alive to it.

On seeing, the other day, a poor horse tugging away at a cart full of sand up the cliff at Brighton, of course with his head tied tightly to his back, we observed to a laborer near. "What a shame not to undo the bearing-rein with such a load!" "Oh yes, sir," was the reply; "I likes myself to see 'em free, but it's custom, sir, custom; they thinks they looks well." However, it is to be feared the truth is, thought has little enough to do with it; if people did think, the days of bearing-reins would soon be numbered. The folly of the practice was some years ago, very ably shown by Sir Francis Head, in his, "Bubbles by an Old Man," where he contrasted most unfavorably our English custom of tying tightly up, with the German one of tying loosely down, and both with the French one of leaving the horses head at liberty—(and a man of his shrewdness and observation, a distinguished soldier, who has galloped across the South American pampas, and seen there herds of untamed horses in all their native wildness and natural freedom, is no mean authority.) Now, he has pointed out most clearly that when a horse has real work to do, whether slow work, as in our plows and carts, or quick as, in a fast gallop, or in headlong flight across the plains of America, nature tells him not to throw his head up and backwards towards his tail, but forward and downward, so as to throw his weight into what he is called upon to do. This is a fact within every one's observation; we have only to persuade the first waggoner we see (he is sure to have all his horses tightly borne up) to undo his bearing-reins, when down will go every horse's head, so as to relieve the wearisome strain upon his muscles, and give the weight of his body its due and natural power of overcoming resistance; and thus each horse becomes enabled to do his work as comfortably and easily as nature intended he should do; for nature never intended a heavy animal like a cart-horse to perform slow work only, or chiefly, by strain of muscle, but, on the contrary by the power of weight as the rule, assisted by strength of muscle as the exception, when extra resistance has to be overcome.

Thus, when we curb up a horse's head with our senseless bearing-reins, and make him as ewe-necked as we appear to do, we are inverting the rule and order of nature; we are evidently trying to prevent his using the full unrestrained power of his weight, and are compelling him to overstrain and over-exert constantly those very muscles which should be kept in reserve for extra difficulties—such as greater inequalities in the road, new-laid stones, &c., Now any one can see that, to an old, worn-out, half-starved, over-worked animal, as too many, aye, by far the greater proportion, are, this must be intolerable cruelty. It is a mistake to think a bearing-rein can be of any service whatsoever, unless, as a very exceptional case, to a very young, headstrong, unbroken horse. It is a mistake to think it improves a horse's appearance—nothing contrary to nature can ever really do this; it is a mistake to think it can ever prevent a horse's falling down, though it has been

the means of preventing many an old one recovering from a stumble; but until our horse-owners be taught to look at this matter in its true light, the light of common sense, and until it be taken up by the influential landowners and more enlightened and more considerate of the tenant-farmers amongst us, it is in vain to hope for any mitigation of this but too-universal cruelty. Hundreds of humane men, employers of horse-labor, there are in all our counties and towns, who if their attention were but called to the senselessness and cruelty of the practice, would at once see the necessity of the only prompt remedy; and in these go-a-head days Prejudice and Custom have but tottering foundations; the one is fast yielding to common sense, and Lord Ashburton's much-to-be-desired "knowledge of common things;" and the other will not long stand its ground unless it has something more than the prestige of mere antiquity in its favor. We ourselves have entirely done away with bearing-reins among our own heavy draught-horses; though our carters were at first rather astonished at being desired to discard them entirely, and substituting a loose halter or rein at one side instead, they soon found that these horses were not a whit less manageable without bearing-reins, and that they did their work with far greater ease to themselves. A great friend of ours, who has turned the sword of a dragoon into a plowshare, and has paid great and successful attention to farming affairs, gives it as his opinion that "a pair of horses, when freed from this useless tackle, and left to step in freedom, would plow from $\frac{1}{2}$ if not one $\frac{1}{3}$ more land in a day, and with greater ease to themselves and less fatigue when the day's work was over, than when confined in their action by bearing-reins."

It does appear not a little desirable that improvements should be made generally in our team-harness, so that all unnecessary weight, and useless gear, bearing-reins, &c., should be got rid of; and perhaps if the Royal Agricultural Society were to offer a prize for improved harness, and give the sanction of its authority to some improved type, we might hope to see ere long a great and beneficial change in this respect. Change is by no means desirable for its own sake, but the change from a bad system to a good one—from a bad to a good implement—cannot be otherwise than advantageous to the community; and it is only by observing and obeying nature's laws that we can hit upon improvements which may be real and lasting, whether in mechanical appliances for plows, carts, and harness, or with respect to the practical details of scientific cultivation, or the condition and household comforts of our agricultural laborers. Agriculture fosters and embraces in its maternal grasp the knowledge of high and noble sciences as well as that of "common things;" and it is most unreasonable to hope that that powerful Society, which pre-eminently represents the influence, the talent, the enterprise, and the humanity of our English agriculturists will, among the thousand-and-one other improvements, which it has introduced and is introducing, not deem it beneath its notice to throw the energy of its influence against the unnatural system of bearing-reins.—*Journal of Royal Agricultural Society.*

For the American Agriculturist.

WHEAT CULTURE.

It is the custom among us to sow wheat after oats. The ground usually among good farmers is twice plowed, before sowing. By some the manure is carted out before the ground is plowed, left in small heaps, and immediately scattered, while others think it much better not to draw the manure until the ground is cross-plowed. The latter commence plowing with one team the farthest side from the entrance, and with another draw the manure and scatter it broad-cast from the cart. About fifteen loads are applied to the

acre, which is a fair dressing. Each day the cultivator is run over it in order to keep the sun from injuring the good effects. The latter course I deem to be far preferable. You can manure double the amount of land with the same quantity, because it is nearer the surface, and takes effect immediately, in the case of wheat and rye, while most of that plowed under goes too deep for the roots of wheat to penetrate. Our time of sowing wheat is about the middle of September. We sow about two bushels to the acre. It is a good plan to prepare the seed by making a brine which will bear up the drip and shrunk wheat to the surface, and then skim them off, having stirred it first. If you do not sow drip, and your land is free from it, I will assure you, if you have no wheat, you will not say it has turned to chess. We sow the variety called among us the Mediterranean. We have been in the habit of sowing, in part the Soule variety, but of late it has failed in many cases. It is the opinion of many among us, that we should change the seed often, but I should not recommend to change the variety. I tried an experiment of that nature three years ago. I sowed plots, side by side, of all the standard varieties, ten in number. I procured the seed of the best samples, bringing it direct from Genesee county at the time the State fair was held there. Of the ten varieties, only three proved to be worth sowing in our climate—the Soule, and a large berry with white chaff, which was on exhibition from Canada, and the Mediterranean, which is our standard wheat. The experiment has been worth something to me, for I immediately abandoned the varieties that could not stand our climate.

E. SHERMAN.

Searsville, Aug. 15th, 1854.

INVOCATION TO THE RAIN.

Oh, long-delayed showers, where linger ye?
The dying corn holds up its leaves in prayer,
And the burning grass, and every sturdy tree,
Murmur amen, unto the fiery air.
Each cloud that rises from the distant sea,
Is watched, as if our hopes were freighted there;
And every flashing message from the skies,
To earth a glad expectancy supplies.

In vain! The sickly corn droops low,
And cattle o'er their desolate pastures roam;
The anxious husbandmen their toils forego,
To dream of hunger for the winter home.
The pleasant winds from foaming waters blow,
And, day by day, the cloudlets go and come;
Yet breeze nor cloud the promised blessing bears,
And still the sun with added fury glares.

Earth writhes amid an agony of thirst,
For ye, bright summer rains, too long delaying!
Come from your misty bowers where ye were nursed
By suckling clouds; oh come, where'er you're staying!
Earth, from your absence, is too much accursed,
And, like a maniac, her own fruits is slaying.
Come, gentle rains, emblems of truth and love,—
And bring the peace ye have imbibed above.

Bring with you strength to gasping grain and flower—
Bring hope to many thousand human hearts,—
Bring freshness to each plant, and tree, and bower,
Pining for thee as burning day departs.
Burst over all, in one reviving shower,
While into life and joy all nature starts!
Come, lay your softening kisses on the earth,
And fill her veins once more with fruitful mirth.

CORNSTALK, in *Baltimore Patriot*.

A GOOD ANSWER.—An over-the-way neighbor fairly posed us the other night, by asking us the simplest question—"When is a fish crazy?"—and assured us it was only when the aforesaid fish was *in-seine*. We left immediately.

REMEDY FOR WHEAT-WEEVIL.

IN answer to a recent inquiry, we gave it as our opinion that one of the most promising means of avoiding the weevil, was to sow early wheat on good soil, that it might advance towards maturity soon enough to escape the depredations of this insect. Since making this suggestion, we have conversed with a skilful farmer of Western New-York, who lives in the midst of a fine wheat region, (where the soil is rather light and gravelly, but usually produces excellent wheat,) and who has given it as his opinion that the severe weather of spring added to the attacks of the insect, has reduced the crop in this region to an average of *ten bushels per acre*, or one half the usual average, which is estimated at twenty bushels. He has just cut a field of the finest wheat, that has yielded over *thirty bushels per acre*, and a single weevil was scarcely to be found in any part. This crop was put in just in the close of summer—very early—on ground prepared as follows: A pasture possessing a fair amount of fertility, was well plowed with a double team, and a good dressing of well rotted or compost manure spread over the inverted sod. It was then thoroughly harrowed, to break it fine, and to mix it with the soil—an operation of great importance. The whole was then turned under with a gang-plow, without disturbing the inverted sod. The wheat was then sown with a drilling machine. The soil was rather gravelly, not liable to become water-soaked, and none of the crop was winter-killed. This gentleman gives it as his opinion that wheat put into the very best soil prepared in the best manner, and sown as early as the last of summer, need excite no apprehensions of the weevil—he thinks it will be quite safe. Other wheat, which he harvested this year from ground last year in corn, was half destroyed, and he intends to raise none but in the thorough manner above described.—*Country Gentleman.*

FARMING IN FRANCE.

ONE of the richest men in France, and who associated in that country with those distinguished for rank and fashion, left Parisian gaiety a few years since and took to farming. He had his estates in Normandy farmed after the English fashion, bought a steamer, and established a communication between Carenton and Southampton, to convey horned cattle, sheep, poultry, and all kinds of farm and dairy produce from France to England. The captain and crew are all English. The steamer makes one or two trips a week, and realizes an immense profit. A large establishment, both French and English, is kept employed by the farming operations and the steam traffic. Carenton is a small town, where Norman manners exist in perfection. It has a church near a thousand years old. Among the native farmers in the neighborhood agriculture is carried on with primitive simplicity. Their horses are harnessed by coarse ropes and heavy chains, as in the days of William the Conqueror. Apples, wheat, barley, beans, potatoes, all grow in the same field. Carenton is about 25 miles from Cherbourg, and is connected by a fine old Roman road, straight as an arrow.

FRANKLIN COLLEGE—A NOBLE DONATION.—We are in receipt of a letter from Athens, which informs us that Dr. Wm. Terrell, of Sparta, has made a donation of twenty thousand dollars to the College, for the purpose of endowing a Professorship of Agricultural Chemistry, and that he has suggested Dr. Daniel Lee, the able editor of the *Southern Cultivator*, and now connected with one of the Departments at Washington, as a suitable person to fill the chair.—*Sav. Rep.*

SHOT AT SIR CHARLES NAPIER.—The London Diogenes says: "Since the race is not to the *swift*, etc., why wonder at the *tardiness* of the *fleet*?"

MACLAURA HEDGES.

We have inquiries repeatedly addressed us as to hedges, and the best way of growing them. We cannot answer better, than recommending the following article for perusal. We have the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the writer, Mr. NEFF, and have often inspected his hedges grown in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, Ohio. They were among the best we ever saw, whether in America or Europe.

My object in this article is to meet some objections to the Osage Orange plant, itself, inasmuch as my experience tells me that there is no known plant so peculiarly adapted to the purpose, and so valuable to our agricultural interests. Its surprising properties are no longer a problem. Some writers are yet disposed to class it among the "humbugs," and many doubt its utility; but amongst them all you will not probably find much, if any experience. If rightly managed it makes the best and cheapest fence in the world without any exception whatever.

Believing then, as I do, in the extraordinary properties of the Osage Orange (Maclaura) for making live fences, I will state what I believe the best mode of cultivation and management, in as few and plain words as practicable, so as to be understood by the inexperienced—with the hope that all interested persons may practise and enjoy its benefits.

In order then to make the seed vegetate surely and quickly, they require to be soaked a long time in warm water—usually three, four or five days, but always until they are very much swollen, and partially sprouted. The water should be kept warm all the time.

The nursery should be located with care. It should be a rich sandy loam. If you have none such—prepare the best spot you have, by deep and thorough cultivation, mixed with well-rotted manure, if not otherwise rich enough—making the drills about a foot apart, and before dropping the seed send to the woods and get some of the richest and sandiest mold you can procure—drop the seed, and cover with the woods mold an inch and a half deep. If the seed are well soaked—the ground clear and strong, they will make their appearance before the weeds and grass will interfere with them. So soon as they are well up, the greatest care will be necessary to avoid the labor of hoeing and weeding, which can only be done by mulching well with leaves, cut straw, saw-dust, or tan bark. I name the mulching materials in the rotation I think they answer best. The whole nursery should be covered, except only the plants; and put on thick enough to prevent the grass and weeds from appearing; by doing so all further labor will be avoided.

They are better not to be planted too early in the spring—the middle of May is soon enough.

The next spring they are ready for setting in the hedge—the ground for which should have been well prepared the previous fall, by sub-soiling, and manuring if necessary, and again in the very early Spring plowed and harrowed and rolled repeatedly till completely pulverized—then drive the stakes—lay the line, and spade the trenches. More care is necessary in taking up plants to insure their growth, than is usually observed; and more with this, as it is desirable that every one should grow. The tops may be cut off to six inches and the roots pruned proportionally. Set the plants in a double row, six inches apart, diagonally—thus*.*.* a foot apart in each row, making them equal to six inches in a row. As soon as planted, mulch deeply with leaves, straw, saw dust, or tan bark, and they will want no further attention until the next spring, at which time, the pruning commences, and you begin by cutting all off within an inch of the ground—in the middle of June cut all the tops again to within four inches of the former cutting—the next Spring cut to within five inches of the preceding, and

again the middle of June to within six inches, and so continue cutting each Spring and June, increasing the distance an inch each time, till the hedge is high enough. By this means you thicken the hedge perfectly all the way up, and when grown it will require the less pruning from there being no large stalks. By pruning the tops only while growing, the side branches become the stronger; they can afterwards be pruned and thickened, till it may be made impenetrable to a bird. The mulching may require some renewing the second year, but afterwards the shade of the hedge will prevent the interference of the grass and weeds.

The plants should never be set further apart than I have recommended above—particularly in strong soil, as the further apart they are set the stronger they will grow, and create so much more pruning after the hedge is grown, or otherwise be objectionably high. Neither will the roots extend so far when closely set.

The hedge should be fully protected from stock for the first two years. Moles often burrow under the hedge, destroying the roots—to remedy this, make the ground "dishing" where the plants are set two or three inches lower than the sides, which is found effectual, and the plants flourish better.

The pruning may be made a comparatively small job, using a strong knife for the purpose, about two feet long. A common grass-hook answers pretty well, and some labor may be avoided by pruning in the fall, before the wood becomes hard, in place of the spring. The plant bears it so well that there is no danger.

The "plashing," "plaiting," or "interlacing," when rightly done, may make a perfect fence, and quite ornamental—particularly while young—but it is expensive; and for common purposes, I would not recommend it further than to stop a gap.

I am persuaded that the plant may be used much farther north than has been admitted. For the first two or three years the limbs will be severely nipped by the frost, but not to the injury of the fence.—William Neff, in *Western Horticultural Review*.

A BAD SHEEP SPECULATION.

ONE of our subscribers in Knox county says he wishes to put a stop to the fraud of Eastern sheep pedlars, as he has been badly bitten in a trade. Now, we can wash our hands of all blame in this matter of sheep speculation, as we have given pretty liberal advice to farmers, and if after all that has been said, they will listen to the plausible tales of foreign adventurers instead of their best friends at home, why they ought not to grumble if they do bleed a little. Our correspondent says:

"I was persuaded to buy one they call half French and half Spanish. He was a nice looking sheep, 15 months old. The man said such sheep were worth \$150, and had sold for \$200. We paid \$54 on the 5th day of July, sheared the sheep on the 8th. His fleece weighed 16½ lbs. unwashed—we thought he was cheap. My wife looked at the wool and said it felt soft and fine, and she would have it for stocking yarn; she washed out the oil, tar, snuff, blacking, &c., and then it weighed 4½ lbs., and the wool was so coarse she said she would not have it for stockings! and I presume we will, have to send it back to old Vermont to be sold."—P. W. S., in *Country Gentleman*.

ANOTHER DIETETIC DISCOVERY. — *Nichols's Journal* has commenced a war of extermination against frying-pans, spiders, and all other "cast iron abominations for making food unwholesome." The doctor says that every thing cooked by this method is saturated with fat or butter, rendered tough, covered with empyreum oil, and made as unfit as possible for the human stomach. No dyspeptic should ever eat any thing fried, and no one should ever do so who would avoid

becoming a dyspeptic. Food should be boiled, or roasted, or baked even—any thing but fried, the latter destroying whatever good qualities the meat may possess, and exaggerating all its badness. Beware of the frying-pan!

For the American Agriculturist.

IN-AND-IN BREEDING.

MANY have been the epithets heaped upon, long and loud have been the denunciations of the system of in-and-in breeding as it is called. Yet after all that has been said against the system, I believe it to be a judicious one, for the following reasons. It gives the breeder a chance to perpetuate any good points he may wish. Second; He becomes better acquainted with the peculiar habits of his animals the longer he keeps them, and therefore is better qualified to rear that breed in perfection.

I would not condemn a judicious crossing between good animals, but this haphazard system, so prevalent at the present time, is what I aim at. Like produces like, is an old adage, and in general a true one. In most cases our native breeds have no time to develop themselves before they are crossed and recrossed until they become entirely run out.

The butchers may offer a good price for a superior animal, but it is bad policy to sell the best and breed from the poorest. This has been practised to a great extent in these parts, especially with sheep, and then the cry is, in-and-in breeding has ruined my sheep, when the facts were it was the butcher's cart that did the business. There is just as much common sense in selecting the smallest of our corn for seed, as the smallest of our animals to breed from.

S. TENNEY.

West Poland, Andg. Co., Md.

ON NOVEL EXPERIMENTS.

Now that poultry keeping is not considered solely an employment befitting poor old women, but high and low, the aristocracy and the mobocracy, rich and poor are all sensibly engaged in proving poultry keeping to be an occupation befitting all ranks, we may hope to see some of our savants condescending to promote science, and to clear away theoretical impossibilities by a series of experiments.

Many of your readers may have seen the result of some experiments tried by a Frenchman to prove that by feeding insects on certain plants that they would imbibe the juices of the plants, and thus incorporate certain dyes. Mr. Wallace, the writer of a tour up the great Amazon river, narrates the mode the natives treat birds to obtain feathers of peculiar colors; he says that the Indians rear numbers of tame parrots whose natural plumage is green or blue; that they pull out certain feathers and inoculate the flesh wound with the secretion from the skin of a toad or frog; when the feathers grow again, they are of a brilliant yellow or orange color, without any mixture of the original green or blue, as in the natural state of the bird; and on the new plumage being again plucked out, it is said to come of the same color without any fresh operation. What a field for novel experiments? What's to prevent our shows being graced with bright blue or crimson feathered birds, if we can only find out the proper process? Buff has been all the go, why not blue, red, or green?—the latter color may be objectionable to some, reminding them too strongly of verdant transactions—besides what a useful way of marking birds it would be. We have the blue room, the green room, and other color-denominated rooms in our houses, why not have the blue hatch, the green hatch, &c., &c.? Joking apart, I think there is a fair scope for experiments without cruelty; drawing a wing-feather and inoculating its wound—but with what? that's the question. Pray, Mr. Editor, start the subject, and some one will perhaps solve it.—W. W., in *Poultry Chronicle*.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

For the American Agriculturist.

FRUIT CULTIVATION—POMOLOGY.

POMOLOGY is, as most of your readers are aware, the science of fruits; that branch of rural philosophy which explains and accounts for the various phenomena which the orchardist and gardener experiences in his routine of culture; and pomological societies are but associations of men, learned and unlearned, who desire to inform themselves and the community, on all those subjects of which many know so little. Conventions, or Congresses, if you please so to term them, are but congregations of infallible mortals, some of them professing entire ignorance of the subject matter which the Society has been organized to elucidate; the majority knowing but little in comparison with what might be expected of them. How then can it be hoped that the proceedings of such a body could be conducted without the promulgation of much error? The utterance of many *simple* statements by very well-disposed but unsophisticated individuals, and the waste of much time in wordy addresses, containing but one or two points, perchance, of moment or interest to the well-informed cultivator? We do not, we need not expect then, for the present, great things from this Society. Indeed, we shall be surprised if ever it effect what it has undertaken. Experience, however, will modify its operations, and it may be that the coming sitting will bear witness to a great reformation in business matters. We hope to have the claims of the Quince and Pear stocks fully discussed before the members begin to recommend, each his favorite pears, and cherries, and apricots, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, strawberries, &c., &c.

We expect that a few sound principles will be clearly laid down about the treatment of certain precarious small fruits, which have hitherto had a large portion of space devoted to the peculiarities of their intersexual habits, without throwing one iota of light upon the real question at issue. We hope to have *Curculio* nostrums tested, even the Potato rot *panaceas* would be in place, for no apple is of more importance than the *Pomme de terre*, or *earth apple*, which we all consume. Mr. Mathews, of Coshocton, need not fear but a committee will report upon his *Curculio* secret, and Lyons has a special claim to have his Magnetic powder put on trial at this Supreme Court of the territory of Pomona. Those who have had pears on the quince stock for twenty years which are now

doing well, had better make an appearance for them, and have a judgment in favor entered up for Mr. Quince. If, on the contrary, no evidence can be brought forward to the aid of *those nurserymen* who have profited so well by its sale, let it be known. If any proprietor of Golden Pippin Apples in full health and vigor is within reach of the City of Boston, let us have his testimony against Mr. Knight's theory of the dying out of intermediate species or varieties. Dr. W. D. B. will be glad to hear from him. If any one has raised a hybrid grape within the past two years better than the Diana, or as good as the Charter Oak, his attendance before the committee on new and valuable fruits is particularly requested. Let us have system and order, so that valuable time may be turned to account.

We want to hear the Congress on cherries *one half sour and the other half sweet*; on some doubtful points in Grape nomenclature; on a few new varieties of pears lately introduced; but we wish to have the information from disinterested sources. We want a good list of *princely* strawberries fit to adorn an emperor's table, should the Czar of all the Russians be driven to our borders. All these things we have no doubt will be fixed off at Boston, on September 18th, 1854, and the following days. S.

Philadelphia, August 7th, 1854.

SEASONABLE HINTS.

OUR winters are often so severe, that not only the supply of fruit but the vigor of the tree itself, depends in a great degree upon the rapid growth of wood.

To assist in this matter, it is an excellent practice to adopt the "pinching back" process, so often referred to in our journal. It consists in pinching off, with the nail of the thumb and fore-finger, the terminal bud or end of the summer growing shoot, thus checking its forward progress, and the sap thus thrown back, induces greater strength to resist the hard frosts of winter.

We have found great advantage in this practice, particularly in the pear and peach. Without it, the peach needs to be pruned of nearly half its past summer's growth every spring, and the same course ought to be pursued with the most vigorous shoots of the pear. The pinching back process will be found altogether preferable in the accomplishment of this object. Another advantage that will be attained is, that the symmetrical form of the growing young tree can, in this manner, be best promoted. By pinching back the most vigorous shoots, and the consequent return of the sap, the weaker branches will receive an additional stimulus and be pressed forward.

The pear tree can hardly be made to assume a pyramidal form by any other system of pruning. The leading, central shoot, often needs to be thus checked several times during the season, and it is so easily done, that a little practice will render it a very pleasant one.

The grape should, to a great extent, be treated in the same manner. We have known cultivators of this excellent fruit destroy their crop by cutting the vines back to within two or three joints of the grapes, when the fruit had grown to the size of a pea or a little larger; thus cutting off the supply of breathing apparatus, and the grapes would fail to mature.

It is of great importance at this season of the year, that the hard packed ground around trees and plants be broken up and made mellow, for it will add vigor to the tree, enabling it to strengthen its wood, during the fall and in case of a drouth, it will greatly relieve it.

Choice fruits need a *little* attention often, but then the quality as well as quantity of the fruit will well repay the care and attention.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

HELD a Conversational Meeting at its rooms, 600 Broadway, on Monday evening, the 15th inst. The topic under consideration was the *Preparation of Strawberry Beds, &c.*, on which MESSRS. HOGG, REED, and PARDEE, spoke at length; and the interest of the meeting was well sustained until a late hour. A general agreement was observable in the following directions, viz.: The best soil was thought to be a gravelly loam; next, a sandy loam, but any ordinary soil, even a heavy clay, would do with proper preparation.

All soils should be first well drained and trenched, or sub-soiled; and new, not rich soils were preferable, enriched, if at all, with vegetable manures, such as leaf mold or prepared muck. It was then recommended to make an application of 20 to 30 bushels of unleached ashes, or a larger quantity if leached, and 10 bushels of lime, and three bushels salt to the acre. Spade these in and let them lie for a month or more, if convenient; then thoroughly pulverize and level the ground, and set out the plants not too deep, one foot apart, in rows separate twice that distance; or, if intended to allow the runners to remain and fill the ground sufficiently, the plants could be placed a yard apart, and with good care would soon fill the ground.

For ordinary cultivators, the spring was considered the best season to form plantations; yet skilful cultivators could gain many advantages by properly transplanting on the 1st of July, if they have plants on hand. The ground can be more easily protected from packing hard, weeds, neglect, &c., at the latter season. The use of the hoe around strawberries was universally condemned; and even the fork could only be used around the strawberry beds immediately after the season of bearing—never in the spring, and yet the bed must be kept free from weeds by pulling up. The numerous fibrous roots of the strawberry plant should be guarded with the greatest care. Mulching immediately after planting, with tan-bark, or saw dust, or decayed leaves, or muck, was recommended. Stable manures were troublesome in mulching, by being too stimulating, and transmitting too many seeds of grass and weeds. On the near approach of winter, a coating half an inch thick of straw, was recommended to protect the plants from being thrown out by the frost; and this to be removed from the crown of the plants in early spring, when they would be benefitted by an occasional application of a solution of sulphate of potash, soda, ammonia, and nitrate of soda, in the proportion of one quarter pound each to five gallons of water of all the above named, except ammonia, of which one to one and half ounces would be sufficient.

The question of everbearing Hovey's and Crescent Seedlings, Princess Alice Maude, &c., was quite fully discussed. Some plants of Hovey's

Seedlings in this city, it was stated, have continued in bearing this season from May till the middle of July, a succession of crops; and are now in blossom, without offering to start a single runner, simply by planting in soil three-fourths coarse sand, and kept well watered every night and morning in dry weather. An opinion was confidently expressed we should soon have an abundance of fruit of most kinds of strawberries in constant bearing from June until September, and that every one has yet much to learn respecting this delicious fruit.

Mr. D. BOLL, recently returned from Paris, presented some very large and choice seedling Japan Lillies from his open garden, of the three varieties album, punctatum, rubrum; also some handsome seedling Verbenas, one of which was very fragrant. Mr. CRANSTON also exhibited a variety of cut-flowers.

For the American Agriculturist.

CULTURE OF THE STRAWBERRY.

UNDER the utmost pressure of business to the square inch I feel myself capable of sustaining at the present time, I venture to say a few words on a subject that must always be one of common interest to all lovers of the luscious strawberry. And a reason for this is, that the season is just at hand for amateurs to avail themselves of any suggestions offered they may deem practicable. And this I deem the grand secret of usefulness in an agricultural journal, viz., an index of useful hints for constant reference.

No sane man would rely solely upon any journal for his guide, but read all its contents—study all—and then carry into practice, *experimentally*, that particular point of interest to him. Hence, owing to the great variety of soils, what would be proper and practicable for one would be out of place for another.

The first point for consideration is the location.^a This has come to be deemed a matter of the first importance. Withhold "the early and the latter rain" from the strawberry, when in its bearing season, and it withholds its fruit. Strawberry growers have noticed with great regret, that we almost always have a spell of dry weather in the midst of the bearing season;^b thus cutting the supply short off, leaving much half matured fruit upon the vines. Hence we argue the absolute necessity of artificial waterings every day at evening through the bearing season;^c and this watering should not be done with a heavy spout of water that would wash grit and sand upon the fruit, but with a garden engine with a suitable hose, that will shower the water on, or else by the next best method, where there is a head of water, viz., irrigation. By this I mean attaching a small hose to the water, and laying the other end upon the ground in different points, leaving other parts to saturate themselves by the natural laws of capillary attraction. The necessity of location is thus made apparent, viz., convenience to water where possible. But by no means would I attempt to discourage the growing of strawberries when there is no such convenience. Every mechanic that has but a small garden, may with little attention have some strawberries. Keep the ground loose, free from grass and weeds, and thin out the plants when necessary.

About 1st September, or as soon as strong, well-rooted runners can be had, is a suitable season for forming beds.^c If done in autumn, occasional waterings may be necessary to assist the plants through the first few weeks.

And now as to varieties. Having been anticipated by your last issue, I shall only name the most common varieties within reach. Hovey's Seedling and Methven Scarlet in the same rows; and the prolific Hautbois and Early Virginia Scarlet in rows side by side. Keep the male plants scarce, and leave the impregna-

tion to be done by bees. The practice of spreading tan on the walks or spaces between the rows to keep the vines clean and free from grit, has become a common practice with us—and is much approved.

Now, Messrs. Editors, I hope you will not get tired of a good cause. I had these remarks mostly penned before your last issue, which contained an able article on the same subject. You are at liberty, therefore, to make whatever use you see fit of my observations. I have somewhat abridged them in consequence of your anticipating me. But I will just say I should be glad to see any thing new on the subject in every paper. It would at least "keep it before the people."

Just allow me to tell you that a lady took my last paper out of the office, and brought it to me, and very deliberately sat down to read that very article on the "Strawberry Culture" before she could spare me the paper. W. D.

A few persons can select the best location. The strawberry wants the sun, air and moisture, and yet wet land must be well drained, and all soils should be drained and sub-soiled for the strawberry.

Water should be given freely when needed; but except in drouth, it is not essential so often as every night and morning "through the bearing season."

Some suggest that the first runners thrown out early in August, immediately transplanted, are the best, and are the most certain to produce a good crop of fruit the next season. We have usually taken the first runners, but we know of no reason to prefer them, except they are stronger plants. The usual season of transplanting is in spring, when the plants will become easily well established; some, however, take September; but there is then danger that the plants will not become sufficiently rooted before winter, and will be thrown out by the frost. During July and August is a favorable time to transplant, if care be taken to protect the plants from sun and drouth.

PROPAGATION OF THE HOLLYHOCK.

We know of but three modes of propagating the hollyhock: 1. By seed; 2. By cuttings; and 3. By dividing the roots. The first mode has been already discussed; it remains for us to consider the two latter. Propagation by cuttings is the best mode of obtaining good plants, and the practice may be carried on from March to October. Most of the old plants give an abundance of young shoots early in spring; and so soon as these become a little hard they may be cut off close to the stem, leaving about three of the best shoots for flower-spikes. Place three or four cuttings round a five-inch pot, in a rather light sandy soil. Plunge them in a close frame, where, in a few weeks, they will have formed new leaves and roots, and may be potted off, each in a separate four-inch pot. As fresh shoots form on the old plants they may be treated similarly, up to midsummer, after which period we would prefer leaving the wood to become hard before making the cuttings. In the latter case a single eye is sufficient to make a plant; but the wood-shoots, and not the flower-shoots, should be chosen. It sometimes happens that the eyes developed at the base of a spike produce wood-shoots, but they more usually produce flower-shoots. The latter take root and form plants, but are not of the best description. Cuttings made from single eyes may be completely buried beneath the soil, leaving the foot-stalk only protruding above; they should then be placed in a close frame, if with bottom-heat so much the better, and the eyes quickly push through the soil, and form stout healthy plants. These, when rooted, may also be transferred to single pots, there to await

transplantation in autumn or spring, as before recommended.

Propagation by division is best carried out in autumn, immediately that the flowering is over. A large, well-ordered plant may sometimes be divided into several, but in general three or four is a more advantageous number. Nothing, certainly, is gained by breaking the old plants into too many pieces; every separate part should carry with it a good share of roots. Seedlings and others that may bloom late cannot be divided till the spring. March is, perhaps, the best time, and the fragments, if not broken too fine, will flower well during the first autumn.

It is but the few who grow for exhibition, but they are often the most ardent cultivators; and we would say a few words on this subject ere we conclude.—*Hovey's Magazine*.

EVERYBODY has heard of "white blackbirds," but Capt. Augur, of Woodbridge, Ct., has shown us a quality of *white whortleberries*, picked on the farm of Horace Candee, in Oxford, a day or two since. They resemble in size and taste, the ordinary berry of that name, but are white instead of black when ripe. The bushes on which they grow, occupy but a small space, and for years have not extended perceptibly.—*New-Haven Register*.

While passing over the elevated peaks of the White Mountain range a year or two ago, we were shown by the guide specimens of a berry closely answering the description here given, which grew wild among the cliffs, in sheltered spots. In flavor, however, they were superior to the common whortleberry—the juice seeming more like a rich, clarified syrup.

HUCKLEBERRIES.—Newport, we have good reason to believe, is the largest huckleberry market in the world. The captain of the sloop Resolution, which runs daily between Wickford and that city, informed us that he carried as freight, during the past week, to Newport, no less than 400 bushels of this favorite berry. These, at the price they were selling at,—eight cents a quart—amount to the pretty little sum of \$924! These were principally the product of three towns,—North Kingston, Exeter and Richmond.—*Greenwich Pendulum*.

SAVING FLOWER SEED.—The lovers of flowers should remember now, that many fine varieties are ripening their seeds, and it is the best time to secure them. Put them up in neat papers, mark their names legibly upon them, and put them away in a dry place; and next spring you will be glad that you have taken this slight trouble.

CANARY SEED.—Miss Matilda Y. Safford, of this city, has sent us a sample of canary seed of her own raising. The stalks will average about two feet in length, the longest being 29 inches. The heads, which contain the seeds, resemble, as much as any thing, hops, and there is but one head to a stalk. As this kind of grain is very easily raised, and the price is high, \$4.00 per bushel, it would be a good plan for some of our farmers to put in a small patch of it next spring. It looks well, while growing, is easily gathered, and if not wanted for their own use, will find a quick sale in the market.—*Maine Farmer*.

GREEN CORN PUDDING.—Take twelve ears of corn; cut the hull of each row with a sharp-pointed knife, then with the back of the knife, scrape all the milk from the corn, leaving the hull on the cob; to this milk add one-half teacup of good cream, three table-spoonfuls of flour, three of sugar, one of butter, two eggs—stir well and bake the same as corn bread.—*Iowa Farmer*.

ONE swallow does not make a Summer, but one grasshopper can make a Spring.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, August 23, 1854.

Our XIII. Volume commences after *two* numbers more, and we have bright prospects of a large addition to our present number of readers. We also have confidence to believe that all our present readers are so well satisfied and pleased with our paper, that they will *each* make some effort to extend its circulation among their neighbors. We wish also to form a previous acquaintance with *others* who will assist in spreading a knowledge of the paper, and we therefore make the following

PROPOSITION:

During the next week, every person sending in a subscription to begin with the next volume, shall receive the remaining numbers of this volume FREE—to be directed either to themselves, or to any friend whose address they may give.

For terms, see last page, and notice that in a year there are two complete volumes, each having 416 large pages with a full index.

THE DROUTH—THE CORN CROP.

We notice that the *New-York Tribune* and other leading journals of the country, contain *alarming* editorials on the above subject. We have had considerable experience, for many years past, in the partial observations and reports of interested parties, and are consequently in the habit of making large allowances for them.

There is no doubt a severe drouth has long prevailed; and that the corn, and potatoes, turnips, and late grass have suffered materially, yet we do not believe sufficiently so to make a *general scarcity*, or very greatly enhance the price of these important products.

When corn has become so well grown as to shade the ground on which it is growing, it suffers less in a drouth than any other crop. Corn generally throughout the country was sufficiently forward to do this before the drouth set in; and we have reason to believe, judging from our own observations and advices—which up to this date have been extensive—that the corn crop throughout the United States will be *nearly a full average*. Add to this that the wheat, rye, barley, and oats have been judged to be *over an average*, and that the European crops, so far as heard from, have turned out well. We think, therefore, that prices cannot in any event rule so high for eight months to come as they have the past eight months.

It must be recollected that a much greater breadth of land has been sown and planted this year, in proportion to the population of the United States, than has ever before been done; and that the grain crops of the Southern States, (already harvested,) of California, Oregon, and British America, have never been any thing like so large as they are the present season.

Books.—We have on hand several books deserving of notice, which we are obliged to defer for want of time to do them justice. Our rule is to *read* books before noticing them. We are

unwilling to express an opinion of a book, when we have merely read the title page.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—We desire to call particular attention to the recent advertisements in our columns, among which we enumerate, Messrs. Jewett & Co.'s announcement of Dr. Dadd's valuable work on the Horse; the Imported Stock chosen by that veteran breeder, Dr. Arthur Watts, of Chillicothe, and Mr. A. Waddle, of Clark county, Ohio, embracing Short-Horn cattle, Long-Wooled and South-down sheep; that of Mr. Bolden, of Lancaster, England, of young bulls got by the celebrated *Grand Duke*, for some account of which, see notice of Mr. Thorne's stock, page 369; the Short-Horns and sheep bred by Mr. Rotch, and for sale at Albion, Illinois; the Devon bulls of Mr. Faile, of West Farms, which we can recommend as *very choice*; the sheep of Mr. Clew, of this city. The United States Review, &c.

Advertisers will please recollect that our paper is read by a large number of the most influential, wealthy, and intelligent country gentlemen and farmers; and that it is generally said to be the great stock organ of the United States and Canada.

GET WHEAT INTO THE GROUND EARLY.

EVERY year's experience and observation, shows more and more plainly, the importance of sowing wheat early. In looking over hundreds of reports of the state of the wheat crop the present season, we have almost been surprised at the very frequent recurrence of these instructive words, "Early sown wheat is good, but later sown was winter-killed," or "destroyed by insects." We think we are safe in saying in respect to the past crop, that three-fourths of the better fields were those sown early, and the greater part of that destroyed or injured was late sown.

Wheat should get *well rooted* before frosts set in. The *long* roots will be far less likely to be thrown out by the heaving of the ground in freezing. Nature is a good teacher; as soon as the old crop is ripe, the seeds fall upon the ground and commence growing again. Where the ground is prepared by cultivation, less time is required for vigorous roots to be formed; but the very common error is that of deferring sowing till too late a season. North of latitude 42°, it would be better if every grain of seed wheat could be in the ground early in September. From 40° to 42° latitude, wheat sowing should be *finished* by the first week in October.

SOW HARDY VARIETIES OF WHEAT.

EVERY locality has some kinds of wheat which have proved more hardy than others. This matter is abundantly worthy of the attention of every wheat grower. He should hunt up these hardier varieties, and if possible secure them for seed, and not sow a less valuable kind *because he happens to have it*. He can usually exchange with a neighbor, giving wheat good for consumption or the market, for that which is more valuable for seed. It is much better to give two bushels for one, than not to use the best seed. A yield of two or three more bushels per acre for the same labor in cultivating,

will well pay for the additional expense and trouble of changing seed.

Accounts from a large number of localities, indicate that the Red Mediterranean has excelled in hardiness, and in freedom from attacks of insects. In only two or three instances have we heard of this variety suffering greatly during the past season. One farmer writing from South-western New-York says, "our wheat has suffered greatly; even the Red Mediterranean has not entirely escaped."

We are only giving our own impressions in regard to this variety. If we are not correct we shall be happy to be set right, though our opinion is not hastily or carelessly formed. This variety does not produce quite so white flour as some others, and commands a trifle lower price in the market; but this drawback is more than counterbalanced by the advantages mentioned above.

LOOK OUT IN SEASON FOR A WHEAT-DRILL.

We believe that every person who cultivates twenty or thirty acres of grain crops, will make a good investment if he purchase a seed-sower. One machine, however, will answer for several small farms. Some of the advantages of drilling in wheat instead of sowing it broad-cast, are the following:

The seed is put into the ground at a uniform depth, the plants come up evenly, grow evenly, and ripen at the same time.

A much smaller quantity of seed is required, because no allowance need be made for portions of it left partially covered, or covered too deeply, or for a large number of seeds falling together, as is the case in broad-cast sowing. Nearly a half bushel of seed may be saved from each acre. With the present price of wheat, this saving alone would pay the cost of a sower the first year upon a large farm, or where several small farmers unite with each other in purchasing one.

Where the plants grow at uniform distances, the light and air enter more freely, and a more vigorous growth is secured. Direct experiments have shown that where heads of wheat stand apart from each other, the number of grains upon a head are often more than double the number found upon those growing closely together, while the kernals are much larger.

With the plants at equal distances, the roots occupy the whole of the soil, and do not interfere with each other. There is in this case a greater certainty of using up all the fertilizers applied to the ground.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE, SHEEP, &c., FOR SALE.—

We desire to call attention to the advertisement of Mr. HUDSON, of Albion, Indiana, in our present number. His stock is from the celebrated herd and flocks of Mr. Francis Rotch, of Morris, Otsego county, N. Y., so favorably known all over the country for his superior importations, and celebrity as a breeder. It is an excellent opportunity for our friends at the west to supply themselves now with a few choice animals for the improvement of their herds and flocks. By taking them from Indiana they save much risk and expense in purchasing and removing from a great distance. Mount Vernon, on the river, is only 30 miles from Albion.

WHAT TOADS ARE MADE FOR.

THE JEWEL FOUND.

"Sweet are the uses of adversity;
 Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
 Wears yet a precious jewel in his head."

THIS old fable of the toad is exploded, and both jewels and venom are looked for in vain about his warty head. Neither for good or bad qualities is he celebrated, and he is looked upon as a reproach to the divine workmanship, a disgusting reptile without use, appreciable by man. But there was truth as well as poetry in Shakspeare's illustration. The toad has a jewel, but he was mistaken about its locality. It is seated in his stomach, instead of his head, and unlike the oyster, whose pearls are the result of disease, this comes of health and good digestion.

We were walking in our garden the other day, and came upon one of these squatters, among our squash vines. He was seated near his hole in the wall, surveying the premises with philosophic calmness. Have you ever noticed, that there is a very benevolent expression in the eye of a toad? If it were not for that ugly-looking skin, we could call him a gentleman. His philosophic mien was catching, and we fell to speculating upon the value wrapt up in that carbuncle jacket. We asked that question so current in *upper tendom*, what is he worth? not looking upon him, however, as a candidate for matrimonial honors, even if it should appear that he had a million of jewels in his head. Was there such painstaking in making him wide-mouthed, pot-bellied, moping and ugly, for no purpose? Some pestiferous squash bugs were crawling upon a neighboring leaf, and we threw a couple of them within reach of his mouth. His eye flashed with intelligence, and quick as thought, his capacious jaws closed over the unlucky insects with a snap like that of a miser's purse clasp closing upon mint drops. We saw at once the use of toads. The jewel was an appetite for bugs.

AGRICULTURAL SHOWS.

SARATOGA COUNTY (N. Y.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The next annual Show of this Society, will take place at Mechanicsville, on the 12th, 13th and 14th of next month. A military company from Albany will be at the fair.

THE HARTFORD (CONN.) COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their next annual Show at Hartford, during the first week in October. We learn that vigorous exertions are being made to get up a large exhibition of the products of Agricultural and Mechanical Industry.

CHESTER COUNTY, PA.—This county has a flourishing Horticultural Society, which will hold an Annual Exhibition at Westchester, on the 7th, 8th and 9th days of September. The County Agricultural Society, will hold its annual Show on the 8th and 9th days of the same month at the same place, making it convenient for visitors to attend both shows at one visit.

QUEEN'S COUNTY (N. Y.) AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will hold their next annual Show at Jamaica, on the 28th of September next.

ONEIDA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The annual Industrial Exhibition of the Oneida County Agricultural Society, will be held at Utica, on the 19th, 20th and 21st of September. From the list of premiums and directory, we

should conclude that the Society were expecting a fine time on the occasion. The President is Levi T. Marshall, of Vernon; Vice-Presidents, Horace H. Eastman, Marshall and Calvin Bishop, of Verona; Secretary, J. Wyman Jones, of Utica.

For the American Agriculturist.

A LETTER FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE has been for several weeks suffering from an unusual and protracted drought. Corn, in some localities, is entirely ruined, and potatoes are much injured. The yield of hay has not been as great as was anticipated. Much of the grass was winter-killed, and the dry weather also has operated to diminish the usual crop. Fruit is scarce.

It is found difficult to procure laborers sufficient for the necessities of farmers, here, as in other places. I have seen fields of oats ready for the harvest, in danger of being lost, for want of reapers.

It is astonishing, when such numbers of needy foreigners are constantly landing on our shores, that there should be such a destitution of men willing to plow, or dig, or mow, or do any thing which will give honest employment, and raise them above the fear of want, or danger of starvation. Our cities are crowded with multitudes, who can scarcely procure the merest necessities of life, and to whom the idea of comfort is as foreign as possible. They are many of them willing to work, but they know not how to procure it. It is always painful to see two classes in the community, each suffering for want of aid from the other, and yet unable, from the force of circumstances, or from want of energy to overcome those circumstances, to render each other the good they need.

I have been gratified as I have driven about this delightful country, to see labor-saving machines introduced, where once it would not have been supposed they could have been used. The scarcity of laborers will, undoubtedly, eventually be supplied in this way.

I have no sympathy with those who believe the world is constantly growing worse and worse, for it seems to me to be constantly improving. Man is continually becoming less and less of an animal, and more of an intellectual being. Though he must earn his bread by the sweat of his brow, he begins to have a higher purpose than merely to supply the wants of his physical nature, and every new machine which is invented, that gives him leisure for mental improvement, raises him in the scale of being, and places him a little nearer the angels.

There are many good people who feel that Christians should deny themselves all the elegancies, and many of the comforts of life, and who would confine them to that which is necessary to sustain their existence. What an uninteresting, and unattractive world would they have made! Every one moulded after the same pattern as his neighbor, they would be as pleasing as a community of Shakers, and would all grow up as much alike as a grove of pines. Smiles and laughter would be driven from the world, and sighs and tears hold undisputed sway. I know there is sorrow enough in this world to make any heart sad and desponding, that only looks on the dark side, but there is also mellow moonlight, and bright, cheerful sunlight for those who lift their eyes to the

blue heavens, and even "darkness shows us worlds of light, we never saw by day." Clouds and storms sometimes apparently blot out the sun, and hide the moon and stars from our view, but they are shining on forever the same, and our faith and hope need not falter, even if, for a time, they are utterly obscured.

Those tenement houses in New-York, which are crowded with occupants from attic to basement, afford us an example—an extreme one perhaps—of the results of being confined to the mere necessities of life. These people are not placed in circumstances to improve, and they rarely do improve; but increase their comforts, give them three rooms instead of one, their feeling of respectability is developed, and they are really more respectable. Place these same individuals in the country, in a cottage beneath the shade of some friendly tree, with a few flowers and shrubs about them, and they are still further elevated above their former position, and desire that their children should be educated and prepared to act well their various parts in life.

All leveling in society should be a leveling upward. We should have no desire to bring others down, but it is always laudable to wish to rise ourselves, and to give our children advantages which we have never possessed. Too many reformers, seek to foster prejudice against cultivation and refinement, and represent these graces as opposed to republicanism and democracy. They are entirely mistaken, for these should be as much a theme in the farm-house, as in the palaces of Fifth Avenue, and will be found every where, when cordially received, pleasant and agreeable guests.

There are no poor in the country as there are in the city. Man's independence is not crushed out of him, and he looks a man, not an animal. Why will not some of the grief-stricken children of unremunerative toil, leave the hot, feverish, over-crowded cities, and come among these noble hills, whose very air is freedom?

It is interesting, as one travels through the country, to observe the different growth of the same plants, in different soils and climates. I have seen corn at the West, so high that a gentleman riding in among it, could not reach the top even with his riding-whip, while here in New-Hampshire, I have seen it in blossom, and perfecting its golden grain, when not more than two feet high. The trees, too, seem like babies, when compared with those magnificent forests, which tower aloft in their grandeur, on the deep, rich soil of Ohio.

If New-Hampshire cannot boast of the fertility of her soil, and the abundance and luxuriance of her vegetation, she can show us her grand old hills, which have borne the storms of centuries, and she can point us to her sons who are known in all lands; and who, "where're they roam, whatever clime they see," cherish a warm love for the mother that bore them, and whose hearts, untraveled, fondly turn to the scenes of their childhood. Why is it that the inhabitants of a mountainous country have so strong and true a patriotism? The Swiss mountaineers weep as they listen, in foreign lands, to their national songs, and Yankee Doodle has power to quicken the pulse of any child of New-England.

"Land of the forest and the rock,
 Of dark blue lake, and mighty river,

Of mountains reared alike to mock
The storms career, the lightnings shock—
My own green land forever."

"The blessing of our Motherland"
Be "on us" where "we go."

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ANNE HOPE.

A LARGE LOT OF BABIES.—The *Dayton* (Ohio) *Gazette* gives an account of a German woman living in that county, who had six children at one birth. The children are now six months old, all alive, and were at Dayton with their mother, on Tuesday. They were in a wagon with her, snugly propped up in a wine basket. They are all boys, and small of their age.

We do not know whether the above is derived from Munchausen or not, as we believe he, too, was a German. But at any rate, we think the babies ought to be entered for a premium at the great Ohio Agricultural Show, which is soon to come off. They will at least take the first prize for numbers, if not for beauty and size.

THOSE WATERMELONS.—The *Wakulla* (Fla.) *Times* of the 2d, is responsible for the following: That watermelon, a slice of which we ate on Sunday, weighed 50 pounds. In the lot from which it was taken, there was one that weighed 81 pounds. They were raised by Mr. M. M. Isler, of Leon county.

Wonder if our friend of the *Times* has not mistaken this for a *Valparaiso Squash*!

A NORTH CAROLINA EDITOR.—The *Milton Chronicle* sums up the occupations of his neighbor of the *Spectator* as follows:

"He is an officiating minister of the gospel; a licensed attorney; a Newspaper Editor; Agent for nearly all the Insurance and Assurance companies north of the Potomac; commissioner for thirty States, and an applicant for the same when Kansas and Nebraska shall have come in; Bank Director; Chairman of the Board of Superintendents of Common Schools Temperance Orator; Agent and Counsel for Wake Forest College; President and Secretary of all the Boards of the Baptist Church, &c.; and in addition, he owns more town property, has the neatest farm, the best fruits, and the finest cattle, of any man in the county.

There seems to be an anomaly in some parts of this statement. How an officiating minister of the gospel, and a Newspaper Editor should own more town property, have the neatest farm, &c., of any man in the county, seems to us as strange as that a poet should live on Fifth Avenue and keep a carriage. The other offices account for it, probably.

EXTRACT FROM A PRIVATE LETTER.

EAST CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 14th.

THERE is supposed to have been rain in these parts in the days of Noah; but since that time it is doubtful. The oldest inhabitant is "largely oblivious." Vegetation is greyer than the dawn of day, and smaller than the compassion of an "arch-angel fallen." Farmers and stock are expected to live, for the next year, upon the hopes of the future and the remains of the past.

—••••—
L. W. FORD.

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN ORANGE COUNTY.

THE weather continues very dry with us. Our pasture has failed now on every farm. There is nothing on our fields, except corn, that has

a green appearance, and that is fast drying up. Early corn will be a failure, and there will not be more than half a crop of late, unless we have rain soon. Buckwheat, in many cases, is but just out of the ground, so that we cannot expect to have a crop now. Farmers are looking with wishful eyes for rain. Clouds pass over and around in all directions, but we get no rain as yet.

August 15th, 1854.

"BASE AND TINSEL TRAPPINGS."—The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* is guilty of the following:

"Trapp" must leave or send his real name to this office before he can expect his communication to receive that consideration or examination necessary to insure it a place in our columns. We never allow ourselves to be entrapped into publishing articles in the *Fredonian* without first knowing from whom they come.

Scrap-Book.

PILGRIM MOTHERS.

A LADY of San Francisco, being invited to send in a toast to be read at the anniversary celebration of the landing of the *Pilgrim Fathers*, furnished the following. It is spicy enough to flavor half a dozen anniversary dinners:

The "Pilgrims Fathers," forsooth! What had they to endure in comparison to the Pilgrim Mothers? It is true that they had hunger, and cold, and sickness, and danger—foes without and within—but the unfortunate Pilgrim mothers! they had not only all these to endure, but they had the Pilgrim Fathers also; and yet their names are never mentioned. Who ever heard of the Pilgrim Mothers? Who ever gave a dinner in honor of them? Who ever writes songs, drinks toasts, and makes speeches in recollection of them? This self-sufficiency on the part of men is beyond endurance. One would actually suppose that New-England had been colonized by men, and posterity provided by a special act of Providence! Only Mrs. Hermans has ventured to insinuate that there ever was a woman in the case—that the May Flower ever brought anything but men across the Atlantic. I assure you, my dear friend, that I am perfectly disgusted with the self-conceit of men; they appropriate every thing to themselves—even the settlement of a colony, and the peopling of a whole continent. I did hope there was one prerogative they would leave to women. We have submitted quietly to their inventions in superceding us in many things, but we will not tamely submit to be deprived of this one privilege; we will not ourselves be deluded into the belief that New-England was settled and peopled entirely by Pilgrim Fathers. How could they have been Fathers if there had been no mothers? And I hope, dear Captain, that I have succeeded in convincing you that you will be lending yourself to an act of great injustice toward us, if you do not propose for your toast, "The Pilgrim Mothers."

THE MILKMAN.

JINKS, the Hastings milkman, one morning forgot to water the milk. In the hall of the first customer in his round, the omission dashed upon Jinks' wounded feelings. A large tub of fine clear water stood on the floor by his side; no eye was upon him, and thrice did Jinks dilute his milk with a large measure filled from the tub, before the maid brought up her jugs. Jinks served her, and went on. While he was bellowing down the next area, his first customer's footman beckoned to him from the door. Jinks returned, and was immediately ushered into the library. There sat my lord, who had just tasted the milk.

"Jinks!" said his lordship.

"My lord!" replied Jinks.

"Jinks," continued his lordship, "I should feel particularly obliged if you would henceforth bring me the milk and water separately, and allow me the favor of mixing them myself."

"Well, my lord it's useless to deny the thing, for I suppose your lordship watched me while—"

"No," interrupted the Nobleman. "The fact is, that my children bathe at home, Jinks, and the tub in the hall was full of sea water, Jinks."

AGRICULTURE IN ICELAND.

ON stepping ashore in Iceland, the total absence of trees and forests, and the astonishing purity of the atmosphere, strike the spectator as among the most remarkable characteristics of the country. The fields are beautifully green; the mountains, clothed in purple heath, appear so near that you are almost tempted to reach forth your hand to touch their sides. At fifteen or twenty miles distance, they appear but three or four; and at seventy or eighty miles, they seem within ten or fifteen. Such is the effect of the magical purity of the atmosphere. In other countries you go and visit cities and ruins; here you see nature in her most fantastic forms. In other states you pay a shilling, a franc, or a piastre, for a warm bath in a vat of marble; here you bathe in a spring of any desired temperature, or plunge into a cool lake, and swim to the region of a hot spring in the bottom, guided by a stream on the surface. In other lands you step into marble palaces that are lined with gold and precious stones, and find hereditary legislators making laws to keep the people in subjection; here you see a grass-grown amphitheater where an elective congress met and legislated in the open air for nearly a thousand years. In other and more favored climes, you find comfortable houses, and "fruits of fragrance blush on every tree;" here, not a fruit, save one small and tasteless berry, and not a single variety of grain, will ripen, and their houses are mere huts of lava and turf, looking as green as the meadows and pastures. In other lands coal, and wood fires enliven every hearth, and mines of iron, lead, copper, silver, and gold, reward the labor of the delver; but here not a particle of coal, not one mineral of value and not one stick of wood larger than a walking-cane can be found. Many of the mountains are clad in eternal snows, and some pour out rivers of fire several times every century. But, though sterile the soil and scanty the productions, our knowledge of the country must be limited if we consider it barren of historical facts and literary reminiscences. A country like this, nearly as large as England, must possess few agricultural and commercial resources, to have at this time, nearly one thousand years after its first settlement, a population of only sixty thousand souls, yet the Icelanders, while laboring under great disadvantages, are more contented, moral and religious, possess greater attachment to country, are less given to crime and altercation, and show greater hospitality and kindness to strangers, than any other people the sun shines upon. Their contentment and immunity from crime and offence, do not rise from sluggishness and indolence of character; nor are they noted alone for their negative virtues. They possess a greater spirit of historical research and literary inquiry, have more scholars, poets, and learned men, than can be found among an equal population on the face of the globe. Some of their linguists speak and write a greater number of languages than those that I have ever met in any other country.—*Miles' Rambling in Iceland.*

CRUEL WORK.—"Do you do cruel work?" asked a Boston lady of her New-Hampshire cousin, while on a visit up country.

"Well, yes, I do sometimes; I kill the turkeys and the chickens, when father goes to market, and its cruel work enough I tell you.—*Lynn News.*"

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,		" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East,)	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	" 29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Clinton,	Wilmingon,	" 12-13
Delaware,	Delaware,	" 13-14
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Geauga, (Free,)	Claridon,	" 27-29
Mahoning,	Cantfield,	" 28-29
Summit,	Akron,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Burton,	" 4-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12
Preble,	New-Paris,	" 11-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	" 12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	" 12-13
Carroll,	Carrollton,	" 17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	Sept. 13-15
Delaware,	Chester,	" 14-16
Mercer,	Mercer,	" 19-20
York,		" 20-22
Monongahala Valley,	Monong. City,	" 28-29
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburg,	Oct. 3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	" 4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	" 5
Lawrence,		" 11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	" 11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	" 11-13
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	" 26-28

NEW-JERSEY COUNTY SHOWS.

Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	Sept. 15
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Gloucester,	Woodbury,	" 19
Monmouth,	Freehold,	" 21

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nashua,	Sept. 26-27
Rockingham, N. H.,	Exeter,	" 13-14
Grafton, N. H.,	Lyme,	" 21-22
Cheshire, N. H.,	Keene,	" 26-27
Merrimack, N. H.,	Fisherville,	" 27-28
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	" 26-29
North Aroostook, Me.,	Presque Isle,	" 4-5
Cass, Mich.,	Cassopolis,	Oct. 3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	" 3-5

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the

continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—We have several communications on hand which we will look over as soon as we have time, and some of them will be published. It is no trifling labor to prepare for the printer many communications which we receive. Some are written so closely that there is not room to put in corrections, without re-writing the whole. We cheerfully prepare articles, unless there is manifest want of care on the part of the writer. If he does as well as he can, we make all needful changes and corrections.

As most writers doubtless wish to improve their own style, we suggest to them to keep an exact copy of their communications, and then compare this copy with the printed sheet. They may often learn something in this way.

We are not anxious to receive original poetry. We have little space for rhyme, and we have good selections enough to last us a year at least. Good poetry, however, will not be rejected; but we advise all who attempt to write in verse to remember, that good rhyme does not constitute good poetry; on the contrary, some of the best poetry we have ever seen does not "rhyme" at all, while some of the best rhyme contains not a single poetic sentiment.

From the Mark Lane Express, Monday, July 31.

REVIEW OF THE BRITISH CORN TRADE.

THE depression in the Wheat trade amounted to a panic in the early part of the week, and forced sales were in many cases made at a decline of 6s. to 10s. per qr. on the rates current eight days before. Within the last few days sellers have shown less disposition to press business, and the downward movement appears for the present to be arrested. That there are good grounds for concluding that quotations of Wheat may range very much lower than they have done since the harvest of 1853, if this year's crop should prove abundant and be well secured, is self-evident; but many vicissitudes may yet take place before so desirable a result shall have been accomplished; indeed, it is by no means certain that, even with fine weather for the ingathering, the produce will be such as to put the country in the position it usually holds at this period of the year in regard to stocks. It can scarcely be questioned that farmers, as a body, hold very little Wheat; here and there a wealthy individual may have been induced, by the possibility of higher prices, to hold back; but this is certainly the exception, and any one who travels through the country cannot help observing the almost complete clearance of the stack-yards. We think, therefore, that it must be admitted that the growers will have little or nothing on hand by the time the new Wheat shall have become available. As yet, only a few patches of Talavera Wheat has been cut. Reaping will not, under the most favorable circumstances, be general for a fortnight, and the fields will probably not be cleared by the 1st of September. To act as if all danger were over, is, to say the least, somewhat premature. We sincerely trust that nothing may occur to detract from the present cheering prospects. We believe that the yield will be a good average, and the quality, with auspicious weather, fine; but it must be recollected that as yet hardly a sheaf of corn has been housed, and a great deal must there-

fore still depend upon the weather. It is not easy to determine, under existing circumstances, what would be the probable range of prices provided the harvest in this country and on the continent of Europe should be well secured. Stocks abroad are, we believe, as nearly exhausted as with us, which must, in the natural course of things, have some effect.

CONTINENTAL CORN TRADE.

By the latest advices from the north of Europe, it appears that the weather, which had in the early part of the month been unsettled, had become very fine, and that the corn crops were rapidly approaching maturity. Harvest will probably be commenced there about the same time as with us, the character of the summer having been very similar. It is yet too early to form any very definite estimate of the probable result of the harvest abroad, but most of the accounts agree in speaking well of the prospects, and we are therefore inclined to think that at least an average of Wheat will be produced by the countries bordered by the Baltic. The quality will be fine if the weather should prove favorable for harvesting. The prospect of good crops, and the very depressed tone of the advices from hence, had not been without influence on the trade, but hardly any stocks remaining on hand, prices had not given way to an extent corresponding with the fall here.

Letters from Danzig, dated Wednesday last, report a very dull trade, with quotations little better than nominal. Rye cutting has been commenced, under highly auspicious circumstances, the weather being dry and very warm.

The accounts from Rostock, Stettin, Stralsund, &c., are almost unanimous in describing the prospects for the harvest as very promising.

In Holland the cutting of Rye has been commenced, and supplies of new being now expected at market, old has receded in price. The Wheat trade, under the influence of fine weather and flat accounts from this side, had, it appears, become exceedingly depressed at Amsterdam, as well as at Rotterdam.

The Belgian markets, where prices have till lately been well supported, have also given way this week, and it is evident that the value of Wheat will be regulated at all the near continental ports by quotations here.

From France we learn that harvest was drawing to a close in the south, and that considerable progress had been made in the northern parts of the kingdom. The reports respecting the yield vary materially, but, on the whole, there appears reason to come to the conclusion that the entire produce will exceed that of good average years. Supplies of new Wheat, Rye, &c., had begun to come forward, and the exhaustion of old stocks had therefore been less severely felt than had been the case a week or two before; prices had consequently given way more or less in all the leading markets; at some the fall had been considerable.

Letters from the principle Italian ports inform us that the crops of Wheat had been secured in excellent order, and that the result of the harvest had proved satisfactory in every way. Prices had rapidly receded, the downward movement having been facilitated by the fact that the exportation was prohibited till December, and that there would consequently be no outlet for the extra quantity that might be brought to market.

In Spain the Wheat harvest has also given a very excellent return, and the chances are that that country will have some quantity of Wheat to spare for export to Great Britain.

HOGS IN KENTUCKY.—According to the returns received at the Auditor's office, the number of hogs over six months old is, 1,515,699, against 1,356,892, last year. Increase this year, 158,806 head.—*Louisville Journal*.

Markets.

REMARKS.—Under the advices of the *Baltic*, Flour advanced 25 cts. per bbl. Corn is several cents per bushel higher on account of the excessive drouth. Pork, Beef and Lard have all improved. Clover seed has again advanced one cent per lb. Wool has receded a little, and is dull of sale.

Cotton and Sugar, an upward tendency.

Money has become higher again, and no paper sells under 10 per ct. in the street, while good goes all the way from 15 to 30 per cent. discount. This is a bad state of affairs for those who want to borrow, and should teach the farmers to avoid the perils of the needy merchant, manufacturer, and speculators in general.

The Weather continues hot and dry; and the corn, root, and after grass crops are suffering materially from want of rain in many parts of the country, but more especially at the South-west.

Since the above was in type, we have received per Steamer *Baltic* the *Mark Lane Express* of August 7th, from which we make the following interesting extracts in regard to the British and Continental harvests:

The change which has taken place in the weather since our last has naturally given rise to uneasiness in regard to the harvest. The showers were in the early part of the week partial, but few districts have wholly escaped; and the rain has since become general, and so heavy that the crops have been a good deal laid, and otherwise injured. Should a period of settled dry weather succeed, the mischief might perhaps not be serious; but it must be confessed that matters are now in a somewhat precarious position, and that great injury might result in case much more wet should be experienced. In this position of affairs an opinion as to the probable result of the harvest cannot be safely ventured on, and all we can say on the subject at present is, that, in point of quantity, we think there is a full average of Wheat, as well as of Spring Corn; wet weather for any length of time might, however, greatly detract from the produce by waste and damage. We sincerely regret that any thing should have occurred to cloud the bright prospects which the appearance of the fields presented only a week ago; the change has been most unfortunate, but we are not inclined to give way to gloomy forebodings. True, the crops have been lodged and twisted about, but an interval of dry, settled weather might yet set matters right. We certainly considered the late panic uncalled for, and endeavored to prove that such was the case; the disposition appears now to be to run to the other extreme, which may be equally dangerous. Everything must depend on the weather; should it prove tolerably auspicious we might yet have a good average crop, in which case the range of prices would undoubtedly be much lower during the next twelve months than it has been since the autumn of 1853.

In France harvest has not yet been finished, and as a somewhat similar change has taken place there in the weather, to that unfortunately experienced here, some mischief may be done to that portion of the corn still out. In the more forward departments, the great bulk has, however, been safely secured; and though the accounts are not so uniformly favorable as from Italy and Spain, still the prevailing impression appears to be that France will have full average crops of Wheat and Rye, and we have heard of no serious complaints in regard to other articles.

In Holland the seasons are not much more forward than in this country, and throughout Germany reaping is usually commenced about the same period as in England. The result of

the harvest over the Northern and Eastern parts of Europe may therefore be said to be as yet doubtful, and dependent on the weather.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, August 19, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Potatoes have risen within two weeks a dollar on a barrel. This arises from the dry weather, and from the rot, which prevails to some extent. There is but little prospect of their being down again at present. The dry weather has filled the market with plums. They come in this week by the cart-load, though there were not enough last week worth quoting. We saw a few green grapes in market. Cabbage still continues very high. In fact nearly all vegetables bring a good price. Tomatoes, however, are rather dull. Berries are nearly out of season. Butter, little variation.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 50@4 00 bbl.; White, \$3 25; Sweet, \$4 50; Turnips, yellow, \$3 50 bbl.; Onions, rope, \$4 50@5 50 hundred bunches; bbl. \$2 25@2 75; Beets, \$2 50@3 00 hundred bunches; Carrots, same; Tomatoes, 75c. per basket; Green Corn, 50c. @75c. per hundred ears; String Beans, 75c. per basket; Lima, \$1; Marrow Squashes, \$1 25 per bbl.; Cabbage, \$5 @12 per hundred; Cucumbers, 75c. per hundred; Water-melons, \$5 @12 per hundred; Nutmeg, \$1 25 per bbl.; Pumpkins, \$6 per hundred.

FRUITS.—Pears, cooking, \$2 per bbl.; eating, \$3; Apples, \$2 @12 @12 50 per bbl.; Peaches, \$1 50 @1 75 per basket; Plums, Green Gage, \$1 50 @1 75 per basket; Common, \$1 @1 25; Eggs, State, 15 1/2c. @16 1/2c. per doz.; Ohio, 13c.; Butter, Orange Co., 23c. @24c. per lb.; State, 18c. @22c.; Cheese, 10c. @10 1/2c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, August 21, 1854.

THE general appearance of the cattle in market to-day is better than it has been for several weeks. The butchers do not find fault with the quality, but stand out as to prices. In fact they are determined to have their own way in spite of the high prices demanded by the salesmen. We saw several droves of cattle to-day which it is a real pleasure to look at. The finest consisted of 82 Short-Horns from Fayette county, Kentucky, owned by W. E. Wheaton, and brought by Messrs. Ware. They were veal beef, estimated to weigh 550 lbs. each. We saw only the last of the drove, but even these were very fine. They were shipped at Cynthiana for Cincinnati, and thence to Buffalo and Albany, which place they reached in eight days, making the shortest time known. The cost of bringing was about \$14 per head.

Another superior drove also Short-horn, 112 in number, belonged to E. P. Turner, and were sold by George Ayvaunt. They were fed by Dr. Smith, of Scott Co., Kentucky, weight estimated at 750 lbs. They came through in the same time as the above. It will be seen from the list that there is a large supply of cattle in market, at least five or six hundred more than is wanted.

As was stated last week, they are hastened on by the drought. It is stated that there will not be more than half a crop of corn at the West. Of course this must materially affect the prices of beef. Good beef goes to-day from 8c. to 9 1/2c. per lb.; inferior quality from 7c. @ 8c.

The sheep market has been dull the past week. The market is entirely overstocked. Cows and calves are also lower.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	7 1/2c. @ 9 1/2c.
Cows and calves,	\$30 @ \$65
Veals,	4c. @ 6c.
Sheep,	\$3 @ \$7
Lambs,	\$2 @ \$6

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves 6 1/2 @ 9 1/2 cents per lb.; cows and calves, \$20 @ 50; Sheep, \$2 50 @ \$6; Lambs, \$1 25 @ \$4 50; Veal calves, \$4 50 @ \$6 50.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 6 @ 9c. per lb.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$35 @ \$40; sheep, \$2 @ \$6; lambs, \$2 25 @ \$5; veal calves, 4 1/2c. @ 6 1/2c.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 6c. @ 8c.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$35; veal calves, 4c. @ 6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	3333
Cows,	45
Veal Calves,	321
Sheep and Lambs,	1229

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 600; Hudson River Boats, 200; Erie R. R., 2300; Harlem R. R., 156.

New-York State furnished 530 beeves; Ohio, 897; Kentucky, 550; Indiana, 109; Illinois, 696; Virginia, 135; Pennsylvania, 215.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves, 495	345	150
Cows & calves, 180	74	46
Veals, 150	40	30
Sheep, 4,362 }	7,109	
Lambs, 3,110 }		

Mr. Jas. McCarty, sheep broker at Browning's, Sixth street, reports sales of 1,984 sheep and lambs, for \$5,981, being an average for sheep and lambs taken together, of \$3.01 per head. They were sold in the following lots and prices: 50, \$136; 214, \$711.79; 144, \$462.50; 209, \$549.25; 388, \$1,238.29; 117, \$257.32; 196, \$519.25; 97, \$353.50; 50, \$200; 120, \$324.13; 76, \$232.50; 124, \$434.75; 49, \$187; 107, \$243; 43, \$132.50.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
110	\$4.40	9 cts.
50 bought here,	\$5.25	10
50	4.00	9½
175	4.25	8½
77	3.44	9½
25	5.25	10
242	1.75	Stock Sheep.
170	4.25	10 cts. per lb. for Mutton.
Lambs.		Price per lb. for Meat.
20	3 12½	11
100	3 25	11
110	2 75	10½
33	2 87½	10½
32	3 50	10
57	2 75	10
200	3 25	10½

The fifty Sheep mentioned above were bought here for \$181.25 from a sheep broker, and sold by me the next day for \$262, being clear profit on 50 sheep, of \$80.75. The market this week has been very dull, and the supply abundant. Lambs have been sold from 4 to 6 shillings per head less than last week. Good sheep are doing well. The week closes with a large supply on hand, and the demand light. Their stock is not worth the trouble and expense of bringing to market. Mutton is selling by the carcass in Washington Market, 4@9c. per lb. Lamb, 6@12½c., as in quality.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.

Pot, 1st sort, 1853	100 lbs.—	@ 7—
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852	—	@ 6—

Beeswax.

American Yellow	1 lb.—	29 @ 30
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Bristles.

American, Gray and White	40 @—	45
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Flour and Meal.

Sour	6 bbl.	6 50 @ 7 25
Superfine No. 2	—	@ 7—
State, common brands	8 25	@ 8 37½
State, Straight brand	8 43	@ 8 62½
State, favorite brands	8 68½	@ 9 25
Western, mixed do.	8 50	@ 8 75
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.	9—	@ 9 37½
Michigan, fancy brands	9 37½	@ 10—
Ohio, common to good brands	9 25	@ 9 50
Ohio, round hoop, common	9 43½	@ 9 62½
Ohio, fancy brands	9 50	@ 9 62½
Ohio, extra brands	9 62½	@ 11 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.	9—	@ 10 50
Genesee, fancy brands	10—	@ 10 25
Genesee, extra brands	10—	@ 11 50
Canada, (in bond)	7 87½	@ 8—
Brandywine	8 87½	@ 9—
Georgetown	8 87½	@ 9—
Petersburgh City	8 87½	@ 9—
Richmond Country	8 75	@ 8 87½
Alexandria	8 75	@ 8 87½
Baltimore, Howard Street	8 75	@ 8 87½
Rye Flour	5 50	@ 5 75
Corn Meal, Jersey	3 75	@ 4 18
Corn Meal, Brandywine	4—	@ 4—
Corn Meal, Brandywine	18 50	@ —

Grain.

Wheat, White Genesee	2 20	@ 2 30
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond)	1 50	@ 1 75
Wheat, Southern, White	1 80	@ 1 86
Wheat, Ohio, White	1 90	@ 1 95
Wheat, Michigan, White	1 95	@ 2—
Wheat, Mixed Western	1 95	@ 2 00
Wheat, Western Red	1 62	@ 1 79
Rye, Northern	1 15	@ 1 17
Corn, Unsound	—	@ 70
Corn, Round Yellow	70	@ 72
Corn, Round White	81	@ 81
Corn, Southern White	67	@ 78
Corn, Southern Yellow	76	@ 78
Corn, Southern Mixed	80	@ —
Corn, Western Mixed	71	@ 73
Corn, Western Yellow	—	@ —
Barley	95	@ 1 08
Oats, River and Canal	43	@ 45
Oats, New Jersey	45	@ 46
Oats, Western	48	@ 49
Oats, Penna.	47	@ 49
Oats, Southern	42	@ 45
Peas, Black-eyed	2 75	@ 2 87½
Peas, Canada	1 18½	@ —
Beans, White	1 50	@ 1 62½

Naval Stores.

Turpentine, Soft, North County	280 lb.—	@ 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington	—	@ 5 50
Tar	3 bbl. 3—	@ 3 50
Pitch, City	2 75	@ —
Resin, Common, (delivered)	1 75	@ 1 87½
Resin, White	280 lb. 50	@ 4 75
Spirits Turpentine	1 gal.—	@ 68

Oil Cake.

Thin Oblong, City	1 ton.—	@ —
Thick, Round, Country	—	@ 28—
Thin Oblong Country	—	@ 33—

Plaster Paris.

Blue Nova Scotia	1 ton, 8 50	@ 3 75
White Nova Scotia	3 50	@ 3 62½

Provisions.

Beef, Mess, Country	12—	@ 13—
Beef, Prime, Country	6 50	@ 7 25
Beef, Mess, City	15 50	@ —
Beef, Mess, extra	15 50	@ 17—
Beef, Prime, City	7 25	@ 8—
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.	—	@ 16—
Beef, Prime, Mess.	22 75	@ —
Pork, Mess, Western	14 37	@ 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western	12 50	@ —
Pork, Prime, Mess.	14 50	@ 16—
Pork, Clear, Western	—	@ 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels	10½	@ —
Hams, Pickled	8½	@ 9—
Hams, Dry Salted	—	@ 7½
Shoulders, Pickled	6½	@ —
Shoulders, Dry Salted	—	@ 6½
Beef Hams, in Pickle	13—	@ 16 50
Beef, Smoked	9—	@ 9½
Butter, Orange County	19	@ 21
Butter, Ohio	12	@ 15
Butter, New-York State Dairies	16	@ 19
Butter, Canada	12	@ 15
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond)	—	@ —
Cheese, fair to prime	5	@ 9

Saltpetre.

Refined	6½	@ 8—
Crude, East India	7—	@ 7½
Nitrate Soda	5—	@ 5½

Seeds.

Clover	1 lb.—	7 @ 9
Timothy, Mowed	14—	@ 17—
Timothy, Reaped	17—	@ 20—
Flax, American, Rough	—	@ —
Linseed, Calcutta	—	@ —

Salt.

Turks Island	1 bush.—	@ 48
St. Martin's	—	@ —
Liverpool, Ground	1 sack, 1 10	@ 1 12½
Liverpool, Fine	1 45	@ 1 50
Liverpool, Fine, Ashton's	1 72½	@ 1 75

Sugar.

St. Croix	1 lb.—	@ —
New-Orleans	4—	@ 6½
Cuba Muscovado	4½	@ 6—
Porto Rico	4½	@ 6½
Havana, White	7½	@ 8—
Havana, Brown and Yellow	5—	@ 7½
Stuart's, Double-Refined, Loaf	9½	@ —
do, do, Crushed	9½	@ —
do, do, do, Crushed	8½	@ —
do, (A) Crushed	9—	@ —
do, 2d quality, Crushed	—	@ none
Manilla	5½	@ —
Brazil White	6½	@ —
Brazil, Brown	5—	@ —

Tallow.

American, Prime	1 lb.—	11½ @ 12½
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Tobacco.

Virginia	1 lb.—	@ —
Kentucky	7—	@ 10
Mason County	6½	@ 11
Maryland	—	@ —
St. Domingo	12—	@ 18
Cuba	18½	@ 23½
Yara	40—	@ 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers	25	@ 1—
Florida Wrappers	15—	@ 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf	6—	@ 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf	5½	@ 15

Wool.

American, Saxony Fleece	1 lb.—	42 @ 45
American, Full-blood Merino	40	@ 40
American ½ and ¾ Merino	34	@ 36
American, Native and ¾ Merino	38	@ 30
Extra, Pulled	40	@ 42
Superfine, Pulled	34	@ 36
No. 1, Pulled	28	@ 30

THE HORSE, THE HORSE.

NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

AND THE ONE MOST FREQUENTLY ILL-TREATED, neglected, and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.

and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. G. H. DADD, well known for many years in this country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in this branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practiced experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extracts from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.
Dr. Dadd,—Dear Sir:—I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

BOSTON, MAY 13, 1854.
DR. DADD.—My Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.
I remain yours with great regard,
MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be read and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—N. Y. Tribune.

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it.—Yankee Blade.

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this.—New-England Farmer.

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses.—Farmer's Cabinet.

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject, ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—Ind. Democrat, Concord.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases, we have ever seen.—N. Y. Evangelist.

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work, is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medication than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable keepers, stage proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men.—Daily News, Philadelphia.

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.—Albany Courier.

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published.—Nantucket Inquirer.

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—Ev. Traveler, Boston.

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the Horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to his noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse.—Ev. Mirror, N. Y.

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.—McMakin's Courier, Philadelphia.

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ill his affection or his purse make it worth while to cure.—Bangor Mercury.

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require.—Troy Daily Budget.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—Hartford Herald.

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—Commonwealth, Boston.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORMISTON, Cleveland, Ohio.
For sale by all Booksellers. 50-63.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SHORT-HORN AND OTHER STOCK, (all pure bred animals,) were sent out by Mr. Rotch, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., to his farm, situated one mile from Albion, the county-seat of Edwards Co., Illinois, and are now for sale, as the farm is to be disposed of. For further particulars address Col. Hudson on the premises.

Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1853; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Bertram 2d, (3144) gd Conquest; by Washington, (1566) gd Pansey, by Blaise, (76) gdgd Primrose, by Charles, (127) gdgdgd, by Blyth Comet, (53) gdgdgd, by Prince, (521) gdgdgdgd, by Patriot, (486).

Propriet is a grandson of Yorkshirman, (5700) who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phoenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V., page 799, as produce from Princess, &c.
Tea Rose.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848, got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Splendid, (5297) gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (563) gdgd Arabella, by North Star, (460) gdgd Aurora, by Comet, (155) gdgdgd, by Henry, (301) gdgdgd, by Danby, (130).

Westchester was by Yorkshirman, (5700), by the Kirkleavington herd.

Prairie Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet. See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Phasant.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshirman, (5700) gd Phoenix, by Hero, (4020) gdgd Princess, by Washington, (1566) gdgd Pansey, by Blaise, (76) gdgdgd Primrose, by Charles, (127) gdgdgdgd, by Blyth Comet, (53) gdgdgdgd, by Prince, (521) gdgdgdgd, by Patriot, (486).

The numbers refer to the English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found.

Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c.

SHEEP.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING FOR sale, which he warrants pure bred in so far as the Merinos and South-downs are concerned. 4 South-down Rams, and 3 Buck Lambs. 3 Merino Rams, and 6 Buck Lambs. 6 Cotswold Rams, and 2 Buck Lambs.

Apply to JOHN F. CLEW,

50-53 Or, Hyde Park, N. Y.; 90 Maiden Lane.

DEVON CALVES.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES—PEDIGREES WILL BE given—for sale, by Edward G. Paile, West Farms, Westchester Co., N. Y. 50-53

ADVERTISEMENTS.

A NEW FERTILIZER.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years,) have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfect soil, as to present to the Agricultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article.

PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFECTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no mixture of foreign substance whatever, (except 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia,) the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pin's head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased one-half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are lost. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating dessicated night soil as the name for this article, viz.:—

TA-FEU.

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:

1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 95 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and *nothing else*.

2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.

3d.—That it is equal to Guano in the proportion of 4 pounds of Ta-feu to 3 pounds of Guano. That it is equal to any super-phosphate of lime now in market *ground for ground* on any crop, and is one-third cheaper than Guano, and twice as cheap as super-phosphate.

4th.—It contains every kind of good necessary to the growth of plants, and is perfectly soluble in water, making, therefore, a splendid *top-dressing* on grass and grain.

It is perfectly dry, and can be bagged or barreled, and sent to any part of the United States. Price \$20 per ton, of 2,240 lbs., for any quantity over 10 tons; under that, \$25. No charge will be made for cartage or package.

Persons wishing to try it, can send us any amount, from \$3 upwards, and the exact number of pounds will be forwarded, with directions for use.

We recommend it strongly on cabbage plants, turnips, wheat, grain and grass, either sowed or harrowed in, or as a top-dressing, after the grain is up. On cabbages and turnips it has already been tried with astonishing results, having doubled the size of cabbage plants in a week.

From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre will be a first-rate dressing for grass in the fall, and for grain followed by grass; a tablespoonful is more than sufficient for a cabbage plant.

All communications must be addressed to the
LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
49-54 74 Cortlandt St. New-York.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, AND 6th, 1854.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL be held as above in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d, to 6th, on which occasion upwards of *Eight Thousand Dollars* are offered as premiums to be contended for with Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State.

It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country; and will afford to exhibitors, admirers, and buyers, in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industry and interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

Persons desirous of examining the list of Premiums and Regulations, or of entering stock, implements, or other articles for exhibition will please apply to B. P. Johnson, Secretary, State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, at the Rooms of the American Institute, 351 Broadway, or James, Beebe & Co., 350 Broadway, New-York, where the Premium List and Regulations will be furnished, and every desired information in relation to the exhibition given.

Stalls and fodder, for stock, and erections for the other articles will be provided in season so that all articles designed for Exhibition can be taken to the show grounds on their arrival in the City where they will be provided for and protected.

The following Railroads have agreed to transport all stock and articles on exhibition *free*, requiring the freight to be advanced on delivery and repaid on return of the articles with evidence of being exhibited &c.: Hudson River, New-York and Erie, New-York City and Buffalo, Ithaca and Owego, Canandaigua and Elmira, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, New-York and Harlem, Long Island, Troy and Boston, and it is presumed all the Railroads leading into New-York, will afford the like facilities.

Application to transport articles, should be made in season to the nearest Station Agent.

B. P. JOHNSON, Secy. WM. KELLY, Pres.
Aug., 1854. 49-53

SUFFOLK PIGS FROM THE STOCK OF PRINCE ALBERT, which gained the gold medal at Smithfield Club, England, also the first prize at the exhibition of the Norfolk Agricultural Society, Massachusetts, 1853, two to three months old, supplied with food delivered on board Express cars or vessels, on receiving thirty dollars per pair. Or they will be sent to any part of the United States, upon receiving a certificate of deposit for forty dollars, from the Postmaster, that upon their reception, in good order, free of expense, he will pay.

Address JAMES MORTON, West Needham, Mass.
Or GEORGE H. P. FLAGG, Boston, Massachusetts.

SPRINGFIELD HALL, LANCASTER, (Eng.)

IMPORTANT SALE OF PURE SHORT-HORNED BULLS. MR. STRAFFORD has received instruction from S. E. Bolden, Esq., to announce for Sale by Auction, without any reserve, at Spill, Lancaster, England, the 10th of September next, 10 very superior pure-bred **SHORT-HORNED BULLS**, which are principally by the celebrated Bull, Grand Duke (10234) bred by Mr. Bates, of Kirklington, and sold by Mr. Bolden, in 1853, for 1,000 guineas, and are from Cows of the first class, thus affording an opportunity that will not again occur, as they are the last of his produce in this country.

Catalogues with the pedigrees may be had on application to Mr. Strafford, 13 Euston-square, London; or of Mr. Bolden, at Springfield Hall, near Lancaster. 49

WANTED.

A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL FARMER TO SUPERINTEND the cultivation of about 800 acres on Long Island, some 30 miles from New-York. None need apply, but one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, who can keep accounts and has had some experience. A single man preferred; but the advertiser would take a married man, if he suited well in other respects.

Apply at the office of this paper, 191 Water street. 49-51

BROOKLYN HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

THE FALL EXHIBITION WILL BE HELD AT THE Brooklyn Athenaeum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton streets, on the 19th, 20th, and 21st of September.

Exhibitors can obtain list of premiums at the Society's Rooms, Athenaeum, N. Cornells, 164 Atlantic, and W. H. Cornell's, 223 Fulton, Cor. Clark St., Brooklyn, and at Allen & Co., 189 Water street, McIlvaine and Orr, 7 John street, and Jas. M. Thorburn & Co., 15 John street, New-York. 49

HORSE POWERS THRESHERS AND SEPARATORS.—The Builders Chain and Heavy Powers of our own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, durability, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried.

2d. The Bogardus Power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought-iron large Cog Wheels, for one to six horses. A new and favorite power.

4th. Trimbles Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Improved Threshers upon the best principles, threshing clean with great rapidity, and scarce ever breaking the grain.

One-Horse Undershot.....\$25
Two-Horse do.....\$30 to \$35
One-Horse Overshot.....\$28
Two-Horse do.....\$33 to \$38
Separator, which greatly facilitates cleaning
the grain and preparing it for the fanning
mill.....\$7 to \$10

All the above-named machines are guaranteed the best in the United States. R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water st., N.Y.

IMPORTED STOCK.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK AT SPRINGFIELD,

OHIO. THE CLARK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY WOULD respectfully announce to those desirous of purchasing the best of Imported Stock, that they will offer for sale, one of the largest and best selected importations of Cattle and Sheep ever made in this country, on WEDNESDAY, the 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the farm of A. I. Paige, one mile east of the city of Springfield, Ohio, comprising the entire importation: NINE THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN DURIAM BULLS, TWENTY DO. DO. COWS AND HEIFERS; AND A LOT OF SOUTH-DOWNS, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, AND COTSWOLD SHEEP. This Stock was selected by A. W. Anole, Esq. of Clark county, and Dr. A. WATTS, of Ross county, Ohio, gentlemen of great experience, and acknowledged to be among the best judges of stock in the country, from the herds of the most celebrated breeders of England and Ireland, among whom may be mentioned the names of Lord Feverham, Wilkinson, Torr, Fawkes, Dudding, Ambler, &c. Two of the Bulls took the prizes, in their respective classes, at the Royal Dublin Show in April, 1854.

Of the Sheep the South-downs are from the flock of the celebrated Jonas Webb. The Cotswolds from the flock of Mr. Hewer. The Leicester from the flock of Mr. Torr. The Lincoln from the flock of Mr. Lees.

Catalogues exhibiting the Pedigree of each animal may be obtained by any who desire the same on addressing Dr. R. Rodgers, Springfield, Ohio, Secretary of the Company. A credit of 60 days will be given on all purchases.

Springfield, Aug. 1, 1854.
Ohio Cultivator, Columbus; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Ohio Farmer, Cleveland; Gazette, Cincinnati; Observer, Lexington, Ky.; Citizen, Paris, Ky.; Palladium, Richmond, Va.; Journal, Indianapolis; Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.; Tribune, N. Y. Copy during August (weekly) and forward account to the Republic office. 49-51

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW.

A DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY, PUBLISHED AT 80 Nassau street, New-York, by LLOYD & BRAINARD, at \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

In respect to politics, the Review is thoroughly democratic. Its tone is temperate, but firm. The articles are written with vigor and elegance, without any taint of the fashionable fustian of the day. Its style is earnest, philosophic, and forcible. &c., etc.—Washington Union.

"The magazine literature of the month is more than usually interesting. In the first place stands the 'United States Review.' In this magazine there is evidence of a high order of talent, elegance, and judgment," etc., etc.—N. Y. Herald.

"The United States Review is devoted to the advocacy of Democratic policy, and the advancement of Democratic principles. Its conductor purposes to make it a book for the national Democracy. Not the advocate of a section or a faction—no 'Young America,' or 'Old Fogysim,' no North or South; but the whole party everywhere in our great country, its cardinal doctrines, its unity the beauty of our strength,"—Pennsylvania.

"Its articles are written with an ability, a candor, and eloquence of style that defy criticism."—Democrat, Chicago, Ill.

"The U. S. Review is destined to a position much needed, elucidating the true interests of the country and the party."—National Democrat, N. Y.

"The tone, style, and temper of its articles are admirable. It discusses the great questions of the day with rare ability, in a tone dignified and courteous, and in a forcible and elegant style, exhibiting much information, good sense, and judgment."—New-Hampshire Patriot.

"The high character of the earlier numbers has been fully sustained by the residue of the series."—Albany Argus, March 10th, 1853.

"The very book of Democratic Literature, and we advise our friends who desire to hear an exposition of our great principles, to lend their support to this publication."—Kentucky Yeoman.

"The U. S. Review is a manly and dignified exponent of the great Democratic creed of the Union, and should be in the hands of every Democrat."—Baltimore Argus.

"Its articles are capital specimens of what American talent and genius can accomplish, in the finest style of critical and analytic essays."—Democratic Free Press, Washington, N. C.

"We do like the politics, the work, etc. We shall be pardoned for wishing it an early suicide."—New-York Times, [Seward Whig].

"We repeat our recommendation of the U. S. Review to the efficient support of the Southern people. There is a class of men at the North, of high ability, firm principles, and learning, who have never, for a moment, yielded to the sectional outcries against us, and these are the men who will control the Review."—Charleston Courier.

"There is no specious glitter or meretricious ornament about the Review, but each number presents a satisfactory instalment of sound thought and useful information."—Richmond Enquirer.

"The Review occupies the position of an exponent of the views and principles of the Democratic party of the nation, and most ably and faithfully is it doing its work."—Savannah Daily Georgian. 49-51

FLAX STRAW.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid.

44-56 WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

TO NURSERYMEN.

A FEW BUSHELS CHERRY PITS FOR SALE. CAREFULLY packed for transporting any distance. Address post-paid WM. DAY.

Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 51.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

MR. HALLOCK'S COTSWOLD SHEEP—ANTWERP RASPBERRIES, NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES, MILK COWS, &c.

In a former volume of the *Agriculturist*, several years since, we gave some account of Mr. Hallock's farm at Milton, on the Hudson River; and our object more particularly in visiting him now, was to examine his recently imported Cotswold Sheep.

These were brought from England for him by Col. Ware, of Virginia, and were chosen from one of the best flocks there. Two of the ewes were of the pen that won the first prize at the Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of England. These ewes are large, superbly formed, and have averaged 10 lbs. of fine soft long wool each year since they were sheared. The bucks are equally superb. In good working order we should judge them to weigh nearly 300 lbs. each, and if fat they would way 350 lbs., or more. These are great weights for *fine*, well-made sheep. A very coarse one may look larger, but the question is, whether he can show as much good meat, or shear as much wool? One of these bucks, two years old last spring, sheared 18½ lbs. of wool, the other at the same age, sheared 17½ lbs. The wool is like the ewes, and a superior quality for a Cotswold.

These rams have fine heads and limbs, deep full briskets, great breadth and length of body, and are as well taken up in the belly as a fine conditioned trotting horse. One serious objection to large, long wooled sheep, is, the great paunch they carry. In these of Mr. H., there is no such fault, nor did we observe it in any of the lambs. One of these, a buck out of a prize ewe, four months and seven days old, to gratify our curiosity, Mr. H. weighed. It was 110 lbs., which we think a great weight for a lamb of that age. He is as fine as his sire, which was also a prize buck at the Royal Agricultural Society Show, and imported by Col. Ware.

The Antwerp Raspberry.—Mr. Hallock cultivates this superior fruit with great success. Before setting the canes, he plows deep and sub-soils the ground, and highly manures every year with a compost of muck and stable dung, applied to them when covered up in the winter or early spring. Two or three canes are set in every hill and these are four feet apart each way. The ground is kept well stirred with the cultivator during the growing season, and clear of all weeds with the hoe.

To protect the canes through the winter, he covers them two or three inches deep with earth. This is done by plowing the ground the way it

is desired the plants should lie, two furrows between the rows, and then bend the canes gently down from one hill to the next, and cover with a spade or hoe, being careful to leave the ground lowest between the rows, to prevent the water from settling around them, as they require to be kept dry. In the spring, as soon as the ground becomes settled and dry, the canes are carefully raised from the ground with the tines of a manure-fork, and the ground is then plowed between the rows at a right angle to the way the canes lay in it during the winter, so as to level and smooth it. Stakes about five feet long are then driven into each hill, and the canes tied close to them.

Mr. Hallock has cultivated this kind of raspberry on the same ground in his garden for sixteen years, and they do as well now there as ever. The average yield is about 5,000 pint baskets a season; and they sell in this market from twelve to fourteen cents each net, which leaves from \$600 to \$700 per acre.

There is little danger of the New-York market being overstocked with this delicious fruit; for the desire to obtain it here increases faster than the cultivation extends in the country around us.

New-Rochelle Blackberry.—Mr. Hallock also cultivates this superb fruit to a moderate extent, and is now preparing to increase his plants rapidly. He showed us a spot of ground, which we should not think over four by sixteen feet, that produced upwards of a bushel of berries last year.

It would greatly increase the yield of both blackberries and raspberries, if they could be irrigated during dry weather. They require a deep, cool, moist, rich soil; and if not so naturally, should be made as near this artificially, as possible.

Guano and Muck on Corn.—Mr. Hallock has made a highly-successful experiment this year, by mixing guano with muck, and applying this to corn in the hill, &c. It would be premature to give the details now, but after harvesting we shall publish them with the results, for the benefit of our readers. The weather has been very dry there since the last of June, and yet the corn thus manured did not seem to suffer from it at all. He will have a fine, large crop, rain or no rain this month.

Milk Cows.—Of these Mr. H. has a valuable breed. They are high grade Short-horns; and have been bred for years past for their milking qualities alone. This quality is so well established in them now, that the heifer calves almost invariably grow up good milkers. They are well formed, and have fine limbs. They are allowed to produce calves at two years old, and yet the cows get to more than average size of

the native stock—in fact, they are almost as large as the general run of thorough-bred Short-horns. We think this rather surprising, as they are not more highly fed than any good farmer keeps his cattle. Any one desirous of obtaining good milking cows, would do well to follow the course pursued by Mr. Hallock. It is much cheaper and better than importing. The only objection to these fine animals is, they are not “dear bought and far fetched.” If this were the case, they would be in *high vogue* and at *high prices*.

Mr. Hallock breeds fine Suffolk pigs, and Shanghai fowls of various kinds; but we have so often spoken of these in our columns, and our readers are so familiar with them, we need not dwell upon them at full length.

Messrs. Valentin and Isaac Hallock, his nephews and neighbors, we believe are interested with him in Cotswold sheep and pigs, and their course of farming, stock raising, &c., is similar to that of Mr. Nathaniel Hallock. Their farms abound with choice fruit in general, such as cherries, pears, apples, &c., which are cultivated in a highly-intelligent manner. All of them take great pride in their large crops of ruta бага, and some other things, of which we shall give full particulars hereafter.

LETTER FROM ENGLAND.

[The following private letter has just been received from a friend, now traveling in England. It contains an interesting account of the late show of the Royal Agricultural Society, with some other matters, we therefore take the liberty of publishing it, trusting that our so doing will be pardoned by the writer, for the sake of the pleasing information it imparts to our readers.]

SHEFFIELD, England, July 22d, 1854.

I have just returned from the great annual meeting of the Royal Agricultural Society, held this year at Lincoln. The weather during the week has been remarkably auspicious, neither too hot nor too cold, too dry nor too wet for comfort. The exhibition has proved a most extensive and successful one, fully equal, I am told, if not surpassing, any previous show of the kind ever held in England. The trial of the implements took place on Friday and Saturday last. Hussey's reaper, now made by Messrs. Wm. Dray & Co., took the prize. McCormick's (of course my favorite) was not placed in competition, or even upon exhibition. Perhaps its reputation is such as to put it beyond the fear of competition! Hobbs, the great Yankee locksmith, told me at Consul Saunders' dinner, in London, on the glorious Fourth, that he would have to remain in England full ten years longer,

in order to fulfil the orders already received for his celebrated protection lock, and the success of McCormick and Hussey proves that John Bull cannot yet equal his Brother Jonathan in the manufacture of such necessary articles as reapers and locks, to say nothing of his backwardness in producing clipper ships and yachts.

There were many new and valuable agricultural implements on trial, but I must not attempt to enumerate them in this hasty note.

The show of cattle was extensive, and in the main highly creditable. The Short-horns appearing in the majority. It is evident that all other varieties must stand in the background.

The bulls were noble specimens of well-formed and carefully-bred animals, and the cows were many of them admirable, though I saw none, in my opinion, at all superior to the magnificent creature recently selected from Mr. Tanqueray's herd at Hendon, Middlesex, and shipped to New-York on Wednesday last, per account of my enterprising friend, Noel J. Becar, Esq., of Long Island. I think that Mr. B. may justly be proud of this purchase.

The horses were, to my eye, particularly fine, mainly of the large, heavy, farm kind. The first prize of £30 was awarded to James Stockdale, of Driffield. It would be almost impossible to describe the beauty of several of these noble animals. Would it not prove advantageous to introduce this class of draught horses throughout the States? I know that a Yankee will always brand them clumsy and uncouth; but their great strength and endurance would make them far more valuable for many purposes, than the slender and delicate nags that we now employ. I was in the south of England, a few weeks since, when a friend, an intelligent farmer, called my attention to an importation of horses which he had recently made from Belgium. There were nearly a dozen animals, all young, very heavily but snugly built. He astonished me when he said that they did not cost him \$100 a head. They will make such horses as the brewers and carriers of London will think themselves fortunate in securing, at from \$200 to \$300 each.

But few roadsters and hunters were to be seen at Lincoln; but such as were on exhibition, were well worthy of notice. Several were very old, and all seemed as sprightly as colts. The evidence of pure blood and exceeding care were manifest in every horse at the show.

Of sheep, there appeared any quantity. The Leicesters stand first on the Society's schedule. The South-downs were good, and the Improved Lincolns were commended. The specimens of living pork were as usual, nearly round, looking more like rolls of fat tied upon legs, than real breathing animals. In fact, many of the more aldermanic fellows could not stand up for more than five minutes at a time. The improved Suffolks, such as Prince Albert breeds to a considerable extent, seem to hold as good favor as any. There were good Yorkshires and Berkshires on exhibition, as well as various specimens of larger and more unprofitable varieties. For compact form, rapid growth, and all of the desirable qualities which a pig should exhibit, I believe the "Prince Albert Suffolk" stands unequalled. The pigs occupied 137 distinct pens, and were one of the leading features of the show. Many young specimens were shown, evidently for the purpose of securing customers

to their owners. I noticed that an 8 or 12 weeks' old pig, from one of the best pens, could not be bought for less than six to ten guineas.

Two hundred and ninety-five coops of poultry were on exhibition. The Dorkings and Black Spanish fowls the most numerous. These varieties appear to be attracting the most attention in this country just at present. My own experience would lead me to value the former, were it a more hardy variety, but for the latter I have no very high regard. Beauty, novelty, and other peculiarities attend it, but I doubt if for laying, setting, or the table, the Black Spanish can surpass many other of our well-known breeds. The rate at which pure specimens sell here, is well calculated to confine attention to the species to a limited circle. More absurd prices than are given for prize birds, I have never dreamed of.

The Cochins, or Shanghais, were nothing to boast of, though I think that as a general thing, they are more perfectly bred here than in America. The colors are kept more distinct.

The "Brahma Pootras" occupied only 15 coops, and were mostly in any thing but a creditable condition. Many of them were announced as imported from the United States, and the names of those eminent fanciers, Burnham & Bennett, were given as the breeders of some three or four of the lots. The first and only prize was awarded to a trio owned by Rev. F. Thursby, of Abington Rectory, the pullets being from Dr. Bennett's stock. But I am sure that neither the doctor nor Mr. Burnham, would have considered it any compliment to be announced as the breeders of any of the specimens, could they have seen them. More shabby-looking birds never peeped through the bars of a cage. The English breeders seem to often fail in keeping up this stock. I have seen scarcely any really good looking Brahma Pootras (or "Poutras" as the English write it) throughout England. If my American friends wish to have their stock do them credit, they will have to come over with it, and attend to it here. There is no alternative!

The arrangements for exhibiting the stock and implements at Lincoln, were in every way liberal and convenient. I wished that my esteemed friend, Col. B. P. Johnson, could have examined the fencing, the tents, the stalls, &c. Perhaps he might have gained many good ideas to inculcate in the preparation of the grounds at New-York, for the approaching grand show of our State Society. I certainly think that in many respects, the details of arrangement at Lincoln were far better than those which usually characterize the exhibitions of our Societies. But the Colonel, and his active assistants, are men of much experience, and will not fail to do all in their power toward making every thing O. K.

The grounds enclosed at Lincoln must have embraced some 25 acres. There were 40 tents, or sheds, neatly put up with cloth roofing, and each about 30 feet wide by 250 in length. The poultry, as should always be the case, was placed at a distance from the other stock. The cackling and crowing of a company of chickens, is decidedly annoying to any but thorough-going chicken-men; and the coops should not be placed where the visitors to the manufacturing departments, are likely to be tormented. The usual display of churns, stoves, &c., made up

the assortment. I laughed to notice that the churn and stove exhibitors were just as impetuous as in the States. Anxious to display the advantages of their inventions, and certain that nothing at all equal to them was ever before produced, and extremely doubtful as to whether the future may ever develop any thing superior.

The system for supplying catalogues, stands being placed at various sections of the ground, struck me as being particularly worthy of American imitation.

The ancient city of Lincoln has been heels over head in excitement during all the week. The thousands and tens of thousands of visitors that have crowded in from every corner of the Kingdom, have had much trouble to get any sort of accommodation, though the authorities and citizens of the place have generally done all in their power to make the visitors welcome and comfortable. The main street of the city was brilliantly illuminated on several evenings; banners and flags bearing the words "Success to Agriculture," and others well calculated to cheer the heart of the honest farmer, were displayed from many buildings, and arches of evergreen were erected in the principal thoroughfares. The whole place wore the dress of a festive occasion. How much the more pleasing, that the rejoicing was over the success of the plow than the sword.

The Royal Agricultural Society was (as you may remember) organized in 1838. Its exhibitions have been held annually in different sections of the country, and have always been of a cheering character. Last year Gloucester was the place of meeting. Philip Pusey, Esq., D. C. L., is the present efficient President, and the board of Trustees is composed of the first gentlemen in the Kingdom. James Hudson, Esq., is still the Secretary, and to him much honor is due for indefatigable labors in the Society's behalf. I cannot refrain from giving you one or two extracts from the published objects of the Society. I would enumerate them all had not my letter already attained a tedious length. The following appear to me to be worthy of the attention of our American agricultural organizations. I am aware that many of them pretend to consider the points in question, but do they do so as thoroughly as they might? Perhaps the Agricultural Colleges should be looked to for attention to these matters. The suggestions are these:

7. To take measures for the improvement of the education of those who depend upon the cultivation of the soil for their support.

10. To promote the comfort and welfare of the laborers, and to encourage the improved management of their cottages and gardens.

You will agree with me in intimating that these two points have not been so carefully guarded in the States, as it is desirable that they should be.

The Emperor of the French has given another evidence of his deep interest in all that tends to the amenities of life, the increase of social welfare and happiness, in the appointment of a deputation of gentlemen to attend the exhibition at Lincoln, and gather all of the information possible, regarding the improvement in agricultural implements, stock, &c. These gentlemen were warmly welcomed at the dinner of the Society, for you must know that the Frenchman and the Briton now puff the pipe of peace most

heartily. The alliance of the countries appears complete. How long it will last, who can imagine? A variety of sensible and pleasant things were said at this dinner, but you will not want details.

I have been much gratified at the exhibition of the Royal Agricultural Society for 1854. It has been in every way commensurate with the dignity of the country and the Society, as well as quite up to the progress of the go-ahead age. I am more than ever assured, that for its years, America has attained a position in the agricultural world, far in advance of that occupied by any other country; and I am more proud than ever of that genius and enterprise which has placed my countrymen so high in the ranks of social and intellectual being, that even the citizens of Old England are compelled to look to them for not a few of their most important appliances for the skilful culture of the soil.

To me, the study of agriculture has ever been interesting and profitable, and were the world to give more heed to fields of wheat, than fields of battle, nations would undoubtedly know far greater prosperity. But the modern and too general desire to gather dollars at the expense of judgment, the *auri sacris famis*, (insatiable thirst for gold,) must be rooted from the farmer's theory, before he can either satisfy himself or really improve his pecuniary condition from his pursuit. They should study first to farm well and make gain a secondary consideration.

The crops are excellent throughout England. Hay making at its height.

RICHARD C. McCORMICK, JR.

AGRICULTURE IN IOWA.

THE following interesting letter is from Prof. Geo. C. Whitlock, who recently resigned the professor's chair in the Genesee College and Gen. Wes. Seminary, at Lima, Livingston Co., N. Y., where he has for 15 or more years, labored so successfully in the department of Natural Science. It was the privilege of the writer to spend some years under his tuition, and as assistant manipulator in his laboratory and lecture experiments. Prof. Whitlock has a growing family of boys, and we believe he has gone upon a farm at the west where he may discipline them in the wholesome exercises of farm life, while he himself will instruct them in the sciences most useful in that pursuit. We doubt not he will exert an influence upon the farming interests of Iowa, and we congratulate the farmers of that new state upon having among them at the outset, one so capable of aiding to develop their agricultural resources. The letter was addressed to Rev. Chas. Adams, and was by him furnished to the Lima Weekly Visitor. It gives a very flattering account of the soil, climate, healthfulness &c., of that new farming region, and will doubtless lead others to seek the goodly land.

MT. PLEASANT, HENRY Co.,
Iowa, July 20, 1854.

Since my last, I have been on a journey to Albia, in Monroe Co., about 75 miles west. On our return, we took a route a little more northerly of about 100 miles; so I have seen much land, and I must say, that for fertility and beauty, I have never seen any thing that can at all compare with Southern Iowa; it is in this respect as much before Western New-York, New-York surpasses the Eastern broken, barren lands. Just think of vast plains,

or better, for the most part, of low, wide spread waves, curving in lines of indescribable grace, just enough to drain the soil, covered with an abundance of grass, of a deep green, surpassing the painter's tint, and surrounded, at a distance of from one or two to ten or twelve miles, when you are in the centre, by a belt of large and beautiful forest. Just think of a surface so smooth, by nature, that you may ride in your buggy, driving your horse through the unbroken grass upon a trot. Consider a soil as uniformly fine as if it had been formed by the last of a great number of irrigations; for so it actually has been, being the subsidence from a comparatively quiet sea, the rock, and coarser drift having been left behind in more northern parts, as in W. New-York. Add to this condition the rich mold of the prairie grass for uncounted ages past. Think of riding nearly two hundred miles without seeing a stone as large as a bird's egg, except in a very few places where water or art have exposed them or placed them. Think of a plow running in a field week after week without touching a stone, turning the ground like a mellow ash-heap, or like sifted sand, or better, which is the *fact*, water-washed and vegetable mold, materials so fine and light that it will almost float in water, and you will have some little idea of the surface of this remarkable country. The soil contains so much clay in its composition—not such clay as you have been accustomed to see in New-England; but washed comminuted, pulverized, mixed, invisible clay—that vegetation does not suffer from drouth after an absence of rain for many weeks, as we have experienced; but even Indian corn retains its deep green (here very deep) and unchanged leaf, and stretches rapidly up toward its ten feet in height (this is the average altitude.) Uncover the soil by the small fraction of an inch, when you would think the whole must be like a heap of dry ashes, and you will find the soil as moist as ever; this must necessarily be so from what I have said, and the additional fact that this fine, capillary earth is from two to four feet deep. I have spent much time, rather occupied a good deal of space, that you might have as definite ideas on this important point as I might be able to give. You will judge of the lightness and firmness of the soil, by the fact that a small stream, with a moderate descent, and existing only in time of rain, digs for itself a ravine from two to four feet deep.

Of the atmosphere, I think I need not say any thing in addition to my former communication. I do not know how it could be purer or more pleasant; it seems to me very much like that of Vermont, almost always in motion. The water is almost universally good; it could not be better. But here is a drawback it may be—so much very warm weather as we have had is apt to overcome the system, producing fever and diarrhoea. The fevers are, however, usually slight. A physician, who has practiced constantly for several years, told me he had not lost a case by this disease, and a diarrhoea may commonly be soon checked. I think the climate, in summer, in this respect, resembles that of Vermont. I am told that it has been warmer than usual, (my thermometer has been as high as ninety deg. in the shade,) and uncommonly dry; but there is not much sickness, and I have never seen so fine crops, except it may be of Winter wheat. Spring wheat is a sure and abundant crop; winter wheat is not thought reliable, owing to the uncovered and wind, exposed condition, it dries up and perishes during the Winter, though all agree that it is quite sure, on recently-turned sod; and were it not for the difficulty mentioned, the farmers here from the the best wheat countries say that Iowa would be unequalled in this respect. I have conversed with very many men from Ohio, and some from Virginia, Indiana, and Illinois, and all (every one) unhesitatingly prefer this State. The farmers do not seem to pay much regard to winter wheat, they raise all other things so readily and abundantly. Corn, which is good for all things, yields 50 bushels per acre, on an

average, without touching a hoe to it. I have never seen in any country so fine cattle; and as for hogs, ah me! you would have need enough for your "Thanksgiving-day Sermon," or rather, it would be entirely useless, for the streets are every where full of them, fat and dirty, and lordly as you could desire; it is perfectly horrible to me; here is one of the objections to Iowa, and some of the people I suspect to be a little like the kind they live upon; there are, however, I believe, many fine men here. I cannot say that you would like this country, in this respect, so well as you would New-England, or New-York; but I am, so far, tolerably well content. You may judge of my purpose when I inform you that I have entered three 80 acre lots, about five or six miles south of Albia and 20 miles north from Fairfield, which is 24 miles west from Mt. Pleasant, and that I have thus buried all my money, trusting Providence for a living. Had I more money, I should buy more land. A railroad is confidently expected to pass through Albia, and one is already commenced which I think passes within a mile of my lot; a railroad is in progress to pass through this place, and on westward to the Des Moines, and it is this that is expected to go through Albia. The government land is mostly taken up, and the remainder will be soon entered; there is, however, some yet that is worth entering. I reckon mine worth at least one thousand dollars more than the government price, which I gave for it. There is second-hand land of excellent quality, that can be obtained for from three to five dollars per acre; land fenced and improved is worth about ten dollars; with house &c., fifteen or twenty.

Yours ever,

GEO. C. WHITLOCK.

CORN AND HOGS.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Cincinnati Price Current makes a calculation on the deficiency of the corn crop of the present season, and arrives at the conclusion that the inadequate supply of food will cause an advance in price of hog product. It is admitted, however, that there will be a large increase in the number of hogs, over the *excess* of last year. Say, then, that the corn crop is less and the hog crop greater than that of 1853; the fact is well known that there was a fair surplus of old corn, and an ample crop of oats this season, so that feed for fattening, up to the usual killing season, will not be wanting. Is it not, then, the policy of hog raisers to fatten and sell off their stock this fall? And, consequently, will not this tend to glut the market with hog product, rather than to cause a diminution from the supply of last year? It so strikes us; for surely the stock raisers will endeavor to get it off their hands, instead of feeding through the winter, with every prospect of advancing prices of corn as the old surplus of grain is consumed. Say then, that corn may bring even double the price of last season till the killing season arrives—the farmer must choose between selling his hogs then, at less, perhaps, than the cost of feeding them, and keeping them through next year, at the risk of a greater loss. What every wise farmer will do under these circumstances, can scarcely be doubted. He will sell all he can spare this fall—there will consequently be more than enough to meet the demand both for home and foreign consumption; and what must follow? Supply and demand will, as always, regulate the price of hog product, and it is quite as safe to calculate on lower as on higher figures than those of last year. At all events, operators will be very unsafe in taking the view of the Price Current's correspondent without very close examination of pros and cons. And here we would ask, is it safe to assume that the supply of corn and other grain will not be fully adequate to the demand for the present year? As remarked before, it is known and admitted that there was a surplus of corn from last year; the crop this year is short, but taking the country through, will it not probably be enough to

make up a pretty fair supply, with that of last year to fall back on? Oats have yielded a very large crop. The amount of wheat planted for this season's harvest was undoubtedly larger than that of any previous year, and allowing for a falling off in the yield per acre, (although that is not certain, taking the wheat country throughout,) will there not probably be an increase of several millions of bushels overlast year's crop, which was not found inadequate? When we also consider the Canadian wheat, &c., under the new treaty, will come into our markets to make up any deficiency, it seems quite a *quien sabe* case, on which speculators may wisely take some time to consider.—*Pittsburg Dispatch*.

For the American Agriculturist.

COTTON AND CORN IN MISSISSIPPI.

EDWARDS, Miss., Aug. 11, 1854.

SIR:—The report has gotten circulation that the cotton crop is beyond all precedent very promising, and thus there must be raised large expectations. I do not mean to give, *even now*, any calculation of the crop, but only facts which may tend to correct impressions and suspend any opinion for a time. I give facts within the scope of country embraced by Hinds and Warren counties, and of course not for one vicinity. Hinds votes about 2000, and Warren about 1300, which will give an idea of population.

The months of May and June were exceedingly wet, and part of July, and in some localities the latter month gave the heaviest rains; in consequence, not one crop in fifty but what was very grassy, from not being cleaned until late in July. From 1st to 15th of June, in different neighborhoods, the rain ceased, with no rain until 3d and 4th of July, with another rain and a good season on 22d July; no rain to lay dust since. I have just returned from a visit some 30 miles east, and find the drouth is telling fearfully upon the crop.

Planters know that a crop grassy all of June, though it may grow off and look exceedingly promising, must cast its fruit after a long drouth, that there is more to apprehend from the shortening of the season, and that a wet July never gave a full crop. No man can calculate with any certainty at this date, much less can he do so when so wet as May and June, with very heavy rains in large sections in July, and followed by a month to six weeks of drouth, and the hottest weather that "the oldest inhabitant" ever saw. I never saw as flattering a promise of a large yield before, but when I remember that the plants were grown in wet weather, I know the fruit must fall, even if no other enemy save drouth attack it, therefore I subdue my expectations. I know crops not clean until near 1st of August, yet the owner brags much upon his crop. All such must be disappointed.

A letter from a sister in Alabama, says near her residence, the crop is very bad; not a promise of even a few hundred per acre. I know some three good planters who do not expect to make half their supply of corn, though here planting over 20 years. These facts must show how grassy cotton was, and should lead all wise men to pause upon expressing any opinion as to crop.

Having seen much of the crop of Hinds, and judging of other sections not alone from this, but from friends that have seen other sections, I make free to say that corn will be more in demand in Mississippi than for many years. I have no idea that my own crop will reach within 1000 bushels what it did last year, with enough land over and above last crop in culture to make 750 to 1000 bushels more. My crop was at no time "grassy to hurt." When the drouth set in, corn was taller than I ever saw it, had formed shoots for wet weather; the drouth cut it short, and many stalks 10 to 14 feet high, made not a grain.

Corn will be in demand certain. Many could not eat oats, and planted no peas. It is all idle to brag yet of big crops; let us wait until the middle of September or October, before we be-

gin to cry out fine crops. Good health prevails every where. M. W. PHILLIPS.

WHEAT CROP AND THIN SEEDING.—Since our last report, various mishaps have attended the growing crops of wheat, viz., rust in the blade, which occurred during the cold blasts which prevailed just at the time when the first ears were bursting from their sheaths and coming in blossom, consequently some abortive ears are the result of this; but since that time warm weather has bettered its condition in no small degree. The mould or fungus, which also appeared about the same time, at the feet of its stalks, has, by a strong effort in nature, been overcome. Within this last fortnight, however, another visitation is not uncommon, namely, "red gum," and in some places to an alarming extent. Notwithstanding all this, we contend, as before stated, that on the whole, an unusual and abundant crop may be expected, especially where our system of isolating the plants, at an early time, in their thin and regular order has been attended to, some of which may be fairly estimated at from 6 to 8 quarters per acre. A late harvest is now certain, from the unaccountable absence of sun during the whole summer. Our own crop of wheat, growing on common plowed land, planted at 1 foot apart, or six pints of seed per acre, we venture to challenge the United Kingdom to produce so good a crop, on the same space of land, from their 128 pints per acre, or 21 plants to the square foot. We also back our barley at 1 foot asunder, or 8 pints per acre, against any body else's at their 192 pints per acre, or 24 plants to the foot. Instance, numerous ears of wheat, five, six, and seven set, at 60 to 80 kernels, and 20 to 80 ears on each stub. Also of barley, the common kind, at 40 grains in each ear, and of a favorite variety averaging 72 kernels each ear, and both kinds 30 ears on each stub, all performing their natural capabilities.—*Hardy and Son, Seed Growers, Maldon, Essex, in Mark Lane Express*.

EARLY SEED CORN.

FARMERS are too negligent in selecting corn for the next planting. The usual way is to wait until the crop is gathered, and then while husking, to select some of the best looking ears for seed; but this is not the best way. My worthy friend, Farmer D., is somewhat noted as the possessor of a superior variety of corn; and on account of its being *three weeks earlier* than the usual varieties, his neighbors consider themselves fortunate, if they can get their seed of him, and he is sometimes annoyed by the repeated drafts upon his choice selection of ears. Now, what is the secret of this superiority? Let me tell you, and then let me say, "Go thou and do likewise." Farmer D. has always planted the common kind of corn, the same as his neighbors, but for quite a number of years he has made it a practice to pass through his field every few days after his corn begins to turn, and select the ears that *first* ripen, and carefully husk and hang them up. Each lot he keeps by itself, so that he can tell which came off first, which second, &c., and when he plants in the spring, he uses *first* that which he *first* selected.

By continuing this course of practice, he now has the satisfaction of having his crops about three weeks earlier than his neighbors, besides being of a superior quality. The same principle will apply to all kinds of seed. If you wish early peas, beans, potatoes, &c., just take a little pains to select the earliest ripe and look out for them next spring when planting time comes. From much observation I am convinced that more depends upon the selection and proper care of the seed, than upon early planting. Have your seed and ground ready, and do not be in a hurry to plant until the ground is well warmed. A very old man has told me that it was time to plant corn when the bobolinks make their first appearance, and not before. Just bear this in mind in connection with the selection of your seed.—*Found in Puritan Recorder*.

THE FARMER.

BY D. W. C. PACKARD.

Toil on, brave man! through sun and shower—
Thou shalt not toil in vain;
The earth, thy servant, comes to pour
Her wealth of autumn grain.

Oh, never shall her bosom fail,
Till man disdains the plow;
But with his gracious bounty swell,
As we behold it now.

For thee the evening dews descend;
For thee, the rain drops fall;
For thee, the golden harvests bend:
Behold thy God in all!

Look up and smile; no menial task
Is thine, to till the field;
What nobler calling can you ask?
What manlier conquest yield?

Go to the plain of death, and learn
The glory heroes gain;
Gaze on each ghastly heap, and spurn
The conqueror's bloody train!

'Tis thine to break the virgin sod,
Subdue the pathless wild,
Where man's reclaiming foot ne'er trod,
And beauty never smiled.

Oh, glorious age, when man no more
The arms of war shall wield,
But proudly own, on every shore,
The plow, his spear and shield.

M. L. Express.

N. Bridgewater, June 6, 1854.

SALE OF THE CLINTON COUNTY IMPORTATION OF SHORT-HORN CATTLE.

THE sale of the Clinton County Importation of Short-horns and Sheep, took place at Wilmington, on the 9th inst. At least 1000 people were in attendance, and among them nearly all the Short-horn breeders and graziers of Ohio. The stock was in most excellent condition, and the day fine. The prices obtained for some animals were high, and in many cases might have been higher, had the committee paid the slightest attention to the comfort of purchasers. But they were forced to stand there about eight hours, with the hottest of August suns over their heads, and the heated earth under their feet, when within a stone's throw were thick, shady groves. We hope the Clark County company will profit by such blundering.

The sale was advertised to take place at 10 A. M., but it was after 12 M. before it commenced. The purchasers names, post-office addresses and prices we give below. The list will be convenient for cattle men to refer to hereafter.

It will be seen that none of the stock was sold out of the State, but is nearly all retained in the counties of Clinton, Fayette, Ross, Franklin, Highland and Union. The cost of this importation up to the day of sale, was about \$17,000 while the sales foot up \$22,661; some good cattle went at rather low figures, but on the whole, we believe the result was satisfactory to stock holders. Many of the sheep, however, sold for less than cost.

In less than a month from this time, the lovers of Short-horns, will have another opportunity of purchasing some superior ones at Springfield.

The Clinton sales were as follows:

THE BULLS.

1. Wellington—H. H. Hankins & Co.,
Bloomington, Clinton County, O., \$3,700
2. Warrior—M. B. Wright, Jeffersonville,
Fayette County, O., 1,200
3. Alfred—David S. King, Port William,
Clinton County, O., 900

4. Whittington—Solomon Brock, Jeffersonville, Fayette County, O., 900
5. The Marquis—W. Bently, Bloomington, Clinton County, O., 625
6. Duke of Cornwall—D. P. Quinn, Sabina, Clinton County, O., 700
7. Billy Harrison—Jesse G. Starbuck, Wilmington, Clinton County, O., 1,500
8. Moonraker (calf)—Thomas Conner, Buena Vista, Fayette County, O., 400
6. Lord Rain 2d, (calf) Daniel Early, Port William, Clinton County, O., 195
10. Young Sir Robert (calf)—Thomas W. McMillan, Wilmington, Clinton County, O., 250

THE COWS.

1. Duchess—M. B. Wright, Jeffersonville, Fayette County, O., \$1,675
2. Emma—David Persinger, Sabina, Clinton County, O., 750
3. Hope—William Palmer, Bloomington, Clinton County, O., 1,000
4. Miss Shafto—Jesse G. Starbuck, Wilmington, O., 650
5. Dairy—Jesse G. Starbuck, Wilmington, O., 475
6. Familiar—Jesse Pancake, Frankfort, Ross County, O., 550
7. Sunbeam—Thos. L. Carothers, Wilmington, Clinton County, O., 500
8. Young Emma—A. Rombach, Wilmington, Clinton County, O., 300
9. Miss Walton—John Hadley, Clarksfield, Clinton County, O., 325
10. Princess—Hadley & Hawkins, Clarksfield, Clinton County, O., 1,060
11. Moonbeam—Henry Kirkpatrick, Jeffersonville, Clinton County, O., 500
12. Lady Jane—David Watson, Milford Centre, Union County, O., 225
13. Lady Whittington—W. Reed, Bloomington, Clinton County, O., 300
14. Strawberry—James Fullington, Milford Centre, Clinton County, O., 675
15. Louisa—James R. Mills, Bloomington, Clinton County, O., 300
16. Jessamine—J. O. B. Renick, Shadeville, Franklin County, O., 475
17. Victoria—[no pedigree]—D. Persinger, Sabina, Clinton County, O., 1,000
18. Queen [calf of Victoria]—H. S. Pavey, Leesburgh, Highland County, O., 425

SOUTH DOWN SHEEP.

- 1st Buck—R. R. Seymour, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., \$120
- 2d " Thomas Blackstone, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., 95
- 3d " Jephtha Perrill, Bowensville, Ross Co., O., 100
- 1st Ewe Thos. Blackstone, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., 70
- 2d " R. R. Seymour, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., 70
- 3d " Thos. Blackstone, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., 60
- 4th " H. S. Pavey, Leesburgh, Highland Co., O., 55
- 5th " John Hadley, Clarksfield, Clinton Co., O., 70
- 6th " Thos. Blackstone, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., 55

THE COTSWOLDS.

- 1st Buck—Jephtha Perrill, Bowensville, Ross Co., O., \$70
- 2d Ewe—Thos. Blackstone, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., 85
- 3d " R. R. Seymour, Bainbridge, Ross Co., O., 85

SHEPHERD DOGS.

A dog, slut and five pups were sold. John Hadley, of Clarksfield, Clinton County, bought the Slut for \$51, and one Pup for \$36. The Dog was sold to A. R. Seymour, for \$30, and the other four Pups for \$19, \$12, and \$10.50 each—*Ohio Farmer*.

Excuses are the pickpockets of time. The sun does not wait for his hot water, or his boots, but gets up at once.

For the American Agriculturist.

CROPS IN ORANGE COUNTY.

In this dry weather, farmers should see that their farms and stock be watered in the best possible manner. My farm is watered by means of a well dug on an elevated spot, from which the water is drawn by means of a syphon, and conveyed to different parts of the field. I bring it, if possible, to the place where the fields are cornered, so as to derive as much advantage as possible.

The weather still continues very dry, and our hopes are nearly cut off as to the corn crop. We cut it up for fodder. The buckwheat is of no value, and in some cases is plowed up. Our soil, being in some sections, of a loamy nature, and in others clay mingled with sand, corn stands a drouth quite well, but at this time, all our verdure has to yield, and we fodder our cattle as a general thing.

My neighbor tells me that his dairy last year averaged \$68 to the cow, for butter alone. On some farms the average, in good seasons for making butter, is three firkins, consisting of eighty pounds each; but this season the quantity will be a third less. I keep about thirty-five cows, and do not get more than half the butter made in a good season. E. S.

Searsville, August 13, 1854.

WHAT HAS WOMAN TO DO WITH AGRICULTURE?

In a late number of the *Ohio Cultivator*, Mrs. Josephine N. Dyer, of Galena, asks this question, and then answers it as follows:

In one of the early numbers of this volume, was a short sketch of English life, where we hear of a lady—"a peccress in her own right," who seems to understand enough of agriculture, &c., to descant about wheat-drills, and the best breed of cows for the pail.

Is it not singular that in our wishes to ape foreign aristocracy, it is almost without exception their objectionable practices that we as Americans, as individuals, are most ambitious to imitate. Their enervating luxuries, without their virtues—their extravagance, their livery, without their exercise and general information. It is nothing unusual, we are informed by tourists, for English ladies to walk four or five miles without fatigue, while American country women almost invariably think it a hardship to be obliged to walk one-fourth the distance.

Shut up from pure air, and health giving exercise, it is not to be wondered at that premature old age and early graves await so many. As to agricultural knowledge among our farmers' wives, I will venture to say that the majority are, as yet, in their a-b-c's, and will never advance farther; simply knowing that plowing must precede sowing, &c. But what has woman to do with agriculture, that she need interest herself about the best method of raising grain, or the particular adaptation of the various grasses for different soils, or which will produce the most hay, and which the most pasture?

I know a woman, who, twelve years ago, was left a widow with six small children, in debt, upon a farm of one hundred acres, fifty improved and indifferently cultivated. The fact forced itself upon her mind that she had something to do with agriculture, and although she was as ignorant as farmers' wives generally, she went to work industriously to inform herself; for upon her efforts and her success depended the education it had always been her ambition to give her children. Her success was undoubted, and now she will tell you, if you ask her, what crops are most exhausting, and which least injurious to land; she will explain the course necessary to be pursued to elevate the standard of fertility—will tell you how she made her dairy profitable, and why she finally exchanged her cows for sheep.

I know several other instances where families similarly circumstanced have been broken up

and scattered, because the mother could not attend to the farm. If our own interest, and the interest of our children, is not inducement enough for us to inform ourselves upon this matter, then the ambition to become sensible companions for our husbands, and intelligent mothers for our sons, should be enough to induce farmers' wives and daughters to learn something respecting the principles of agriculture.

SEWING MACHINE.

BY HENRY F. FRENCH.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-ENGLAND.—Were an angel to appear before you some pleasant morning in spring, and say that he had come to bestow upon you, for your patient endurance of life's wearisome labors, a reward of *two hours of time* daily—two hours of waking, conscious, active time—for all your future life, how would your schemes of life expand? Your education and early associations have inspired you with a taste for literary pursuits; but family cares, the want of servants, and the want of *time*, have compelled you to relinquish them.

You were instructed in music and drawing in your youth, you cultivated flowers, and traced in botany, and its kindred studies, the curious analogies of nature; but, in later years, your *time* has been filled with duties more imperative, and with a secret sigh you have, without complaint, sacrificed on the household altar the pleasures and graceful accomplishments of your early years. As to mere amusements, you could well enough bear that loss, but to feel that the cultivation of the *mind* must cease, that *you* must stop in the pursuit of knowledge, while husband, brother, and friend are still advancing, to be conscious that the sympathy that once bound you together in intellectual pursuits is daily lessening, this is a burden that no one can help you to bear.

Blessing the good angel for this most precious gift, you, who better than all others, know its value, would treasure it with sacred care. You would devote it, not to frivolous amusements, not to idleness or dreamy listlessness, but to social enjoyments, to mental culture, and to active benevolence.

Constant physical labor is not, perhaps, a severe burden to the ignorant and degraded, but for one whose moral and intellectual training has elevated him to the true appreciation of life's great ends, a merely servile life of manual labor, is not enough. To ladies of education and refinement, the petty toils and harassing cares of the family are trying, indeed; but when we add to these the constant demand upon them for labor with the *needle*, an employment trying alike to the patience, the sight, and the nervous system—an employment which never ends, which takes every moment that ought to be given to leisure, amusement, or reading—we have some idea of the value of the angel gift, with which we commenced.

The spiritualists tell us of the influence of mind over matter; how, by mere force of the human will, tables and other lifeless quadrupeds may be made to walk, as if alive; but the laws by which such things are done are not sufficiently understood to enable us to work out from them any valuable practical results. But the laws by which wood and iron may be constructed into *machinery*, and so made, instead of human bones and sinews, to perform servile labor, are working always for human comfort and human freedom.

Of this description is the recently-invented *Sewing Machine*—an invention doubtless sent down from Heaven, in answer to the prayers of suffering thousands—an invention destined to bestow upon New-England women the priceless boon of time for mental cultivation and social enjoyment. Slavery to the needle is the peculiar slavery of New-England ladies. The price of such labor, to those who are paid for it, is pitifully small, and yet the customs of society de-

mand so large an amount of needlework, that even those who among us are counted rich cannot afford to pay for it. Other avenues to competency are opening to our daughters, who must labor to live. The pen of the editor, the types of the printer, the tools of the painter, the engraver, and the designer, are already, partly, in female hands. Let us encourage the republican sentiment that labor is not degrading, and give employment to women, in whatever departments of mental and physical toil she is found best fitted to fill. Let her teach in our schools, let her tend the looms in our factories, let her take the place of the dandies behind the counter, let her write in our banks and counting-rooms, and keep the records in our offices. Give her the clerkships in our post-offices and other departments of the government, and do not longer drive her from fair competition with the other sex, and so depress the value of her labor, and keep her dependent and helpless. Let a good education and a pure character be to your daughter, as to your son, a capital, that shall insure an independent support.

While female labor is finding more profitable employment than sewing, no relief could come to ladies in charge of families except by the use of machinery. I am told that the common sewing for a family of eight persons would employ one sempstress constantly. Now this, in any part of our country, involves a great expense. At the South, where women are bought and sold, your *living* machines would cost, perhaps, a thousand dollars, and be very expensive to maintain. At the North, we cannot afford the expense of hiring such labor, but, fortunately, we can now do what is far better than either. In my own house, in Exeter, we have in use one of "Wilson's Stitching Machines," manufactured by Wheeler & Wilson's Manufacturing Co. It has been tested long enough to justify us in confidently recommending it to those who have large families, and what most of us in New-England, have therewith, limited means of support.

The price of the machine (from \$100 to \$125,) is to many quite startling. The man who can readily enough pay twice that sum for a piano, for a daughter who has no taste for music, or for an observatory, and a weathercock on his barn, or for a new carriage which he does not need, and has not room for in his buildings, cannot afford to pay so much for so small a matter as his wife's health and happiness!

But I will not, even in jest, thus wrong my brother men. When they have once seen this little machine in operation, when they have seen materials of all descriptions, from a cambric kerchief to a boy's overcoat, rapidly (faster than half a dozen persons can *fit* the work,) beautifully stitched and finished, when they have seen the labor, which would have occupied the hands of the loved ones of their household the live-long day, performed in a single hour, they will be foremost in the experiment, and join in blessing the kind angel which has brought the unexpected alleviation to the condition of New-England matrons.

Exeter, N. H., March 28, 1854.

TEA—GUNPOWDER—BEWARE.—Our readers may have heard the story of the Yankee shoemaker, who purchased of a pedlar half a bushel of shoe pegs, all nearly sharpened at one end, and warranted to be the best of maple, and who found them on inspection to be nothing but pine. Not caring to be "taken in and done for" after that fashion, and being constitutionally fond of whittling, he went at them with his jack knife, and sharpening the other end of each peg, resold them to the pedlar on his next trip for oats. The Celestials, whose imitative faculties have always been notorious, have improved their recent opportunities of intercourse with the Yankee barbarians by learning a lesson or two out of their book, and are vindicating their capacity by beating the originals. This is seen in a portion of the return cargo of the ship *Eagle* which recently

arrived from San Francisco. In what particular disguise the component parts were *sent out* we cannot learn; but the shape in which they have *come back* shows that the Chinamen are always shrewd enough to prosper by the side of the cutest Yankee in the land. We have before us a specimen of *Gunpowder tea*, said to be a fair sample of 60 tons, which arrived from San Francisco in the Ship *Eagle* to "order." There is not the least smell or taste of tea about it, but in *appearance* it is the most complete imitation we ever saw. It is probably made of thin paper rolled in mud; but in weight, color, peculiar to the shape of the leaf and every thing else but the *flavor*, it cannot be distinguished from the genuine article. Even the little bits of broken stone seen in good samples of gunpowder tea are imitated to the life—apparently all from the same material. Once mixed with genuine tea, the adulteration could hardly be discovered, and it may be well for dealers in this vicinity to keep a lookout as to the disposal of this invoice. Meanwhile the San Francisco operators who have thus returned us oats for our fine shoe pegs can have their diploma.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

SELECTIONS FOR A NEWSPAPER.—Most people think the selection of suitable matter for a newspaper the easiest part of the business. How great an error. It is by all means the most difficult. To look over and over hundreds of exchange papers every week, from which to select enough for one, especially when the question is not what shall, but what shall not be selected, is no easy task. If every person who reads a newspaper could have edited it, we should hear less complaints. Not unfrequently is it the case that an editor looks over all his exchanges for something interesting, and can absolutely find nothing. Every paper is drier than a contribution-box; and yet something must be had—his paper must come out with something in it, and he does the best he can. To an editor who has the least care about what he selects, the writing that he has to do is the least part of the labor. Every subscriber thinks the paper is printed for his own benefit, and if there is nothing in it that suits him it must be stopped—it is good for nothing. Just as many subscribers as an editor may have, so many tastes has he to consult.

One wants something smart, another something sound. One likes anecdotes, fun and frolic, and the next-door neighbor wonders that a man of sense will put such stuff in his paper. Something argumentative, and the editor is a dull fool. And so between them all, you see the poor fellow gets roughly handled. And yet to ninety-nine out of a hundred these things do not occur. They never reflect that what does not please them may please the next man, but they insist that, if the paper does not please them, it is good for nothing.—*Banner of Industry.*

THE FEELINGS OF AN ENGLISH SAILOR AFTER HE HAD KILLED ONE OF THE ENEMY.—The *Lincolnshire Advertiser* has published a letter, addressed to his wife, by a seaman now serving on board one of the vessels engaged in the affair at Ekness. In the course of the letter the writer says:—We were ordered to fire. I took steady aim, and fired on my man at about 60 yards. He fell like a stone. At the same time a broadside from the — went in amongst the trees, and the enemy disappeared, we could scarce tell how. I felt as though I must go up to him, to see whether he was dead or alive. He lay quite still, and I was more afraid of him lying so, than when he stood facing me a few minutes before. It's a strange feeling to come over you all at once that you have killed a man. He had unbuttoned his jacket, and was pressing his hand over the front of his chest where the wound was. He breathed hard, and the blood poured from the wound and also from his mouth every breath he took. His face was white as death, and his eyes looked so big and bright as

he turned them and stared at me—I shall never forget it. He was a fine young fellow, not more than five-and-twenty. I went down on my knees beside him, and my breast was as full, as though my own heart would burst. He had a real English face, and did not look like an enemy. What I felt I never can tell; but if my life would have saved his, I believe I should have given it. I laid his head on my knee, and he grasped hold of my hand and tried to speak, but his voice was gone. I could not tell a word he said, and every time he tried to speak the blood poured out, so I knew it would soon be over. I am not ashamed to say that I was worse than he, for he never shed a tear, and I couldn't help it. His eyes were closing when a gun was fired from the — to order us aboard, and that roused him. He pointed to the beach, where the boat was just pushing off with the guns which we had taken, and where our mariners were waiting to man the second boat, and then he pointed to the wood where the enemy was concealed—poor fellow, he little thought that I had shot him down. I was wondering how I could leave him to die, and no one near him, when he had something like a convulsion for a moment, and then his face rolled over, and without a sigh he was gone. I trust the Almighty has received his soul. I laid his head gently down on the grass, and left him. It seemed so strange when I looked at him for the last time. I somehow thought of every thing I had heard about the Turks and the Russians, and the rest of them; but all that seemed so far off, and the dead man so near! When we rejoined the ship, we saw eight or ten of the artillery troop come out of the wood and carry the body away, with several others lying on the bank. * * I hope you will write to me as soon as you get this, if you have not written before. Don't think that I am at all discouraged from this letter. I am as determined as ever, with God's help, to stand by my Queen and country, for this I know is my duty."

A QUAKER'S LETTER TO HIS WATCHMAKER.

I HEREWITH send thee my pocket clock, which greatly standeth in need of thy friendly correction. The last time he was at thy friendly school, he was in no ways reformed nor in the least benefited thereby; for I perceive by the index of his mind, that he is a liar, and the truth is not in him; that his motions are wavering and irregular; that his pulse is sometimes slow, which betokeneth not an even temper; at other times it waxeth sluggish, notwithstanding I frequently urge him; when he should be on his duty, as thou knoweth his usual name denoteth, I find him slumbering, or, as the vanity of human reason phrases it, I catch him napping. Examine him, therefore, and prove him, I beseech thee, thoroughly, that thou mayest, being well acquainted with his inward frame and disposition, draw him from the error of his way, and show him the path wherein he should go. It grieves me to think, and when I ponder therein I am verily of opinion, that his body is foul, and the whole mass is corrupted. Cleanse him, therefore, with thy charming physic, from all pollution, that he may vibrate and circulate according to the truth. I will place him a few days under thy care, and pay for his board as thou requirest. I entreat thee, friend John, to demean thyself on this occasion with judgment, according to the gift which is in thee, and prove thyself a workman. And when thou layest thy correcting hand upon him, let it be without passion, lest thou should drive him to destruction. Do thou regulate his motion for a time to come, by the motion of light that ruleth the day, and when thou findest him converted from the error of his ways and more conformable to the above-mentioned rules, then do thou send him home with a just bill of charges drawn out in the spirit of moderation, and it shall be sent to thee in root of all evil.

Be a friend to yourself and others will.

Horticultural Department.

To HORTICULTURISTS.—Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

VILLA OF MR. EDWARD A. STEVENS.

We recently visited this beautiful place. It is in Hoboken, opposite Christopher street, New-York. The grounds contain about fifty acres, and are probably the most valuable of any in this country devoted to park, lawn, fruit, and garden. This place has a river front of nearly half a mile; and on account of its immediate proximity to the city and its high commanding situation, it would undoubtedly sell for many thousand dollars per acre, by cutting it up into lots 25 by 100 feet.

Under the superintendence of that excellent gardener, WILLIAM CRANSTON, it is skilfully cultivated and kept in fine order. The park and the lawn are well arranged, so as to afford in some places the most perfect seclusion, and in others, the finest views of the city and harbor.

In the fore-ground, a short distance from the family mansion, are the hot-house graperies and plant-houses, well filled with select plants, and the most delicious Black Hamburg, White Muscat of Alexandria, Muscat Blanc Hatiff, and other choice grapes; while still farther on in the fore-ground, as we descend toward the river, is a tastefully-arranged lawn, on which flowers are blooming in great variety and profusion. Through this flower garden and lawn, winding walks and carriage-drives, have been beautifully laid out.

In the extreme rear grounds is a vegetable and fruit garden, and on the border of it, is a large span-roofed cold grapery, well filled with some twenty or more varieties.

In the fruit arrangement of the place, there is a good illustration of the value of dwarf trees; particularly the pear, of which there are some hundreds, mostly in bearing. Those trees were transplanted two years ago when only two years old, and this season they furnish no inconsiderable quantity of fruit, of perhaps fifty varieties. Some of the trees are already ten feet high, and all things considered, we have never seen better growth or finer trees of their age. If standard trees had been planted in their stead, it would have been many years before so much could have been produced as is now grown here.

The dwarf apples are also in bearing, but we do not think them so desirable on Doucain stocks. The dwarf cherries are really very beautiful; and we think they are a great acquisition, where, as in this place, a larger tree would too much shade the garden. They bear early, are so low as to be protected conveniently

from birds by mosquito netting, and are easily gathered. The garden vegetables are abundant and excellent. We will refer particularly in this connection to only one variety, namely, the celery, which is here cultivated in great perfection.

A light soil is chosen, well prepared, and the plants set out in beds sunk a few inches only below the level of the garden. The beds are wide enough to hold four or five rows of the celery, nine or ten inches apart, with plants standing the same distance in the rows. It is grown, earthed up, and bleached in that order; and on the approach of winter, covered up as it is, in the form of a potato cone, and the celery is dug out, as wanted for use in the winter. This is an excellent and simple method, possessing several advantages. In carrying out the improvements on the park and lawn, there was, during the last year, several large forest trees successfully removed; one in particular we noticed was quite large to be transplanted, it being a very majestic spreading tree, with a trunk from fifteen to eighteen inches in diameter.

WE ARE LOSING OUR PEACHES.

ALAS! that it is so, but the indications are too plain to be mistaken, we fear. "Peaches are scarce," is heard from every quarter, and if this were all, even did the crop prove an entire failure for this year, it would not cause so much regret. But the fact is, by far the greater part of the peaches on sale in New-York this season, bear the unmistakable marks of deterioration.

One of the first indications of the yellows in the peach is a premature ripening, anticipating the usual period two to three weeks, the peaches are smaller and deficient in flavor, with a somewhat astringent taste, the flesh bearing the mottled appearance resembling the best fatted beef where the lean and fat is well mingled. Such peaches abound in our markets this season.

This is not confined to the New-Jersey peaches, or those from Delaware; but New-England is suffering to an equal extent. We passed into a friend's peach orchard in the interior of Connecticut last week, and found all his trees, except some half dozen, past recovery. Where he hoped for one thousand baskets of luscious Rare-ripes and Melocotons, he will not gather ten. Last year, for the first time, he saw with alarm, two or three trees affected as we have described; he immediately dug them up and removed them from the orchard, but this year the trees go by the hundred. North, south, east and west, we hear the same story. Is there no help for it?

How are peaches at the West? and to what part of the country can we look for our future supplies? Will our horticultural friends report upon the subject?

A RICH MAN BUYING BLACKBERRIES.—BENEVOLENCE.—A poor woman chaffered half an hour in the street on Tuesday morning with a rich man—a very rich man—about the price of two quarts of blackberries. He did not dispute so much about the price as about the measure. He lectured the woman earnestly and perseveringly, and, for aught we know to the contrary, logically, upon the enormous iniquity she was guilty of in selling berries in wine measures. He magnanimously sacrificed fifteen minutes in

attempting to prove to her that she had as good a right to sell him potatoes or corn from tin quart measures as blackberries, and to convince her that it was her duty to use only wooden measures for such purposes. A crowd gathered, and at the close of the lecture it was proposed and voted to make up to the injured buyer the difference in his favor in two quarts of blackberries. A nice calculation showed that he was entitled to three-quarters of a cent, and it was generously collected by the officers of the meeting and tendered to the poor man, whose property is worth only about \$400,000. So there is some true benevolence and public spirit in this world yet!—*Albany Express*.

ON THE GROWTH OF WINTER CUCUMBERS.

In order to cut cucumbers from November to February, nothing more is required than a common pit of ordinary construction, with a heating apparatus of some description. From a pit heated with a flue of the simplest kind, I have had cucumbers as plentiful and as fine in January as in June.

The chief difficulty which people experience in the growth of cucumbers in winter arises, in my opinion, from one cause—and that is, they generally sow the seed too late; they rarely sow before August, and oftentimes not till late in that month; then, if the weather in September and October be cold and cloudy, it is impossible for the plants to acquire health, vigor and strength to carry them through the winter.

Were a person, who intended to exhibit Prolargoniums at any of the shows in May, to begin by cutting back his specimens in August, his chances of success would be about equal to those of the cucumber grower who sows his seed in August, and expects to have plenty of fruit at Christmas.

I will briefly describe the method I adopt, and which has always been attended with uniform success. I always sow the seed any time from the 1st to the 15th of July, but never later than the 15th; in about a month's time after, they are fit for planting out. The soil I use is turfy loam, with some decomposed dung, if the loam be very turfy; but if not, I use a good portion of leaf-mold instead of the dung.

The plants are not stopped until they reach two parts of the way up the trellis. I employ no artificial heat of any description during August and September; and if the weather be fine during October, I use none until towards the end of the month. I supply the plants liberally with water when they require it; and when the weather is at all favorable, I give an abundance of air; by this treatment the plants attain an extraordinary degree of strength and vigor by the end of October.

I then begin to use a little fire heat, but I still continue to give air whenever the state of weather will permit. By these means, and by proper attention to the stopping and the regulating of the shoots, I succeed in having as good cucumbers during November, December and January, as in any other three months of the year.

As the season is now at hand for commencing, I can recommend the above method as the result of practice; and if strictly adhered to, it will be attended with astonishing success.—M. SAUL, in *Turner's London Florist*.

ADVANTAGE IN SALT WATER BATHING.—A correspondent of the *Salem Register* says: It is well known, among the medical profession, that persons who are in the frequent habit of salt water bathing are seldom if ever attacked with cholera, or diseases incident to warm weather or a relaxation of the physical powers of the body. It is said, also, that persons who use a great deal of salt with their food are less likely to be attacked by cholera than others.

MEAN spirits under disappointment, like small beer in a thunder storm, always turn sour.

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, August 30, 1854.

EXPIRING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—As we have before announced, the *Agriculturist* is sent no longer than ordered and paid for; so that any one receiving the paper need not expect to receive a bill for it afterwards. With the last number of any subscription we send a notice that the time is up, or what is equivalent, we generally send a bill for another year. The bill is made out at the full price \$2 a year. Those belonging to clubs will of course remit only the club price.

A BOY or young man from the country, wanted at this office. See advertisement.

LETTERS from F. H., J., and others, came too late to be further noticed in this number. J. should have given his real name. We are unable to write him privately. To avoid imposition, to save answering those who have no claim upon our already over-taxed time and attention, and for various other reasons, we have long since made it a rule to take no notice of anonymous letters.

INDIAN CORN FOR SOILING.

AN intelligent friend, who has recently commenced farming on the Hudson River, acting upon our suggestion last spring, put in seven acres of corn in drills and broad-cast for soiling. The seed was got in early, and the ground having had a coating of guano, in addition to being in good condition, the corn took a vigorous start before the beginning of the drought, which is now afflicting that region, and thus shaded the surface so well as to defy its effects. When his pastures dried up, he commenced feeding the corn-stalks. Of these a man could cut a day's supply for a dozen animals, in a short space of time, and on a very small patch. The consequence is, that while his neighbors have been coming to him to know how they shall dispose of their stock in the absence of any feed for them, his dairy-maids have been asking for additional crocks and firkins in which they may bestow their unusual surplus of *fall* butter. This is not a bad result for July and August. Henceforth the early drilled corn for soiling is a settled feature in his system of cultivation.

How many similar facts must we record, before we shall induce our readers to guard themselves against drouth, to which all are liable? If it comes, you are safe, and if it does not, your corn is worth twice what it cost for winter feed, or bedding for cattle, or manure turned into the furrows on the field where grown.

OHIO STATE SHOW.—The Farmers of Ohio are making very extensive preparations for the approaching State Show, to be held at Newark, Licking County, commencing on the 19th of September. We are indebted to Mr. G. Sprague, Corresponding Secretary, for a beautiful lithographic map of the Show grounds, which gives a good idea of the location of the different offices, buildings, tents, carriage-ways, rings

for the exhibitions of horses, &c. The plan also includes a fine view of the ancient works at Newark, which are in themselves well worthy of a visit. The grounds chosen by the Society are admirably adapted to their purpose by nature; and from the perfect arrangements making in good season, we are of opinion that the forthcoming show will be one of the most attractive yet held in this country.

From a circular, we learn that Mr. Joseph E. Holmes, Superintending Engineer of the Newark (O.) Machine Works, is chosen to superintend the implement and machinery departments. Exhibitors in this line can communicate directly with him for any information they may desire. Mr. Holmes, is not unknown to many exhibitors at the former New-York State Fairs, the World's Fair in London, and the New-York Crystal Palace.

AM. AG.

A WORD TO SOME OF OUR EXCHANGES.

The Country Gentleman of 17th INST. says:

Scarcely a day passes that we do not observe more or less articles copied from this paper without credit. We have not complained of it, because we suppose that it originates in most instances from carelessness; but editors must be aware that, whether the fault is intentional or accidental, great injustice is done us, and we hope those who may hereafter copy from this journal, will be more careful to indicate the source whence their extracts are taken.

But we have a direct complaint to make against the *Granite Farmer*. In that paper of August 5, the leading article which appeared in the *Co. Gent.* of July 27, on "Wheat and Chess," appears with simple credit of "Ex." As it must have been copied *direct* from our paper, the substitution of "Ex." for *Co. Gentleman*, must have been intentional. Several other articles have appeared in the recent nos. of the same paper, copied from this Journal, with this simple "Ex." attached. *We beg leave to submit to the editor that if our articles are worthy of being transferred to his columns, they are worthy of an explicit credit.*

We entirely agree with the above. Scarcely a single batch of exchange papers arrives which does not bring a number of uncredited articles copied directly from the *American Agriculturist*. These articles usually contain information which we have gathered at considerable expense, or have paid a good price for by the column. A quite common practice is no less reprehensible, viz., that of abbreviating the credit so as to destroy all its advantages. We have before us a number of our long articles credited to the "AM. AG.," the "AM. AGST.," the "*Agricultural American*," &c. Suppose we should adopt the same practice and credit the *Co. GE.*, the *So. CU.*, the *GE. FA.*, the *Rt. NE.*, the *OH. CU.*, the *PE. FA.*, &c.?

Our own rule is, to give full credit whenever we can learn where to give it. We make but one exception to this rule, and that is in copying from one of our New-York magazines, which literally steals from every available source, and consequently deserves no credit. If any of our exchanges find us erring in the matter of credit through oversight, we will thank them to adopt our practice of sending a marked paper containing the original article, and we will at once make the "amende honorable."

SEWING MACHINES.—We have several inquiries in regard to these machines. Our readers

will find a very good one announced in our advertising columns.

ARE PEOPLE MORE UNHEALTHY THAN FORMERLY?

A WORD ABOUT SODA FOUNTAINS, SWEET DRINKS, &c., &c.

THE present season has been comparatively a very favorable one to health; and yet, aside from cholera, the number of deaths in this city is much above the average proportion. We think there is one cause of this which has been overlooked. We refer to the great number of cheap "Soda Fountains" that have recently been set up at almost every street corner. Prof. Doremus has startled the people somewhat, with the discovery that these fountains contain large quantities of lead. We think there is another and greater evil resulting from the *syrops* used in the soda water. Every glass of this drink contains a table-spoonful, or more, of a sweet syrup, which is mingled with water more or less acidulated with carbonic and sulphuric acids, and the mixture goes into the stomach in a fit state to sour immediately. The warmer and more relaxed the system, and the feebler the action of the digestive organs, as is usually the case in hot weather, the greater is the tendency of the syrup to sour. The acids (sour substances) thus formed are productive of indigestion, heartburn, irritation of the intestines, and consequent diarrhoea, and dysentery.

The same remarks apply to the various drinks sold under the name of mead, small beer, bottled soda, &c.

All sweet drinks and food, such as confectionary, preserves, rich cakes and pies, are also especially liable to sour in warm weather. The ultimate effect is very like that produced by sour and unripe fruits.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

THE AMERICAN TEXT BOOK OF PRACTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC AGRICULTURE, intended for the use of colleges, schools and private students, as well as for the *PRACTICAL Farmer*; including analyses by the most eminent chemists. By CHARLES FOX, Senior Editor of *Farmer's Companion*, Lecturer on Agriculture in the University of Michigan, &c. Published by Elwood & Co., Detroit, Michigan. For sale by D. Appleton & Co., of this city.

On the morning of the same day that we heard of the decease of the lamented author, we received from Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., a copy of the above work, and we have devoted a number of odd hours to its examination. The design of the work is pretty well expressed in the extract from the title page, which we have given above. Our own opinion is, that too wide a field is embraced in the aim of the author. It could hardly be possible to treat with any thing like completeness, or even with clearness, in a volume of 350 pages, such a variety of subjects as are glanced at in this book; and on this account we find whole pages devoted to short statements of facts and principles. As an illustration, we refer to pages 21-23. The work is a kind of a very brief agricultural encyclopidia, and as such is valuable.

It is a fault with our author, as it is with most writers on any scientific subject, that they are apt to forget that others do not see with their eyes, or read and think with minds as well disciplined and as well informed on a spe-

cial theme as are their own. Hence they state results briefly, which are beautiful in themselves, but the beauty or value of which is unappreciated by those who have not followed out the antecedent reasonings and causes, and who do not see the connection of these results with each other, or with any valuable practical end.

There are in this work some mistakes, perhaps in part the result of typographical errors; such, for instance as the statement that the inorganic matter forms the smallest portion of the soil (meaning of plants)—that the ash of 100,000 parts of dry wheat contain only 40 parts of phosphoric acid, while the same amount of wheat straw contains 170 parts, &c.

The work is too abstruse to interest or instruct the great mass of uneducated readers, though it abounds in practical hints highly useful to those who will search them out.

But notwithstanding these objections, we think this book a highly valuable one. It is the most complete compend of such scientific memoranda as deserve the attention of agriculturists, that has yet appeared in this country. The author must have expended much time in his researches and in its compilation, and we recommend its persual and its daily use as a reference book, to every one who has made a study of agriculture and the cognate sciences of chemistry, geology, physiology, zoology, botany, &c. We know many such persons to whom we shall personally recommend this book as indispensable to their agricultural libraries.

CHEMISTRY OF COMMON LIFE by JAMES F. W. JOHNSTON, Author of Lectures on Agricultural Chemistry and Geology &c.

In the *Agriculturist* of we referred to this work in progress of publication in England, to be comprised in eight monthly numbers. Since then we have received many inquiries in respect to it, and we are happy to announce that Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of this city, are issuing the work as fast as it appears. They are diminishing the number of volumes so as to include the whole in about five, perhaps six, hand-books, about 100 pages each. It treats of the food we eat, drinks, stimulants, narcotics, &c., we indulge in, and in short, as its title indicates, it comprises the chemistry of our whole common life. The style is so plain and simple, that a child may understand it, while the teachings are of the highest importance to all persons in every rank and situation in life. No person can be destitute of it without losing much that is valuable and important. Three numbers of the American edition are already out. Price 25 cents each.

FRUIT THE PROPER FOOD FOR MAN, being an attempt to prove from History, Anatomy, Physiology, and Chemistry, that the Original, Natural and Best Diet of Man is derived from the Vegetable Kingdom. By JOHN SMITH, from the second London Edition with Notes and Illustrations by R. T. Trall, M. D. Published by Fowlers & Wells, New-York.

For those who wish to investigate this subject this book is probably one of the best on one side of the question. After considerable reading and observation we are compelled to differ from the conclusions arrived at in the above work. We entirely agree with the author that a great majority of persons eat quite too much animal food, especially during hot weather;

and we are not certain but people would be more healthy than they *now* are, were most kinds of flesh banished from the table; yet we are decidedly of the opinion that for a majority of persons, a mixed diet, consisting of vegetables, and a small amount of animal food taken in the early part of the day, is best adapted to keep the system in good repair, at least while the present overworking habits of the great mass of mankind are continued. One probably wears out faster under this system, but then he accomplishes more in a given space of time. Whether this is as well, each must determine for himself—at any rate it is American fashion to live faster, do more work, and die quicker, than people of any other nation—and still we have many very aged persons in the country.

Written for the American Agriculturist.

A HINT TO "NEW SETTLERS."

BY MINNIE MYRTLE.

I HAVE been thinking what a nice plan it would be to have in every village a public garden, at least a park, where all might find a delightful place to meet, and walk, and talk, and throw dull care to the winds. Many villages have a *common*, fenced around, but it is all one unvaried grass-plot, with no gravelled walks, or shady nooks, or even a resting place—it is not made attractive, and therefore never becomes a resort.

In countries where kings and princes rule, public grounds and all manner of public amusements are more abundant, because the power is in the hands of one—he decrees that a thing shall be done, and it is done forthwith—the people are taxed to provide the money, but their consent is not first asked—there is no council held to decide the matter—the will of the majority does not rule. I am not going to imply that I consider this a better state of things, on the whole. I am thoroughly republican, and not at all desirous that a king should wave his sceptre over our fair land. But I do wish that republics would do some things that kings alone seemed inclined to do.

When our fathers came to this country, in abjuring monarchy, they seemed determined to abjure the good as well as the evil which they had experienced under monarchical government—they would leave behind every thing that could remind them of the land of their birth and their oppression. How easy it would have been in this great land of ours, for those who marked out cities and villages, to have created *boulevards* and *plazas* by merely leaving the trees of the forest unfelled. They need not have expended a cent in planting, they only needed to exercise taste in permitting those which nature had perfected to remain in rows and in groups, in order best to adorn and beautify the grounds they selected and devoted to public health and pleasure. What a beautiful—a magnificent appearance our great cities might have presented, where brick walls and filthy streets now greet the eye, if those who built them had looked forward into the future, and thought with a little more complacency of mere animal enjoyment.

Healthful pleasure is as much a necessity as religious teaching. So much does the health of the mind and soul depend on the health of the

body, that sound religious doctrine and correct religious feeling cannot exist without it. The religious man or woman who is bilious, or has a deranged, nervous system, becomes morose, or gloomy, or irritable, and his religious fervor is tainted with the unnatural hue of his diseased animal being. Religion in itself never makes any body gloomy or morose, neither does it forbid animal enjoyment, because it cannot forbid what is necessary to health.

Every city, as well as every village, should provide for the public health by providing for the public enjoyment. Republics should prove their efficiency for all good purposes, by carrying into effect all good measures, as thoroughly as monarchies do, and thus recommend themselves to all people.

It is the universal accusation brought against Americans, that they are too wholly absorbed in business—that they grow old before their time—they wither—*dry all up*—while they should still be full of life and elasticity. They amass great fortunes, but never enjoy them, because they destroy their capacity for enjoyment before they take time for rest or pleasure.

It is too late now to remodel our cities or villages. There is no room for the bright oases which would prove such delightful resting-places for the weary, but those who are going forth into the wilderness should profit by the wisdom of those who have learned from experience, and never plan a *settlement*, where there is not room for the park—let it be deeded to the public, with no reservation, through all time, and let provision as formal and ample be made for the play-ground, as the church and the school-room. Neither of these can thrive alone. It is a great mistake to confound pleasure with vice, and there are many who think all animal enjoyment degrading—that there is nothing really worthy of man but intellectual pursuits, and the elysian delights of the soul. This has arisen, no doubt, from the fact that animal pleasures have been indulged in to the detriment of the mind and soul, and because a great proportion of the world are more decidedly animal than intellectual beings. But the separation has been too marked; the intellectual have shown too great a neglect and often contempt for every thing that was not tending to contribute directly to intellectual growth, and thus impressed, those who were inferior to them in this respect, with the idea that the two were incompatible—if they cultivated the intellect and heart, they must renounce *all* in which they had most delighted. It is in this way that religion has been made repulsive. God gave us three natures, and never intended that the pleasure and best good of one should interfere with the pleasure and best good of the other. Each has its necessities and each its duties—each its sphere, which is honorable and useful. If in every city and village there were a general rendezvous for all classes, where the intellectual and cultivated could meet on common ground with the more decidedly animal and uncultivated, there would take place a fusion which would benefit all.

Poets and hermits talk of the delights of solitary walks in groves and shady lanes, but it is a morbid appetite that craves solitude, and that the multitude do not prefer it, is good evidence that it is not natural.

Physicians tell us that the spring which is

the most thronged at Saratoga is not the most medicinal—there are others far superior as remedial agents, but it is useless to advise invalids to resort to them, because there are no other attractions. They go where they are sure to meet agreeable people—where they can be diverted by a variety—where they can enjoy a pleasant walk or ride. If any other spring had the same attractions it would be as much patronized. The water alone is beneficial, but it is more beneficial for the attending pleasures, and all recreation in order to produce its intended effect, must be shared with others. Solitude is best for meditation and study, but there are few who can make it conducive to healthful exhilaration.

There are few who can be cheerful by an effort of the will or from a sense of duty—if the body is weary and diseased, the spirits will be depressed, and the countenance gloomy. If the mind is diseased it will prey upon the body, and both will yield to lassitude and decay.

It is a sin for a man or woman in any of the walks of life, to work to the utmost of their strength day after day; and there is, in the end, no profit in it. Those whose labor is mental need more recreative exercise than those whose labor is physical. But it is the duty of every person to devote a portion of every day to amusement of some kind, to preserve the freshness of the heart and the elasticity of the mind. It is the duty of every person to keep himself in good health, and also to *look as well as he can*. There are many, especially among agricultural laborers, who toil so incessantly, that they do not have time even for personal cleanliness, but live and sleep almost like the pigs. If they could all leave work in season to enjoy the luxury of a bath, a clean dress, and an hour's innocent and exhilarating amusement, they would not begin so soon to descend the down-hill of life, and I am very sure they would make more money, and enjoy it better.

Boys' Corner.

TOM GREEDY.

Look at Tom Greedy, the selfish boy. His motto is "Take care of No. 1," and he sticks to it every where and at all times. His conduct is a constant repetition of the old rhyme.

"Of all my father's family,
I love myself the best;
May I but be provided for,
I care not for the rest."

He acts as if he thought all the world was made for himself. His little I is larger than a thousand yous and theys. He is continually alarmed lest somebody should enjoy something that belongs to him. "Don't touch that—that's mine," is his language, when you approach any thing that he can possibly lay claim to. You need not try to borrow any of his books or playthings, for he does not lend them. Nobody ever knows any thing of the little delicacies that fortune occasionally drops into his cup, for they are always consumed in secret. If he is unwilling to share his good things with others, still less is he inclined to put himself out for the benefit of others. He is not the boy to yield even the most trifling point, for the sake of peace or to prevent unhappiness, and as to sacrificing his own comfort or feelings for the sake of other people, he will tell you he is not so great a fool as that, not he. Such is Tom Greedy; do any of you recognize the portrait.

Boys of the Tom Greedy order never have many friends. They may wonder why nobody likes them, but there is no mystery about it except to themselves. We *cannot* love those in whom selfishness is a very conspicuous trait. God has so constituted us, that just in proportion as a man loves himself too well, he loses the love of others; and, on the other hand, in proportion as he loves others, he is loved himself. Have any of you reason to suspect that you are not so generally and warmly loved by your associates, as some other boys of your acquaintance? If so, may it not be that the fault is in yourself. — *Well-Spring*.

A TALE FOR THE YOUNG.

TWO NOBLE-HEARTED CHILDREN.

It is a beautiful sight when children treat each other with kindness and love, as is related in the following story: Last evening, says the narrator, I took supper with Lydia's father and mother. Before supper, Lydia, her parents, and myself, were sitting in the room together, and her little brother Oliver was out in the yard drawing his cart about. The mother went out and brought in some peaches, a few of which were large red-checked rare-ripenes—the rest small ordinary peaches. The father handed me one of the rare-ripenes, gave one to the mother, and then one of the best to his little daughter, who was eight years old. He then took one of the smaller ones, and gave it to Lydia, and told her to go and give it to her brother. He was four years old. Lydia went out and was gone about ten minutes, and then came in.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father.

Lydia blushed, turned away, and did not answer.

"Did you give your brother the peach I sent him?" asked the father again, a little more sharply.

"No, father," said she, "I did not give him that."

What did you do with it?" he asked.

"I ate it," said Lydia.

"What! Did you not give your brother any?" asked the father.

"Yes, I did, father," said she, "I gave him mine."

"Why did you not give him the one I told you to give?" asked the father, rather sternly.

"Because father," said Lydia, "I thought he would like mine better."

"But you ought not to disobey your father," said he.

"I did not mean to be disobedient, father," said she; and her bosom began to heave, and her chin to quiver.

"But you were, my daughter," said he.

"I thought you would not be displeased with me, father," said Lydia, "if I did give brother the largest peach;" and the tears began to roll down her cheeks.

"But I wanted you to have the largest," said the father; "you are older and larger than he is."

"I want to give the best things to brother," said the noble girl.

"Why?" asked the father, scarcely able to contain himself.

"Because," answered the dear generous sister, "I love him so; I always feel best when he gets the best things."

"You are right, my precious daughter," said the father, as he fondly and proudly embraced her in his arms. "You are right, and you may be certain your happy father can never be displeased with you for desiring to give up the best of every thing to your affectionate little brother. He is a dear and noble boy, and I am glad you love him so. Do you think he loves you as well as you do him?"

"Yes, father," said the little girl, "I think he does; for when I offered him the largest peach he would not take it, and desired me to keep it; and it was a good while before I could get him to take it."

A SMART BOY.—Dr. Wayland, of Brown's University, in the United States, had a boy about six years old, who was any thing but a fool. The doctor placed him under the care of one of the students, with a charge that he should not go out without permission from his tutor. "May I go out?" at length inquired our hero. "No," was the laconic reply. A few minutes pause followed. "May I go out?" again inquired the boy—"No," again was the response. The miniature edition of the doctor slowly rose from his seat, took up his cap and pushed for the door. "Stop," said the tutor; "do you know what no means?"—"Yes," said Charley; "it is a particle of negation, and two of them coming together are equivalent to an affirmative!" His wit was his passport.

Scrap-Book.

IS FRIDAY AN UNLUCKY DAY?

FROM time immemorial Friday has been frowned upon as a day of ill omen. And though the prejudice is less prevalent now than it has been of yore, when superstition had general sway, yet there are many, even in this matter-of-fact age of ours, who would hesitate on a day so suspicious, to begin an undertaking of momentous import. And how many brave mariners, whose hearts unquailing could meet the wildest fury of their ocean home, would blanch to even bend their sails on Friday? But to show with how much reason this feeling is indulged, let us examine the following important facts in connection with our new settlement and greatness as a nation, and we will see how little cause we Americans have to dread the fatal day.

On Friday, August 21, 1492, Christopher Columbus sailed on his great voyage of discovery.

On Friday, October 12, 1492, he first discovered land.

On Friday, Jan. 4, 1493, he sailed on his return to Spain, which if he had not reached in safety, the happy result would never have been known which led to the settlement on this vast continent.

On Friday, March 15, 1493, he arrived at Palos in safety.

On Friday, Nov. 22, 1493, he arrived at Hispaniola, in his second voyage to America.

On Friday, June 13, 1494, he, though unknown to himself, discovered the continent of America.

On Friday, March 5, 1496, Henry VIII. of England, gave to John Cabot his commission, which led to the discovery of North America. This is the first American State paper in England.

On Friday, Sept. 7, 1565, Melendez founded St. Augustine, the oldest town in the United States by more than forty years.

On Friday, Nov. 10th, 1620, the May Flower, with the Pilgrims, made the harbor of Provincetown. And on the same day they signed that august compact, the forerunner of our present glorious constitution.

On Friday, Dec. 22, 1620, the Pilgrims made their final landing at Plymouth Rock.

On Friday, Feb. 22, George Washington, the Father of American Freedom, was born.

On Friday, June 16, Bunker Hill was seized and fortified.

On Friday, October 7, 1777, the surrender of Saratoga was made, which had such power and influence in inducing France to declare for our cause.

On Friday, Sept. 22, 1780, the treason of Arnold was laid bare, which saved us from destruction.

On Friday, Oct. 19, 1781, the surrender at Yorktown, the crowning glory of the American arms, occurred.

On Friday, July 7, 1776, the motion in Congress was made by John Adams, seconded by Richard Henry Lee, that the United States

Colonies, were, and of right ought to be, free and independent.

Thus, by numerous examples, we see that, however it may be with other nations, Americans need never dread to begin on Friday any undertaking, however momentous it may be.—*Norfolk Beacon.*

"ZAT IS MY TRUNK."

In the days of coaching over the Providence turnpike, before railway carriages were *in esse*, and baggage-crates existed, and when travelers had to keep a sharp look-out for their luggage, some forty or fifty passengers had just stepped on board the old "Ben Franklin" and got under way on Narragansett Bay. A gentleman, who had occasion to get some of his wardrobe, had just hauled out from an immense pile of baggage stowed amidships, a new black leather trunk of portly dimensions, studded with brass nails, when a little withered Frenchman, of a mottled complexion, and fashionably dressed, darted from the crowd, interposing between our friend and his property, exclaiming courteously, but positively—

"I beg your pardon, *sare—mais pardonnez mai—you have got ze wrong cochon by ze oreilli—zat is my trunk!*"

"Not so, monsieur—I hope I know my own traps."

"*Restes tranquille—hold on—dans un instant. I will prove my props—aha! you see dis key?*" Applying it to the lock, he threw up the lid, and then struck a triumphant attitude. "My key unlock *your* trunk—eh? tell me zat?"

"Stand out of the way!—it's my trunk, I tell you!"

"Hold on von leetle minute—zose your shirts, eh?"

"To be sure they are."

"Zose your drawiares, eh?"

"Certainly."

"Wait a moment, I will prove my props, *sare*," and the little Frenchman, rummaging beneath a pile of shirts and socks, produced a bottle, and said deliberately, with a hideous grin—

"Zat—your—bot-telle of Dom-free, Ish (Itch) ointment—*sare—eh?* Ave you got von leetle Ish! Zis you *Remede* for ze lepros (leprosy) eh? Ah! be dam! I knew it vas my trunk!"

It is needless to remark that our friend immediately "opened a wide gap" between himself and the interesting victim of two of the most unpopular disorders know to suffering humanity.

A YANKEE met a Celestial in the streets of San Francisco, and with the characteristic inquisitiveness of the race, accosted "Opium" as follows:

"Where are you from?"

"Hong Kong."

"Where are you bound?"

"Geelong."

"What tea are you most fond of?"

"Souchong."

"What kind of fowl do you think the best?"

"Chittagong."

"What grapes do you prefer?"

"Schuppernong."

"What's your name?"

"Ongolong."

A clergyman catechising the scholars in a Sunday-school in Wisconsin, asked a little boy how he thought Jonas felt while in the whale's belly? "Pretty well down in the mouth, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Is a man and his wife one?"—asked the wife of a man in a state of stupefaction, as she was holding his aching head in both hands. "Yes I suppose so," was the reply. "Well, then," said she, "I came home very drunk last night, and I ought to be ashamed of myself."

—Ass.—*Punch* represents Nicholas as an ass who has allowed himself to be shut up in a pound, and all the European nations, conspicuous among whom is John Bull, stand looking over the fence at him, but no one dares to get in to put the bridle on. Turkey has let down one bar, and reaching his hand through has got hold of his tail, and implores France and England to go in and take him by the head, but they manifest a most decided disinclination to take hold of the biting end. A better illustration of the "war which was going to shake the whole continent of Europe," could not be imagined.

CRUEL.—Several arrests for drunkenness under the new liquor law were made in New-Haven yesterday, and a number of liquor seizers took place. The *Palladium* says that "when some forty bottles of porter were being taken from the premises of Goodwin, corner of Morocco street and Congress avenue, he very innocently remarked that they were stored for the use of a sick child just weaned, and that it was cruel to remove it under the circumstances!"—*Boston Journal.*

SAVING ONE'S LETTERS.—A gentleman traveling inside a coach, was endeavoring with considerable earnestness, to impress some argument upon a fellow-passenger who was seated in the same vehicle, and who appeared rather dull of apprehension; at length, being slightly irritated, he exclaimed—"Why, sir, it's as plain as A B C!" "That may be," quietly replied the other, "but I am D E F."

THE time was when ladies who went a visiting took their work with them. This is the reason why we have such excellent mothers. How singular would a gay woman look in fashionable circles, darning her father's stockings, or carding wool? Would not her companions laugh at her? And yet such a woman would be a prize for somebody. Blessed is the man who chooses his wife from among the poor despised girls "who work for a living."

SUBLIME AND BEAUTIFUL.—Chateneuf, keeper of the Seals to Louis XIII, when a boy of only nine years of age, was asked many questions by a bishop, and gave very prompt answers to them all. At length the bishop said, "I will give you an orange if you tell me where God is." "My lord," replied the child, "I will give you two if you tell me *where He is not.*"

DOUBTFUL COMPLIMENT.—A compliment is recorded as having been paid by a rustic, who had never before tasted ice-cream, to a lady who at an evening party had helped him to a plate of "unsuccessful frigid mild," under its usual simple designation of "cream."

"Your cream is very sweet," said he "but ain't it a leetle tetch'd with frost?"

It was a compliment "over the left," but it "made considerable laugh at the time."

GETTING INTO BUSINESS.—A man who had set up business with a wheel-barrow, was met in the street by one who said—

"Is that you Tom? I thought you were gone out of town."

"That's true," was the answer, "you see that I have gone to *Wheeling.*"

OCTOGENARIAN DENTITION.—A curious and rare occurrence has just taken place at St. Monance. A woman whose age is eighty-four, had been complaining of a pain in her jaw for some time, which she ascribed to tooth-ache, but, although strange, it is nevertheless true, the old woman was teething. She acquired two new grinders, one on the upper and one on the lower jaw, and is now well.

STATE AGRICULTURAL SHOWS IN 1854.

Name.	Where held.	Date.
ILLINOIS,	Springfield,	Sept. 12-15
Kentucky,	Lexington,	" 12-16
Lower Canada,	Quebec,	" 12-16
Vermont,	Brattleborough,	" 13-15
Del. Hort. Soc.,	Wilmington,	" 13-15
Ohio,	Newark,	" 16-22
Michigan,	Detroit,	" 26-29
Pennsylvania,	Philadelphia,	" 27-29
Missouri,	Boonville,	Oct. 2-6
New-York,	New-York,	" 3-6
New-Hampshire,	"	" 3-6
Maryland,	Baltimore,	" 3-6
Indiana,	Madison,	" 4-7
Wisconsin,	Watertown,	" 4-7
Connecticut,	New-Haven,	" 10-13
North Carolina,	Raleigh,	" 17-20
Tennessee, (East),	Knoxville,	" 18-19
Georgia,	Augusta,	" 23-26
Iowa,	Fairfield,	" 25
National Cattle Show,	Springfield, Ohio,	" 25-27

GENERAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS.

American Pomol., Boston,	Sept. 13 &c.
Massachusetts,	" 13-20
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia,	" 20-22
Cincinnati, Cincinnati,	" 26-29
North-Western Pomol., Burlington, Ia.	" 26
Kentucky, Louisville,	" 19-20

NEW-YORK COUNTY SHOWS.

Oneida,	Rome,	Sept. 19-21
Rensselaer,	Lansingburgh,	" 19-21
Delaware,	Delhi,	" 20-21
Franklin,	Malone,	" 20-21
Onondaga,	Syracuse,	" 20-22
Jefferson,	Watertown,	" 21-22
Washington,	No. White Creek,	" 21-22
Dutchess,	Washington Hollow,	" 24-27
Albany,	Albany,	" 26-28
Putnam,	Carmel,	" 26-27
Orleans,	Albion,	" 27-28
Columbia,	Chatham-Four-Corners,	" 29-30

OHIO COUNTY SHOWS.

Guernsey,	Cambridge,	Sept. 6-8
Pickaway,	Circleville,	" 6-8
Warren,	Lebanon,	" 8-9
Clinton,	Wilmington,	" 12-13
Darke,	Greenville,	" 13-14
Delaware,	Delaware,	" 13-14
Medina,	Medina,	" 13-14
Franklin,	Columbus,	" 13-15
Ashtabula,	Jefferson,	" 26-28
Lucas,	Toledo,	" 26-27
Sandusky,	Clyde,	" 26-27
Hardin,	Kenton,	" 27-28
Lorain,	Elyria,	" 27-28
Richland,	Mansfield,	" 27-28
Miami,	Troy,	" 27-29
Geauga, (Free),	Claridon,	" 27-29
Meigs,	Chester,	" 28-29
Mahoning,	Canfield,	" 28-29
Summit,	Akron,	" 28-29
Belmont,	St. Clairsville,	Oct. 3-5
Logan,	Bellefontain,	" 3-5
Clarke,	Springfield,	" 3-5
Clermont,	Bantam,	" 3-6
Columbiana,	New-Lisbon,	" 3-5
Morgan,	McConnellsville,	" 3-4
Ross,	Chillicothe,	" 3-5
Stark,	Canton,	" 3-5
Seneca,	Tiffin,	" 4-6
Hamilton,	Carthage,	" 4-6
Wood,	Portageville,	" 4-5
Ashland,	Ashland,	" 4-5
Geauga,	Barton,	" 4-6
Union,	Marysville,	" 5-6
Butler,	Hamilton,	" 5-6
Wayne,	Wooster,	" 5-6
Henry,	Napoleon,	" 5-6
Holmes,	Millersburgh,	" 5-6
Gallia,	Gallipolis,	" 5-6
Harrison,	Cadiz,	" 5-6
Trumbull,	Warren,	" 5-6
Jefferson,	Steubenville,	" 5-7
Licking,	Newark,	" 11-12

Preble,	New-Paris,	"	11-13
Mercer,	Celina,	"	12
Champaign,	Urbana,	"	12-13
Coshocton,	Coshocton,	"	12-13
Defiance,	Defiance,	"	12-13
Pike,	Piketon,	"	14
Carroll,	Carrollton,	"	17-19

PENNSYLVANIA COUNTY SHOWS.

Dauphin,	Harrisburg,	Sept.	13-15
Delaware,	Chester,	"	14-16
Mercer,	Mercer,	"	19-20
York,		"	20-22
Monongahala Valley,	Monong. City,	"	28-29
Alleghany, Pa.,	Pittsburg,	Oct.	3-6
Tioga,	Tioga Valley,	"	4-5
Somerset,	Somerset,	"	5
Lawrence,		"	11-13
Westmoreland,	Greensburg,	"	11-13
Montgomery,	Springtown,	"	
Fullon,	McConnellsburg,	"	26-28

NEW-JERSEY COUNTY SHOWS.

Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	Sept.	15
Gloucester,	Woodbury,	"	19
Monmouth,	Freehold,	"	21

MASSACHUSETTS COUNTY SHOWS.

Worcester North,		Sept.	13
Worcester West,		"	20
Norfolk,	Dedham,	"	26-27
Bristol,	Taunton,	"	27-28
Essex,	Lawrence,	"	27-28
Hampden,	Springfield,	"	27-28
Housatonic,	Great Barrington,	"	27-28
Worcester,	Worcester,	"	27-28
S. Middlesex,	Framingham,	"	27-28
Berkshire,	Pittsfield,	Oct.	4-5
Franklin,	Greenfield,	"	4-5
Middlesex,	Concord,	"	4-5
Plymouth,	Bridgewater,	"	4-5
Barnstable,	Barnstable,	"	11
Hampshire, &c.,	Northampton,	"	12
Hampshire,	Amherst,	"	18-19

COUNTY SHOWS MISCELLANEOUS.

Hillsborough, N. H.,	Nashua,	Sept.	26-27
Rockingham, N. H.,	Exeter,	"	13-14
Grafton, N. H.,	Lyme,	"	21-22
Cheshire, N. H.,	Keene,	"	26-27
Merrimack, N. H.,	Fisherville,	"	27-28
Fairfield, Ct.,	Stamford,	"	26-29
Middlesex, Ct.,	Middletown,	"	27-29
North Aroostook, Me.,	Presque Isle,	"	4-5
Cass, Mich.,	Cassopo,	Oct.	3-4
Livingston, Mich.,	Howell,	"	3-5

SPECIAL NOTICE TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

BOUND VOLUMES.—We have a few sets (26 numbers) of volume eleventh, bound and unbound. The price, at the office, of the unbound volumes is \$1.00. The bound volumes are neatly put up in cloth covers, gilt backs, at \$1.50.

We can also furnish the covers separately, gilt and all ready for putting in the paper, for twenty-five cents each. With the covers thus prepared, any bookbinder can complete the binding for twenty-five cents. Volumes sent to the office will be bound complete for fifty cents.

We are having printed a new edition of the first ten annual volumes of the monthly *Agriculturist*, which can be supplied for \$1.25 per volume or \$10 for the set of ten volumes.

We find that by using such good paper, our volume of 832 pages will be quite large to bind, and especially large for those who wish to stitch their paper together with an index, without being at the expense of binding. To obviate this, we have concluded to be at the expense and trouble of making out an extra index with No. 26, so as to form a complete volume of the first 26 numbers. The index for the next 26 numbers will be given at the end of the year, or with No. 52. This arrangement will make it convenient for all, as the 52 numbers can be stitched or bound in two volumes with an index for each, or in one volume with the double index at the close.

We hope all will preserve their numbers, for there are many single articles each of which will be worth the price of the volume, for future reference. When the paper arrives from the post-office, a good plan is to see that it is properly folded, and then pin or sew it through the middle and cut open the leaves. It is very easy to stitch 26 numbers together. To do this, arrange them in regular order, and with an awl punch several holes about one-fourth of an inch from the back, and through these run a strong thread two or three times with a darning-needle, and the work is done. We have scores of volumes of papers, pamphlets, and addresses, thus prepared, which serve all the purposes of a bound volume, and occupy less room in storing and carrying. We would, however, prefer to see volumes of agricultural papers neatly bound and laid upon the book-shelves or tables of farmers. They are much better and more appropriate ornaments, than gilded volumes of trashy magazines or novels.

ONE WORD MORE.—We thank our friends for the liberal aid they have afforded us in extending the circulation of the *Agriculturist*. Our list has increased beyond our expectation, and we are daily encouraged to labor with the utmost diligence, to make our paper worthy of the confidence and admiration of our largely increasing list of readers. Our reliance for the continuance and increase of our list is upon those who are already readers. As stated above, we now divide the year so as to give either one or two complete volumes of the 52 numbers. Number 27 begins the second volume, or half of the year.

BACK NUMBERS.—We have taken the precaution to print each week a large number of extra copies, so that we can still supply new subscribers with full sets from the beginning of this volume, (March 15.) Any copies accidentally lost by a subscriber, will be freely supplied. Specimen copies sent to any person, whose address is furnished post-paid.

Markets.

REMARKS.—The lower grades of Flour the past week have advanced 75 cts. to \$2 per bbl., while the higher grades remain nearly the same as per our last. This advance is owing mainly to large previous contracts for delivery, and as the streams are too low in most parts of the country to grind, the contractors had to purchase as best they could to fulfil their obligations. We trust this rise will be only temporary—farmers must not calculate upon its lasting any length of time. Wheat has a slight upward tendency. Corn is several cents higher per bushel, owing to the short-coming crop. Pork has risen 87½ cts. to \$1 50 per bbl.; Lard, ½ ct. per lb. Beef, no change. Wool is lower and dull of sale.

Tobacco is the only Southern product that has changed in price since our last. In consequence of the drouth more is now asked for it.

The Weather, it rejoices us to say, at last changed, and Friday (the 25th) we had a pouring rain of several hours. This has been followed since by daily showers. The spell is now broken, and we trust by another week to chronicle an abundant supply of rain throughout the country. Showers of greater or less duration have been heard from to-day (28th Aug.) as far north as Maine, west to Michigan, and south to Maryland. In some other parts of the South they had had plenty of rain weeks previously. A great panic has been got up about the short crop of corn, and the most exaggerated stories are afloat in regard to it. We shall endeavor to

treat this important subject in a just manner in an editorial next week. Destructive fires abound in the forests in many parts of the country. We notice that trees are prematurely shedding their foliage, and dying to some extent in consequence of the drouth.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, August 26, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

THE dry weather has a sensible effect on the produce market generally. Potatoes vary but little from last week. The market is pretty well supplied with sweet potatoes from Philadelphia and Virginia. All kinds of green plums have been very plenty. The dry weather, however, has nearly hurried them off. The supply of peaches is not large. Butter is a shade higher.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3 50@4 \$ bbl.; White, \$3 25; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$4 50; Virginia, \$4; Onions, \$2 50 \$ bbl.; rope, \$5 \$ hundred bunches; Beets, \$3@4 \$ hundred bunches; Carrots, same; Tomatoes, 50c. \$ basket; Green Corn, 62c. @75c. \$ hundred ears; String Beans, 75c. \$ basket; Marrow Squashes, \$2 \$ bbl.; Cabbage, \$4@12 \$ hundred; Watermelons, \$5@12 \$ hundred; Nutmeg, \$1 75@2 \$ bbl.; Pumpkins, \$5@7 \$ hundred.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$2 \$ bbl.; Pears, cooking, \$2 \$ bbl.; eating, \$3; Peaches, \$1 50@2 25 \$ basket; Plums, Green Gage, \$6@6 \$ bbl.; Blue Gage, same; Common, \$1@2 \$ basket; Butter, Orange Co., 24c. @25c. \$ lb.; Western, 15c. @16c.; Eggs, State, 15c. @16c. \$ doz.; Western, 10c. @14c.; Cheese, 9c. @10½c.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, August 28, 1854.

THERE is in market to-day only 2466 cattle, against 3160 last Monday. The prices vary but little either way. The appearance of the animals, however, is quite inferior both in size and flesh. We sought in vain through the yard for a fine drove, and came away with the conviction that taken as a whole we had never seen so poor a lot of cattle offered in New-York market. Some of the dealers undertook to defend the beef, more, probably, through motives of policy than sincerity. The remark of one man that there was an abundance of "frames," and of another that there would be plenty of "soup pieces," hit near the truth. The prominent bones of the animals reminded one of any thing but corn meal and clover, while their sunken flanks suggested the idea of a bladder subjected to the air-pump. In fact the cattle, generally, appeared quite cast down, as if conscious of their untimely end.

The summing up of all the animals received during the week at the four principal markets, are this week, beeves 3661; Cows and Calves 318; Veal Calves 396; Sheep and Lambs 14,545—total 18,920.—Last week beeves 4323; Cows and Calves, 345; Veal Calves 541; Sheep and Lambs, 15,810—total, 21,019. This gives a falling off of beeves 661, of Sheep and Lambs 1265, and the total decrease of animals this week amounts to 2,099.—Does any one in the country imagine where all the meat produced by twenty thousand animals goes to during a single week?

The principal sales to-day are from 8@8½c. per lb. A few were sold for 10c. Inferior quality, 7@8c. During the latter part of the day the prices appeared a little firmer than in the morning.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	7½c. @9½c.
Cows and calves,	\$30@365
Veals,	4c. @6c.
Sheep,	\$2@37
Lambs,	\$2 50@36

Mr. Chamberlin reports beeves 6½@9½ cents \$ lb.; cows and calves, \$25@50; Sheep, \$2 50@36 50; Lambs, \$1 50@4 50; Veal calves, 4½c. @7c.

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 6@9c. \$ lb.; cows and calves, \$25@35@40; sheep and lambs, sec sales below; veal calves, 4c. @5½c.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 6c. @8c.; cows and calves, \$25@38; veal calves, 4c. @6c.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.	IN MARKET TO-DAY.
Beeves,	2583
Cows,	7
Veal Calves,	144
Sheep and Lambs,	797
Swine,	620

Of the above there came by the Hudson River R. R., 600; Hudson River Boats, 100; Erie R. R., 1500.

New-York State furnished, by cars, 333; on foot, 71; Ohio, 636; Illinois, 620; Kentucky, 601; Pennsylvania, 118.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

	CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
	Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Bees,	385	453	235
Cows & calves,	151	62	98
Veals,	169	43	40
Sheep,	3,542 }		
Lambs,	3,248 }	6,658	

Mr. Samuel McGraw, sheep broker at Browning's, Sixth street, reports sales of 1,541 sheep and lambs, for \$5,011 68, being an average of \$3 25 each — 343 sheep sold for \$1,470 75—averaging \$4 29 per head—142 lambs sold for \$335 50—averaging \$2 38 per head—1,056 sheep and lambs sold for \$3,202 43—averaging \$3 03 per head. They were sold in the following lots: SHEEP, 106, \$471 25; 100, \$400; 10, \$65; 6, \$41; 2, \$12; 119, \$481 50. LAMBS, 21, \$150; 44, \$90; 77, \$197. SHEEP AND LAMBS, together, 135, \$397 12; 253, \$1,110 68; 130, \$355; 117, \$333 38; 121, \$352 75; 105, \$155 50; (these were from Messrs. Page & Smith, Madison county); 195, \$498, (from Mr. D. Suppley).

Mr. James McCarty, Sheep Broker at Browning's, Sixth st., reports sales of 1165 Sheep and Lambs, for \$3767 37, averaging \$3 23 per head. They were sold in lots as follows: 113, \$504 50; 65, \$176 50; 279, \$930 75; 114, \$218 25; 104, \$306 63; 167, \$461 37; 50, \$180 75; 38, \$66 50; 132, \$371; 79, \$391 12; 4, \$10; 20, \$50.

PRICES CURRENT.

Produce, Groceries, Provisions, Lumber, &c.

Ashes.	
Pot, 1st sort, 1853.....	100 lbs.— 7 —
Pearl, 1st sort, 1852.....	— 6 —
Beeswax.	
American Yellow.....	1 lb.— 29 @ 30
Bristles.	
American, Gray and White.....	40 @— 45
Coal.	
Liverpool Orrel.....	1 chaldron,— 9 50
Scotch.....	8 25 @ 8 50
Sidney.....	8 50 @—
Pictou.....	8 50 @—
Anthracite.....	2,000 lb. 7 — @ 7 50
Cotton.	
Ordinary.....	Upland, Florida, Mobile, N.O. & Texas, 7 1/2 @ 8
Middling.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Middling Fair.....	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Fair.....	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Cotton Bagging.	
Gunny Cloth.....	1 yard,— 12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
American Kentucky.....	— @—
Dundee.....	— @—
Coffee.	
Java, White.....	1 lb.— 13 @— 13 1/2
Mocha.....	14 @— 14 1/2
Brazil.....	9 @— 11
Maracaibo.....	10 @— 11
St. Domingo..... (cast).	9 @— 9 1/2
Cordage.	
Bale Rope.....	1 lb.— 7 @— 10
Boit Rope.....	— @— 20
Corks.	
Velvet, Quarts.....	1 gro.— 35 @— 45
Velvet, Pints.....	20 @— 28
Phials.....	4 @— 16
Flax.	
Jersey.....	1 lb.— 8 @— 9
Flour and Meal.	
Sour.....	1 bbl. 7 25 @— 9
Superfine No. 2.....	— @— 7
State, common brands.....	9 50 @— 9 62 1/2
State, Straight brand.....	9 62 @— 9 75
State, favorite brands.....	9 75 @— 10 1/2
Western, mixed do.....	— @—
Michigan and Indiana, Straight do.....	— @—
Michigan, fancy brands.....	10 @— 10 25
Ohio, common to good brands.....	9 75 @— 10 12 1/2
Ohio, round hoop, common.....	9 43 1/2 @— 9 62 1/2
Ohio, fancy brands.....	10 52 @— 10 50
Ohio, extra brands.....	10 50 @— 10 50
Michigan and Indiana, extra do.....	10 50 @— 11
Genesee, fancy brands.....	10 12 1/2 @— 10 37 1/2
Genesee, extra brands.....	10 50 @— 11 50
Canada, (in bond).....	9 25 @— 9 37 1/2
Brandywine.....	9 37 1/2 @— 9 50
Georgetown.....	9 37 1/2 @— 9 50
Petersburgh City.....	9 37 1/2 @— 9 50
Richmond Country.....	9 25 @— 9 37 1/2
Alexandria.....	9 25 @— 9 37 1/2
Baltimore, Howard Street.....	9 25 @— 9 37 1/2
Rye Flour.....	6 50 @— 6 75
Corn Meal, Jersey.....	4 @— 4 12 1/2
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	4 37 1/2 @—
Corn Meal, Brandywine.....	18 75 @— 19
Grain.	
Wheat, White Genesee.....	2 20 @— 2 25
Wheat, do., Canada (in bond).....	1 60 @— 1 80
Wheat, Southern, White.....	1 90 @— 2 05
Wheat, Ohio, White.....	1 95 @— 2 05
Wheat, Michigan, White.....	2 @— 2 10
Wheat, Mixed Western.....	1 95 @— 2 00
Wheat, Western Red.....	1 60 @— 1 87 1/2
Rye, Northern.....	1 28 @— 1 28

Corn, Unsound.....	85 @— 86 1/2
Corn, Round Yellow.....	87 @— 88
Corn, Round White.....	88 @— 89
Corn, Southern White.....	88 @— 89
Corn, Southern Yellow.....	88 @— 89
Corn, Southern Mixed.....	86 @— 87
Corn, Western Mixed.....	86 @— 87
Corn, Western Yellow.....	86 @— 87
Barley.....	75 @— 76
Oats, River and Canal.....	60 @— 63
Oats, New-Jersey.....	64 @— 66
Oats, Western.....	64 @— 67
Oats, Penna.....	— @—
Oats, Southern.....	— @—
Peas, Black-eyed.....	2 bush. — @— 3
Peas, Canada.....	1 bush. 1 25 @— 1 37 1/2
Beans, White.....	1 @— 1 25
Live Geese, prime.....	1 lb. — 44 @— 46

Hair.	
Rio Grande, Mixed.....	1 lb. — 23 @— 23 1/2
Buenos Ayres, Mixed.....	21 @— 23

Hay, for SHIPPING:	
North River, in bales.....	100 lbs. — 87 1/2 @— 90

Hemp.	
Russia, clean.....	1 ton. 285 — @— 350
Russia, Outshot.....	— @—
Manilla.....	1 lb. — 15 @—
Sisal.....	10 @— 14 1/2
Sunn.....	5 1/2 @—
Italian.....	1 ton. 290 @— 300
Jute.....	120 @— 125
American, Dew-rotted.....	230 @—
American, do., Dressed.....	250 @— 280
American, Water-rotted.....	— @—

Hops.	
1853.....	1 lb. — 28 @— 30
1852.....	18 @— 20

Lime.	
Rockland, Common.....	1 bbl. — @— 87 1/2

Molasses.	
New-Orleans.....	1 gall. — 27 @—
Porto Rico.....	23 @— 30
Cuba Muscovado.....	25 @— 27 1/2
Trinidad Cuba.....	25 @— 27 1/2
Cardenas, &c.....	23 1/2 @— 24 1/2

Nails.	
Cut, 4d @ 60d.....	1 lb. — 4 1/2 @— 5
Wrought, 6d @ 20d.....	— @—

Naval Stores.	
Turpentine, Soft, North County.....	280 lb. — @— 5 75
Turpentine, Wilmington.....	— @— 5 50
Tar.....	1 bbl. 3 — @— 3 50
Pitch, City.....	2 75 @—
Resin, Common, (delivered).....	1 75 @— 1 87 1/2
Resin, White.....	250 lb. 2 50 @— 4 75
Spirits Turpentine.....	1 gall. — 66 @— 68

Oil Cake.	
Thin Oblong, City.....	1 ton. — @—
Thick, Round, Country.....	— @— 28
Thin Oblong Country.....	— @— 33

Plaster Paris.	
Blue Nova Scotia.....	1 ton. 3 50 @— 3 75
White Nova Scotia.....	3 50 @— 3 62 1/2

Provisions.	
Beef, Mess, Country.....	12 bbl. — @— 13
Beef, Prime, Country.....	— @—
Beef, Mess, City.....	15 @— 15 25
Beef, Mess, extra.....	10 50 @— 17
Beef, Prime, City.....	10 25 @— 10 37 1/2
Beef, Mess, repacked, Wiscon.....	15 75 @— 16
Beef, Prime, Mess.....	15 @— 27
Pork, Mess, Western.....	14 25 @— 14 50
Pork, Prime, Western.....	11 62 1/2 @— 11 75
Pork, Prime, Mess.....	14 50 @— 14 75
Pork, Clear, Western.....	15 25 @— 15 50
Lard, Ohio, Prime, in barrels.....	1 lb. — 11 1/2 @— 11 1/2
Hams, Pickled.....	6 1/2 @— 7 1/2
Hams, Dry Salted.....	6 1/2 @— 7 1/2
Shoulders, Pickled.....	6 1/2 @— 6 1/2
Shoulders, Dry Salted.....	6 1/2 @— 6 1/2
Beef Hams, in Pickle.....	1 bbl. 25 @—
Beef, Smoked.....	1 lb. — 9 @— 9 1/2
Butter, Orange County.....	22 @— 25
Butter, Ohio.....	13 @— 18
Butter, New-York State Dairies.....	19 @— 22
Butter, Canada.....	— @—
Butter, other Foreign, (in bond).....	— @—
Cheese, fair to prime.....	9 1/2 @— 10 1/2

Seeds.	
Clover.....	1 lb. — 7 @— 9
Timothy, Mowed.....	14 @— 17
Timothy, Reaped.....	17 @— 20
Flax, American, Rough.....	1 bush. — @—
Linseed, Calcutta.....	— @—

Tobacco.	
Virginia.....	1 lb. — @—
Kentucky.....	7 @— 10
Mason County.....	6 1/2 @— 11
Maryland.....	— @—
St. Domingo.....	12 @— 18
Cuba.....	18 1/2 @— 23 1/2
Yara.....	40 @— 45
Havana, Fillers and Wrappers.....	25 @— 1
Florida Wrappers.....	15 @— 60
Connecticut Seed Leaf.....	6 @— 20
Pennsylvania Seed Leaf.....	5 1/2 @— 15

Wool.	
American, Saxony Fleece.....	1 lb. — 41 @— 43
American, Full-blood Merino.....	36 @— 39
American 1/2 and 3/4 Merino.....	32 @— 35
American, Native and 1/4 Merino.....	27 @— 30
Extra, Pulled.....	38 @— 40
Superfine, Pulled.....	33 @— 35
No. 1, Pulled.....	26 @— 28

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS—(Invariably cash before insertion.)
Ten cents per line for each insertion.
Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.
Advertisements standing three months one-third less.
Ten words make a line.
No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, A YOUNG MAN to attend to mailing papers, keeping books, taking care of the office, &c. This is a good opportunity for a smart, active young man to acquire a knowledge of business, providing he is ambitious, and not afraid of work. One who has been brought up in the country preferred. It is necessary that he be a good penman. For further particulars, address the Publishers of this paper in the hand writing of the applicant, and state age, residence, and former occupation; together with testimonials of faithfulness and good habits. To a person of proper qualifications this is an opening for permanent business and future advancement. No one is wanted who is not worth at least \$200 salary for the first year.

Application may be made personally at the office, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY A fine stock of the NEW-ROCHELLE, (or LAWTON) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, at six Dollars per Dozen; also the White Fruited Variety at 3 dollars per dozen; also the new pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., 51-76 South Newark, Conn.

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COM- PANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warerooms, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.

2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.

3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.

The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.

We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.

An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway. 37-55

SHEEP.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS THE FOLLOWING FOR sale, which he warrants pure breed in so far as the Merinos and South-downs are concerned. 4 South-down Rams, and 3 Buck Lambs. 3 Merino Rams, and 6 Buck Lambs. 6 Cotswold Rams, and 2 Buck Lambs.

Apply to JOHN F. CLEW, Hyde Park, N. Y.; 50-53 Or, 50 Maiden Lane.

DEVON CALVES.

THREE DEVON BULL CALVES—PEDIGREES WILL BE given—for sale by Edward G. Faile, West Farms, Westchester County, N. Y. 50-53

A NEW FERTILIZER.

THE LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, (who have been manufacturing Poudrette for the last 14 years,) have, by a recently-discovered process, been enabled so completely to disinfest Night Soil, as to present to the Agricultural World, that long sought after and greatly to be desired article.

PURE NIGHT SOIL, DISINFESTED AND DRIED.

This article differs from Poudrette, and every other article of manure made from human excrement, from the fact that it contains no element of foreign matter, (except 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, which is used to retain any fugitive ammonia,) the sulphuretted hydrogen which is the offensive gas escaping from Night Soil, is taken from it by a peculiar process. It is, also, entirely separated from rubbish not smaller than a pig's head, and so concentrated, that its bulk is decreased one-half by manufacture, yet, at the same time, none of its virtues are allowed to escape. The Lodi Manufacturing Company have selected the Chinese words designating desiccated night soil as the name for this article, viz.—

TA-FEU.

and offer it for sale under the following guarantees:

1st.—That it is free from unpleasant odor, and contains 95 per cent. of night soil concentrated, and 5 per cent. of calcined gypsum, and nothing else.

2d.—That it cannot be surpassed by any other manure in the world, either in fertilizing power or in cheapness.

3d.—That it is equal to Guano in the proportion of 4 pounds of Ta-fen to 2 pounds of Guano. That it is equal to any superphosphate of lime now in market pound for pound on any crop, and is one-third cheaper than Guano, and twice as cheap as superphosphate.

4th.—It contains every kind of good necessary to the growth of plants, and is perfectly soluble in water, making, therefore, a splendid top-dressing on grass and grain.

It is perfectly dry, and can be bagged or barrelled, and sent to any part of the United States. Price \$20 per ton, of 2,240 lbs., for any quantity over 10 tons; under that, \$25. No charge will be made for cartage or package.

Persons wishing to try it, can send us any amount, from \$3 upwards, and the exact number of pounds will be forwarded, with directions for use.

We recommend it strongly on cabbage plants, turnips, wheat, grain and grass, either sowed or harrowed in, or as a top-dressing, after the grain is up. On cabbages and turnips it has already been tried with astonishing results, having doubled the size of cabbage plants in a week.

From 300 to 500 lbs. per acre will be a first-rate dressing for grass in the fall, and for grain followed by grass; a table-spoonful is more than sufficient for a cabbage plant.

All communications must be addressed to the LODI MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 49-54 74 Cortlandt St. New-York.

SHORT-HORN CATTLE AND SHEEP FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING SHORT-HORN AND OTHER STOCK. (All pure bred animals) were sent out by Mr. Rotch, of Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., to his farm, situate one mile from Albion, the county-seat of Edwards Co., Illinois, and are now for sale, as the farm is to be disposed of. For further particulars address Col. Hudson on the premises.

Cuba.—A red and white bull, calved April 17, 1853; got by Prophet, dam Coral, by Bertram 2d, (3144) gd Conquest, by Washington, (1566) ggd Pansey, by Blaize, (76) ggd Primrose, by Charles, (127) ggdgd, by Blythe Comet, (75) ggdgd, by Prince, (321) ggdgd, by Patriot, (48) ggdgd.

Prophet is a grandson of Yorkshirman, (5700), who was bred by Mr. Thomas Bates; his dam Phoenix, entered in herd book, Vol. V., page 739, as produce from Princess, &c.

Tea Rose.—A roan cow, calved May 2, 1848, got by Westchester, dam White Rose, by Splendid, (5297) gd Yellow Rose, by Young Denton, (963) ggd Arabella, by North Star, (460) ggd Aurora, by Comet, (155) ggdgd, by Henry, (301) ggdgd, by Danby, (190) ggdgd.

Westchester was by Yorkshirman, (5700), by thus making Tea Rose a descendant on the bull's side, from the Kirkleaving herd.

Prairie Rose.—A red heifer calf from Tea Rose, by Prophet. See pedigree of Tea Rose.

Phœnix.—A red heifer calved in the spring of 1852, by Prophet, dam Phlox, by Yorkshirman, (5700) gd Phoenix, by Hero, (402) ggd Princess, by Washington, (1566) ggd Pansey, by Blaize, (76) ggdgd Primrose, by Charles, (127) ggdgd, by Blythe Comet, (75) ggdgd, by Prince, (321) ggdgd, by Patriot, (48) ggdgd.

The numbers refer to the English Herd-book, where the full pedigree of each animal may be found.

Besides the above, there are a few South-downs, and a few French merino sheep and lambs, all purely bred, Dorking fowls, &c. 50-51

THE HORSE, THE HORSE, NOBLEST OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

AND THE ONE MOST FREQUENTLY ILL-TREATED, neglected, and abused. We have just published a book so valuable to every man who owns a Horse, that no one should willingly be without it. It is entitled,

THE MODERN HORSE DOCTOR.

and is from the pen of that celebrated English Veterinary Surgeon, Dr. GEO. H. DADD, well known for many years in this Country, as one of the most successful scientific and popular writers and lecturers in his branch of medical and surgical science. The book which he now offers to the public is the result of many years' study and practiced experience which few have had.

From the numerous and strong commendations, of distinguished men and the newspaper press, we select the following:

Extracts from a letter from Hon. John H. Clifford, Ex-Governor of Mass.

NEW-BEDFORD, May 11, 1854.

Dr. Dadd.—Dear Sir:—I hope your new work on the noblest creature that man has ever been permitted to hold in subjection (the Horse) will meet with that success, which all your efforts in this direction so well deserve.

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. CLIFFORD.

From Hon. Marshall P. Wilder.

BOSTON, May 13, 1854.

Dr. Dadd.—My Dear Sir:—I am greatly obliged to you for the valuable treatise, the results of your own investigations, which you have recently issued, hoping that it may meet with the patronage of a discriminating community.

I remain yours with great regard,

MARSHALL P. WILDER.

The "Modern Horse Doctor," by Dr. G. H. Dadd, is a manual of genuine science, and ought to be owned and studied on the score of humanity, as well as interest, by every man who owns a horse.—Boston Congregationalist.

Dr. Dadd has had great experience in the cure of sick horses, and explains the secret of his success in this vol.—N. Y. Tribune.

The author of this work is well known as a most skillful veterinary surgeon. His book is based on the soundest common sense, and as a hand-book for practical use, we know of nothing to compare with it.—Yankee Blade.

We know Dr. Dadd well, and are satisfied that he possesses most important qualifications for preparing such a book as this.—New-England Farmer.

Messrs. Jewett & Co. have just published a very valuable work by Mr. Dadd, a well-known veterinary surgeon, on the causes, nature and treatment of disease, and lameness in horses.—Farmer's Cabinet.

This is one of the most valuable treatises on the subject, ever published; and no owner of that noblest of the animal race, the horse, should be without it. Especially should it be in the hands of every hotel and livery-stable keeper. To many a man would it be worth hundreds of dollars every year.—Ind. Democrat, Concord.

By far the most learned and copious work on the horse and his diseases, we have ever seen.—N. Y. Evangelist.

One of the greatest and most commendable qualities of this work, is, it is practical and plain to the comprehension of those farmers and others for whom it is mainly designed. The course of treatment favors generally a more sanative and rational system of medicine than that recommended in any previously existing works on farriery. No farmer or owner of a horse should be without this book. Stable keepers, stage proprietors and hackmen we believe would derive profit by having at least one copy hung up in their stables for use and reference by their stable men.—Daily News, Philadelphia.

There is more common sense in this book than any of the kind we have ever seen, and farmers and owners of horses would find it a matter of economy to possess themselves of it. It will be of more service than the counsel of a score of ordinary doctors.—Albany Courier.

We deem this decidedly the best and most reliable work on the "Cause, Nature, and Treatment of Disease and Lameness in Horses," ever published.—Nantucket Inquirer.

What we have read of this book induces us to regard it as a very sensible and valuable work; and we learn that those much more competent to judge of its value, have given it their unqualified approval.—Ev. Traveler, Boston.

This book supplies a great desideratum which Skinner's admirable treatise on the Horse did not fill. Every man may be his own veterinary surgeon, and with much greater safety to this noble animal, than by trusting him to the treatment of the empirical itinerants who infest the country. It is well illustrated, and should be purchased by every man who owns a horse.—Ev. Mirror, N. Y.

This is a book that should be forthwith put into the hands of all who own or drive horses, whether for the dray or gig, for the plow, omnibus or road, for hard service or pleasure.—McMackin's Courier, Philadelphia.

A good, clearly-written book, which should be in the hands of every man who has a horse whose ill his affection or his purse make it worth while to cure.—Bangor Mercury.

It is a valuable book to those who have the care of horses.—Hartford Herald.

This is a scientific, thorough and complete treatise upon the diseases to which one of the noblest of animals is subject, and the remedies which they severally require.—Troy Daily Budget.

He is not worthy to have a horse in his care, who will not use such a work to qualify himself for his duties to this animal.—Commonwealth, Boston.

Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Boston, JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio. For sale by all Booksellers. 50-63.

FOURTEENTH ANNUAL CATTLE SHOW AND EXHIBITION

OF THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, HELD IN CONNECTION WITH THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY, AT HAMILTON SQUARE, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 3d, 4th, 5th, AND 6th, 1854.

THE ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY WILL be held as above in the City of New-York, from Oct. 3d, to 6th, on which occasion upwards of Eight Thousand Dollars are offered as premiums to be contended for with Cattle Horses, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy Products, Farm Implements and Machinery, domestic and other Manufactures, Flowers, Fruits and articles in all the mechanical departments, the full particulars of which will be found in the List of premiums published. A large portion of the Premiums are open to competition by persons out of the State.

It is believed that this combined Exhibition will be the most extensive ever held in this country, and will afford to Exhibitors, advantages never before offered in every department of the Exhibition, combining the entire industrial interest of the farmers, manufacturers, mechanics, horticulturists and artisans of our country.

Persons desirous of examining the list of Premiums and Regulations, or of entering stock, implements, or other articles for exhibition will please apply to B. P. Johnson, Secretary, State Agricultural Rooms, Albany, at the Rooms of the American Institute, 351 Broadway, or James Beche & Co., 356 Broadway, New-York, where the Premium List and Regulations will be furnished, and every desired information in relation to the exhibition given.

Stalls and fodder, for stock, and erections for the other articles will be provided in season so that all articles designed for Exhibition can be taken to the show grounds on their arrival in the City where they will be provided for and protected.

The following Railroads have agreed to transport all stock and articles on exhibition FREE, requiring the freight to be advanced on delivery and repaid on return of the articles with evidence of being exhibited &c.: Hudson River, New-York and Erie, New-York City and Buffalo, Ithaca and Owego, Canandaigua and Elmira, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, New-York and Harlem, Long Island, Troy and Boston, and it is presumed all the Railroads leading into New-York, will afford the like facilities.

Application to transport articles, should be made in season to the nearest Station Agent.

B. P. JOHNSON, Sec. WM. KELLY, Pres. Aug., 1854. 49-53

WANTED

A FIRST-RATE PRACTICAL FARMER TO SUPERINTEND the cultivation of about 200 acres on Long Island, some 30 miles from New-York. None need apply, but one who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches, who can keep accounts and has had some experience. A single man preferred, but the advertiser would take a married man, if he suited well in other respects. Apply at the office of this paper, 191 Water street. 49-51

TO NURSERYMEN

A FEW BUSHES CHERRY PITS FOR SALE, CAREFULLY packed for transporting any distance. Address post-paid WM. DAY, Morristown Morris Co. N. J.

THE UNITED STATES REVIEW.

A DEMOCRATIC MONTHLY, PUBLISHED AT 50 Nassau street, New-York, by LLOYD & BRAINARD, at \$5 per annum, payable in advance.

In respect to politics, the Review is thoroughly democratic. Its tone is temperate, but firm. The articles are written with vigor and elegance, without any taint of the fashionable fastidiousness of the day. Its style is earnest, philosophic, and forcible, &c., etc.—Washington Union.

The magazine literature of the month is more than usually interesting. In the first place stands the "United States Review." In this magazine there is evidence of a high order of talent, elegance, and judgment," etc., etc.—N. Y. Herald.

The United States Review is devoted to the advocacy of Democratic policy, and the advancement of Democratic principles. Its conductor purposes to make it a book for the national Democracy. Not the advocate of a section or a faction—no "Young America," or "Old Fogysm," no North nor South; but the whole party everywhere in our great country, its cardinal doctrines, its unity the hearty of our strength.—Pennsylvania.

Its articles are written with an ability, a candor, and eloquence of style that defy criticism.—Democrat, Chicago, Ill.

The U. S. Review is destined to a position much needed, elucidating the true interests of the country and the party.—National Democrat, N. Y.

The tone, style, and temper of its articles are admirable. It discusses the great questions of the day with rare ability, in a tone dignified and courteous, and in a forcible and elegant style, exhibiting much information, good sense, and judgment.—New Hampshire Patriot.

The high character of the earlier numbers has been fully sustained by the residue of the series.—Albany Argus, March 10th, 1853.

The very book of Democratic Literature, and we advise our friends who desire to hear an exposition of our great principles, to lend their support to this publication.—Kentucky Yeoman.

The U. S. Review is a manly and dignified exponent of the great Democratic creed of the Union, and should be in the hands of every Democrat.—Baltimore Argus.

Its articles are capital specimens of what American talent and genius can accomplish, in the finest style of critical and analytic essays.—Democratic Free Press, Washington, N. C.

"We do not like the politics of the work, etc. We shall be pardoned for wishing it an early suicide."—New-York Times, [Signed] Whig.

We repeat our recommendation of the U. S. Review to the efficient support of the Southern people. There is a class of men at the North, of high ability, firm principles, and learning, who have never, for a moment, yielded to the sectional outcry against the South, and these are the men who will control the Review.—Charleston Mercury.

There is no specious glitter, or meretricious ornament about the Review, but each number presents a satisfactory instalment of sound thought and useful information.—Richmond Enquirer.

The Review occupies the position of an exponent of the views and principles of the Democratic party of the nation, and most ably and faithfully is it doing its work.—Savannah Daily Georgian. 49-51

FLAX STRAW.

FLAX STRAW WANTED.—THE NEW-JERSEY FLAX. Wool Company are prepared to purchase Flax Straw unrotted, either pulled or cradled, by the quantity put up as dried hay in bale; or it will be preferred if broken up and rendered portable. Address, post-paid.

44-50

WM. JEPHSON TAYLOR, 44 Wall-st.

IMPORTED STOCK.

GREAT SALE OF IMPORTED STOCK AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

THE CLARK COUNTY IMPORTING COMPANY WOULD respectfully announce to those desirous of purchasing the best of Imported Stock, that they will offer for sale, one of the largest and best selected importations of Cattle and Sheep ever made in this country, on WEDNESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER NEXT, at the farm of A. J. Paige, one mile east of the city of Springfield, Ohio, comprising the entire importation: NINE THOROUGH-BRED SHORT-HORN DURHAM BULLS, TWENTY DO. COWS AND HEIFERS; AND A LOT OF SOUTH-DOWNS, LEICESTER, LINCOLN, AND COTSWOLD SHEEP. This Stock was selected by A. WADDLE, Esq., of Clark county, and Dr. A. WATTS, of Ross county, Ohio, gentlemen of great experience, and acknowledged to be among the best judges of stock in the country, from the herds of the most celebrated breeders of England and Ireland, among whom may be mentioned the names of Lord Feversham, Wilkinson, Torr, Fawkes, Dudding, Ambler, &c. Two of the Bulls took the prizes, in their respective classes, at the Royal Dublin Show in April, 1854.

Of the Sheep the South-downs are from the flock of the celebrated Jonas Webb. The Cotswolds from the flock of Mr. Hewor. The Leicester from the flock of Mr. Torr. The Lincoln from the flock of Mr. Hes.

Catalogues exhibiting the Pedigree of each animal may be obtained by any who desire the same on addressing Dr. R. Rodgers, Springfield, Ohio, Secretary of the Company.

A credit of 90 days will be given on all purchases, Springfield, Aug. 1, 1854.

Ohio Cultivator, Columbus; Scioto Gazette, Chillicothe; Ohio Farmer, Cleveland; Gazette, Cincinnati; Observer, Lexington, Ky.; Citizen, Paris, Ky.; Palladium, Richmond, Va.; Journal, Indianapolis; Am. Agriculturist, N. Y.; Tribune, N. Y. (Copy during August weekly) and forward account to the Republic office. 48-51

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER keeps constantly on hand, and offers for sale the following valuable implements:

Fan Mills of various kinds, for rice as well as wheat, rye, &c. Grain Drills, a machine which every large grain planter should possess. They are of the best patterns, embracing most valuable improvements.

Smut Machines, Pilkington's, the most approved for general use.

Hay and Cotton Presses—Bullock's progressive power-press, combining improvements which make them by far the best in use.

Grain mills, corn and cob crushers, a very large assortment of the best and latest improved kinds.

Horse Powers of all kinds, guaranteed the best in the United States. These embrace—1st. The Chain Power, of my own manufacture, both single and double-gear, for one and two horses, which has never been equalled for lightness in running, strength, and economy. They are universally approved wherever they have been tried. 2d. The Bogardus power, for one to four horses. These are compact and wholly of iron, and adapted to all kinds of work. 3d. Eddy's Circular Wrought Iron Power, large cog-wheels, one to six horses, a new and favorite power. 4th. Trimble's Iron-Sweep Power, for one to four horses. 5th. Warren's Iron-Sweep Power, for one or two horses.

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AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.

Designed to improve the Farmer, the Planter, and the Gardener.

AGRICULTURE IS THE MOST HEALTHY, THE MOST USEFUL, AND THE MOST NOBLE EMPLOYMENT OF MAN.—WASHINGTON.

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[NEW SERIES.—NO. 52.]

FOR PROSPECTUS, TERMS, &c.,

SEE LAST PAGE.

FARM OF MR. JAMES BUCKALEW.

MULES—SANDY SOIL OF NEW-JERSEY.

WE had the pleasure of looking over the farm premises of Mr. JAMES BUCKALEW, at Jamesburg, N. J., last week; and finding many things to admire in his system, we will give some items that will be likely to interest our readers. Mr. B. began his business life some 25 or 30 years ago, with no other means than a clear, practical head, and industrious habits. Being a native of the region of his operations and present residence, he was kept somewhat in check by the conservative (it is now the fashion to call it *old foggy*) influence of a not over-zealous or enterprising neighborhood. But not having the fear of experiments so fully impressed on him as some others, he ventured to deviate somewhat from the beaten path, and occasionally struck out a new way for himself. How well he has succeeded will be apparent when we state that he is the owner of between 3,000 and 4,000 acres of farming and wood lands, worth from \$15 to \$100 per acre; and over 400 mules, worth from \$100 to \$400 each, besides much other property.

He began buying land when no inconsiderable portion of the southern part of Middlesex county was laying out in common, and then selling at from \$3 to \$20 per acre. His general system of managing it has been, after taking off the wood and timber, if it was fit to cut, (and which usually more than paid the original cost of the land,) he burnt over the surface, and put in a crop of rye, with clover and grass seed. The latter was sown according to the English principle—from the tail of a cart—that is, profusely; his orts or uncleaned grass seed selected from his feeding troughs and mangers, affording him a large quantity. The next year he mowed a first crop of grass. The subsequent growth was turned under the following spring, and manure applied and planted in corn. The fourth year followed with rye, clover and grass, and repeat as before. This was the course with light blowing land. We saw several fields of corn, one of which contained 100 acres, and would average during this very dry season, about 35 bushels per acre, and the stalks are fully worth the cost of cultivation.

For land with a slight admixture of clay, constituting a light loamy soil, called here, *grass land*, a somewhat different course is adopted. First year, corn with manure; second, oats and clover, and plow under the clover in the fall and sow with wheat; third year, wheat with clover and grass seed; fourth year, mow, and

continued in meadow as long as grass remains good, then turn over the sod and repeat the course.

Squankum marl is an abundant product of the region a few miles south of Jamesburg, the application of which to farming lands has so materially enhanced their products in this section of New-Jersey within the few past years. It is applied with the greatest advantage to this last mentioned soil. The railroad from its junction, with the Camden and Amboy at this point, now extends to Freehold, the shire town of Monmouth county; and it is the design of the stockholders to continue it into the very heart of the marl region. This fertilizer can then be afforded at a price (say six to ten cents per bushel, according to the distance of transportation) which will render it of almost universal application in this section of the State. It now affords an extensive fertilizer for this neighborhood, and is applied at the rate of 50 to 100 bushels per acre on medium soils, and 200 on the poorest, to be repeated in doses of 20 to 40 bushels per acre in two to five years. This is suited to all crops, as it generally contains some carbonate and sulphate of lime, an appreciable quantity of phosphoric acid, and 4 to 14 per cent. of potash.

The manures for blowing land, have been with Mr. B., lime applied on the surface and harrowed in, and subsequently stable manure thoroughly decomposed and applied in the same way—not plowed in. The coarse, rough, undigested manure he deems prejudicial when plowed into this light soil; and when applied as a top-dressing, it is beneficial as a mulch rather than as a fertilizer. By decomposing, the manure is freed from three-fourths or seven eighths of its bulk and weight, which is merely carbon and water, and which the action of the remaining manure, when kept on or near the surface, tends to bring again to the soil from the atmosphere (the great and inexhaustible store-house of these materials) whither they had escaped.

The system for reducing his manures, is rigidly followed up by Mr. B. His yards are convex (rounded up) instead of concave, (hollowed out,) and the drainage is carefully conveyed to the adjoining meadows, or stored in excavated reservoirs, and mixed with various materials for manure. This gives him at all times, a dry, wholesome yard. The manure, whether dropped in the yard or stables, is thrown into one or more central heaps, with peat, the refuse of corn stalks, and other rough fodder, and is overhauled two or three times to aid its decomposition. When finally reduced, it is easily transported and spread upon the land, where it acts upon the crops with something like the intensity of guano.

This is the system by which Mr. B. has reclaimed thousands of acres of this worthless sand—so apparently worthless, as to forbid any but an *experimenting man* to have made an attempt at their reclamation. We saw a field of *wood land*, adjoining another of similar soil, now planted in corn, and producing, this peculiarly dry season, at least 25 bushels per acre—and such wood land we have not seen for many a day. It had been cut over twenty years ago, and nothing has been done with it since; yet the sum total of the wood would not exceed five cords per acre. Mr. B. has this season over 250 acres of corn (besides 100 of rye) on similar land, averaging from 20 to 40 bushels per acre, and the stalks will pay all expenses of plowing, planting and cultivating. He has, also, over 150 bushels of oats, and 100 of wheat, on his heavier lands. If the man is to be esteemed a public benefactor who makes two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, in what estimation should those be held, who fill barns and granaries where nothing grew but stunted pines and worthless shrubs?

To say that the stock of mules to be seen on the premises of Mr. B. have never been equalled by any similar number at the North, is very faint praise. They have never been approached in size or value at the North, and never surpassed, if they have been equalled by any one lot in the West. He has between 400 and 500, about half of which are employed during the open season, in towing boats on the Raritan canal, and the remainder are working on his farms. Over 100 are of extra size, 75 of which will average about 16 hands high, though only three years old. Several of them are about 17 hands, and one is 18 hands high! When fully mature, they will weigh from 1100 to 1350 pounds. This lot cost him over \$200 each, delivered on his farm. Many pairs will readily command \$600, and we have seen a smaller pair than some of his will make, sold for \$1050.

Here again we consider Mr. B. a public benefactor. He has persistently advocated and introduced mules as a substitute for horses on the roads and canals, and for oxen on the farm; and his example has been followed by thousands. They have quite recently been extensively introduced upon our city railroads. By their substitution for horses, thousands of dollars are annually saved to the community in their superior economy, hardiness and lastingness. We do not claim for Mr. B. that he *invented* mules, or that he was the first or sole agent in their introduction. He has simply imported large numbers from the West, for use and sale, while others have been indifferent to the subject; and he has shown by his own extensive and successful example, the great economy and advan-

tage that would inevitably follow from using them.

We were highly gratified by the generally prosperous appearance of the country, about the village of Cranberry and its vicinity. Though strictly an agricultural region, things look neat, tasteful and thriving; almost the whole region is reduced to profitable cultivation, although 30 years since, a large portion of it was unfenced and lying out to waste. Then, but little rye and oats, and no wheat were raised. Now, large crops of the Mediterranean variety are grown at the rate of 20 to 35 bushels per acre. Fine crops of clover and grass are raised on the light soils. Corn is, every where that we noticed, large and promising, even during this extra dry season.

Peaches were formerly grown here in great abundance, but disease, years ago, infested the orchards. Their owners fought against it till discretion became the better part of valor, when they yielded the point, and for the present, have abandoned their cultivation. Perhaps after a period of suspension, as in the cultivation of wheat hitherto, in various parts of the country, they may again find the peach a profitable fruit. We suggest the propriety of going to the fountain head—the original stock—if this can be found, any where in Asia Minor or elsewhere, and introduce a new species, or at least something nearer the pristine stock of vigor and hardihood.

IMPORTED STOCK.

THE ship *Antarctic* arrived here the past week, with 15 head of Short-horn cattle for Mr. Alexander, of Woodford county, Ky., and 20 head of the same kind for the Fayette, Scott and Bourbon Counties Company; also one large Cleveland Bay horse, 54 Cotswold sheep, 18 swine, a Welsh pony, and 10 ferrets. We never saw so large a number of animals arrive in so fine condition. They were shipped with much care, and well attended on the voyage, which, with the smooth passage, accounts for their good condition.

Some of the cattle are very fine, but we could not see them well enough on board ship, to particularize. The horse, though rather leggy, is large and showy, but as to his action and endurance we could give no opinion. Some of the sheep are of great size—and what is of more consequence—quite fine, and appear to have first-rate constitution. We think them a superior lot. The swine are magnificent, if we may be permitted to use such language in speaking of a race of grunners. We measured the grown boar as well as we could standing up. From the snout to the end of the rump he was about 6 feet 5 inches long; height over the back 3 feet 7 inches; girth round the heart (and in rather poor condition) 5 feet 3 inches. He could unquestionably be fattened to girth full seven feet, and weigh 1,000, perhaps 1,200 lbs. alive. His hair is soft and fine, almost as much so as the best Suffolk's; head and ears a trifle too long; legs and tail small in proportion to his size. His mate, the sow, is nearly as large, but broader, deeper and finer. Her head and ears are as fine, in proportion to her size, as an average Suffolk.

These swine are similar to the Kenilworths we imported from England thirteen years ago. They will attract a greater crowd in Kentucky

than all the other imported stock put together. It would be a rich treat to stand by their pens at a cattle show there, and hear the comments passed upon them by an admiring public—especially the darkies. The remarks of the latter, if written down verbatim, would make a good agricultural comedy.

The gentlemen interested in this shipment of stock, were so much pleased with its management on board, that they presented the captain, on his arrival here, with an elegant silver speaking trumpet, with the following inscription engraved on it:

"Present to Capt. G. C. Stouffer, of the ship *Antarctic*, by Messrs. R. A. Alexander and James Bagg, of Kentucky, importers of Durham Cattle, August. 30, 1854."

By the clipper ship *Highflyer*, Captain Gordon Waterman, arrived last week from Liverpool, came 9 Short-horn cows and heifers, one Alderney cow, and one *model* South-down ewe, for Mr. Jonathan Thorne, of Washington, Dutchess county, N. Y.; 6 South-down ewes for Messrs. Morris & Becar, of New-York; 10 South-down ewes for Mr. R. H. Dulaney, of Virginia; one Devon bull and 2 heifers, one Alderney bull and 4 heifers, for Mr. J. Howard McHenry, of Baltimore, Md.; and one large stallion for Upper Canada.

All the sheep are from Mr. Webb's celebrated flock, and were sent out upon orders from the purchasers. All the cattle were selected by Mr. John A. Taintor, of Hartford, Ct., for the above gentlemen.

We may say, in brief, that every animal of the above, is a choice one of its kind. Mr. Taintor is not the man to select any other. The Short-horns are from noted families and breeders, and have won various prizes. One of the Devon heifers, from Mr. Turner, won the first prize at the Royal Agricultural Society Show this year at Lincoln; the other heifer won the second prize, and the bull the first prize. The two latter are from Mr. Quartly. The Alderney cow for Mr. Thorne has made a little over 17 lbs. of butter per week for two weeks in succession; and is the largest, and one of the finest of her breed we have yet seen. The other Alderneys took first prizes at the Royal Jersey Agricultural Society Show. They are of medium size, with all the choice characteristics of that celebrated breed of cattle.

All the above stock arrived here in the best condition we have yet seen—no death on board or injury—but looking just as clean and fine as if turned out of the neatest stable. This is greatly due to the superior manner of shipping them, the superb, swift ship that brought them, and Captain Waterman's excellent management on board. Some of them were model animals, and we beg leave to set him down as a model captain.

By the ship *Southampton*, several Alderney cattle came for Mr. Taintor himself; but they were sent on to Hartford before we had an opportunity of seeing them. Mr. Stetson, of the Astor House, had a beautiful pair of Suffolk pigs on board, from Prince Albert's celebrated stock, selected by Mr. Taintor. The Prince is now among the first breeders in England. He recently sold a young boar for £63 sterling, equal to about \$300! We hope the farmers of United States will make haste to imitate so illustrious an example in stock breeding.

LOGAN COUNTY, OHIO.

PLEASANT VALLEY, August 24, 1854.

FROM the perusal of the *Agriculturist*, I see you are desirous of information on agriculture from different sections of the country; and I therefore drop you a few lines on general subjects. I am located in the "Miami Valley," though the region around is called the Mad River Valley—Mad River being a branch of the Miami. Our county is called one of the central counties of the State—being, in fact, the center from Lake Erie to Cincinnati. Bellefontaine, the county seat, is beautifully located on rising ground, and takes its name from its great fountain of water. It contains about 3500 inhabitants. The soil around is rich and fertile, adapted to both wheat and corn, and to various other kinds of grains, as well as to grasses. It is healthy beyond most other places in the State, owing in some measure to the water, which is unsurpassed in the country. There is an abundance of water power—more than we find it for our advantage to improve.

Wheat-growing is our most profitable business, as we are convenient to market. The Bellefontaine and Indiana railroad running east to Cleveland, connects us directly with your city. It extends westward to Indianapolis. Another railroad connects us with Sandusky city on the north, and Cincinnati on the south. The Newark, Bellefontaine, and Fort Wayne road is graded east to Newark. This road, it is thought, will be finished during the next year.

I see you desire some information upon the nature or habits of the yellow weevil—which has destroyed our entire crops of wheat this year.) It has visited this section of country for about five years past. Its time of appearance in the wheat has never been earlier than the 18th of June, and lasts till about the 10th of July; and has not, until this year, been very destructive, only to *very late* varieties. This year our wheat was badly winter-killed—which made it very late in its ripening—therefore, almost *without exception*, our crops were destroyed. We have not got the fourth part of the seed we sowed, in a territory of thirteen counties, and what we have got, will not make bread—and of course is not fit for seed. Our corn crop has appeared fair, but the drouth is setting hard with it just now. Our grass and oats were good. Potatoes are not likely to yield any thing. Our flax (and a large crop) is yielding abundantly. As to the origin of the yellow weevil, my opinion is, the egg is deposited by a small grey fly—about half the size of a house fly—being longer in proportion to its size than the house fly. I have seen (apparently) millions of them in swarms over the wheat-fields, and I have witnessed their descent on the wheat, and seen it almost covered on the heads, with this species of fly. These are my own views from observation.

I am of the opinion that when our wheat crop meets with no other backset, this species of depredators will not hurt our crops—as our wheat is too far advanced for their injury. We harvest, frequently, as early as the 24th of June, and the wheat has got so hard about the time of their appearance—being out of milk—that the egg, though deposited, dies for want of nourishment.

I will here state that we have a county agricultural society in a flourishing condition.

We do not, in this section, use much artificial manure. The most of our farming is done in a rather slovenly state, and of course not much is expended on the improvement of our soil. Guano is not known in this county as a fertilizer—nothing is used except barn-yard manure and clover. I shall make an experiment this year on ten acres of wheat with lime, and keep account of my expenses with the field, and see what it will do. J. S. GOFF.

NEW WORK ON THE STRAWBERRY, BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, &c.—We learn that Mr. Saxton has in press a new work on the above fruits, by Mr. R. G. PARDEE.

Horticultural Department.

TO HORTICULTURISTS. — Our weekly issue of so large a journal, gives us ample room to devote to the different departments of cultivation, and we have commenced with this volume, to allot a separate space to Horticulture. We have secured additional efficient aid in its conduction, and we invite horticulturists generally, to send in their contributions on all subjects interesting and instructive to those engaged in similar pursuits with themselves. We are receiving the leading foreign and domestic horticultural journals, and shall be abundantly able to bring promptly before our readers all that transpires, which may be new and useful.

For the American Agriculturist.

DWARF PEARS.

THE horticultural department of your journal which, by-the-by, is an extremely interesting one, is so ably sustained by older and more able pens, that I feel some diffidence about offering every idea that a fifteen-year-old horticulturist can suggest. Yet some things advanced in your late issues, invite and interest the attention of all fruit amateurs. The question has been asked and repeated, "Who knows of pear trees *doing well* on the quince stock for twenty years?" I conceive this question calculated to do a certain amount of injury, unless met in an intelligent manner, and with a proper spirit. I am glad, however, the question is asked, as the opportunity is given to introduce a few facts worthy of an extended circulation.

The increasing demand for fruit trees, is no shallow puff; it is a veritable truth. By far the greater proportion of these purchasers know very little about making a judicious selection of plants. Hence the necessity of information safely culled from the experience of others.

Every one knows that the quince root has the reputation of thriving best in a moist, rather heavy soil, as its *favorite* locality. It will *grow* for a while in almost any soil, wet or dry—but will it *thrive*, and how long will it endure? That is the point. The knowledge of this simple fact is of no avail unless carried rigidly into practice. I think I know of dwarf pears that have borne fruit some ten or twelve years, in a dry sandy soil, but highly fed and cultivated, as sandy soils usually require such care. With only ordinary culture, however, I am satisfied they would generally fail much sooner. For such soils I would never recommend dwarfs, but strong seedling standards. No *honest* man will attempt the growth of the pear on *sprouts*, as he will cheat *himself* prodigiously. Modern horticulture has fully proven the fact, that the most healthy and vigorous fruit stocks are those raised from the *seed*.

But to my subject, viz., the duration of the pear worked on the quince. I have already shown them of twelve years' standing on a dry soil, but never very vigorous and thrifty. And I know of them on their favorite soil, viz., moist clay, vigorous, thrifty and prolific, but am not prepared to say twenty years of life is their allotted limit; but I am prepared to say that if they would surely bear no longer than half that time, it would be a satisfactory and profitable investment, since many soils would grow those

pears that would be unfit for any thing else. Besides, there are well known principles in horticulture, that place the question beyond a doubt. Quince trees are known to attain the age of fifty, and even a hundred years, and pears double that time; and the quince stock, usually used for working dwarfs is a very free grower, exhibiting the most satisfactory evidence of its enduring at least a sufficient number of years to pay the cost. In garden culture the dwarf pear is highly prized as an ornament. Long borders of dwarf pear trees hanging with fruit, is a rich, tempting and beautiful sight.

But we now come to the *main-spring* of the whole affair, the grand secret of success, the management and culture proper to secure handsome dwarf pears,—the non-observance of which will insure the amateur a complete failure. High culture is essentially necessary for the dwarf pear, and this is so concisely expressed by a contributor to the last Patent Office Report, that I make the brief quotation entire. "Dwarf pears worked upon quinces, have been planted in large numbers about us, and as fine specimens of fruit from them have been exhibited at our State Fair, (N. H.) as have ever been produced any where. The dwarfs are preferred to standards for garden culture, because they occupy but little space. Besides, they come into bearing much sooner than the standards, usually in two or three years from transplanting, and some have borne perfect fruit *the same year* they were imported from France. Pears upon the quince require high cultivation, because the quince root must always remain small, and cannot wander far for nourishment. The farmers of New-Hampshire, (he might have said the United States,) are by no means accustomed to the thorough cultivation which dwarf pears require, and I have no doubt that an orchard of them, managed as even the best of our apple orchards are, would be worthless. (Can't endorse the last word fully.) Indeed, pears of all kinds, standards as well as dwarfs, require a deeper and richer soil, and more careful cultivation than the apple."

I conclude from the above reasoning, therefore, that dwarf pears are valuable, are worth all they cost, and by a judicious selection of varieties, are a profitable and satisfactory investment; that in their favorite soil they will last more than twenty years, but if they give out bearing at the age of ten years even, they would fully quit the cost. W. D.

Morristown, Morris Co., N. J., Aug., 1854.

—♦♦♦—
RIPENING PEARS.—Many varieties of pears, if suffered to ripen on the trees, are dry and worthless—but if picked before ripe and placed within doors in a warm room to ripen, they are melting, juicy, and of fine flavor. This we believe is applicable to nearly all varieties. The proper time to pick them, is when they begin to change color, or when some of the imperfect ones fall to the ground. They should always be picked by hand, and never shaken from the trees.—*Michigan Farmer*.

PEACH WORM.—Of all remedies recommended to prevent the ravages of the peach worm, we have tried none more successfully than the application of from one to eight quarts of leached or unleached ashes around the bole of the tree. Before applying the ashes destroy all the worms you can, by picking them out with a large needle or pen-knife. Their presence is known by the gum that exudes from the tree where they are at work.—*Id.*

HORTICULTURE—WATERING BY TRENCHING AND DRAINING.

THAT watering is a very important element in the economy of vegetation, may be readily conceived when it is known to form upwards of one-half of all green vegetable matter, and serves as a medium for the conveyance of all their food. All mineral ingredients that enter into the system of plants, must be in a state of solution, or so minutely divided as to be carried along with water. Even the gaseous elements that enter by the roots, are introduced with water, since it is supposed that they cannot enter in the aeriform state.

In the cultivation of the soil, the most important inquiry is, its relation to water. It is waste both of time and money to attempt improvement on wet lands until they are drained. I am aware that draining is not generally recognized as an indispensable auxiliary to successful cultivation, but it is nevertheless a fact that soils, even of a dry nature, will support a more luxuriant vegetation after being undermined with drains, than they did before. The reason is simply this: All soils have their respective absorbing properties, and if the surplus which is not retained by absorption, is not carried off by drains, it becomes injurious. Air is admitted, the soil is rendered more porous, water percolates freely into it, the air holds moisture in suspension, and when the surface supply fails, this suspended moisture is again brought up by capillary attraction, a principle in cultivation which is not generally known.

But by far the best preventive of the evil effects of severe drouth, is *deep cultivation*. Loosen the soil, no matter how deep, so that the best soil is kept on the surface. *Trenching* is undoubtedly the most thorough process of deepening soil. The advantages derived from it are various. The absorbing capabilities of the earth are increased, and a large supply of moisture is thus retained. The roots of plants can extend into a medium where they are exempt from the extremes of drouth and heat, and obtain a more regular supply of nourishment, being neither so likely to suffer in wet, or burned up in dry weather; as in the former case the surplus passes freely down, and in the latter is drawn up by capillary attraction, more especially where a judicious system of surface stirring is persevered in, preventing rapid surface evaporation.

In addition to the supply of moisture thus secured, trenching, when properly performed, transposes and disintegrates the soil. The surface that has been exhausted by continual cropping, is replaced by a portion of sub-soil, enriched with the nutritive matters that have naturally sunk and been washed down with rains from the surface, and carried beyond the reach of roots; the manures applied are more freely incorporated with the soil, and their action becomes more regular and uniform, and more directly available for the purposes of vegetable growth.

Artificial waterings are often misapplied; for instance, it is no uncommon occurrence to see a small basin formed round the stem of a large tree, into which a few gallons of water are poured daily. This is all but useless, since the absorbing and feeding points of roots form a circle at a considerable distance from the stem, consequently this water cannot reach them. Newly planted trees are also frequently killed through kindness in this respect. A tree with mutilated roots and scanty growth of leaves, requires very little water. Mulching over the roots with a covering of tan bark, manure &c., is a more likely expedient than a direct application of water, which cools the soil and retards growth.

Soil that is properly aerated, deeply trenched, and judiciously manured, will support a luxuriant growth, no matter how long a dry spell we may have, more especially if the surface is kept loose and open, to prevent, in some degree, evaporation of moisture, and radiation of heat.—*WILLIAM SAUNDERS, in Germantown Telegraph.*

American Agriculturist.

New-York, Wednesday, September 6, 1854.

SPECIAL BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOSING SUBSCRIPTIONS.—With this number several subscriptions expire, especially some of those who were subscribers to the Farm and Garden. We shall send the first number of our new volume to all such, and then stop the paper if they do not renew.

THE INDEX.—We devote a part of this paper to a full index. This is so arranged that it can be bound or stitched with the numbers at the beginning or end of the volume. We generally bind the index at the beginning, after the title page. We can supply any missing numbers of this volume except the first, that is No. 27 of the new series.

STITCHING THE NUMBERS TOGETHER.—Those who have kept their files complete, and cannot get them bound conveniently, will find it a good plan to place the numbers together in regular order, then make several holes through the backs with an awl, and sew several times through with a strong thread or small twine. We have a large number of periodicals and pamphlets thus preserved, which serve every purpose of bound volumes.

PREPARED COVERS.—We have prepared for Vol. XI. and XII., a lot of uniform muslin covers, with gilt backs, &c., similar to the first ten volumes. These will be sent to subscribers for 25 cents each. The binding can easily be completed by any book-binder for 25 cents. Those sending their files to the office can have them bound for 50 cents per volume.


VOLUME XII. COMPLETE.—We can supply sets of Vol. XII. complete. Bound or unbound. Price bound, \$1 50; unbound, \$1 per volume.

CLUBS.—Now is a good time to get up clubs. For terms see the last page of former numbers. Three, Five, Ten or Twenty persons by joining together can save considerable in the cost.

A complete volume—six months—will be sent to each of six persons for five dollars. They may be at different post-offices.

Cannot a large number of single subscribers get several of their neighbors to subscribe at the regular prices, and secure their own paper free of cost, and perhaps save something more to pay for his trouble.

SPECIMEN COPIES.—We will send a free specimen copy to any person whose name and address is forwarded to us. Our present readers will confer a favor by sending us the address of their agricultural friends and acquaintances in different parts of the country.

 In forwarding names or subscriptions, please give the Post-office, County, and State. Let each be written out plainly.

SHOW GROUNDS FOR THE NEW-YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Executive Committee has given out the contract for erecting the fence around the show-ground, also the halls, tents, stables, stalls, and pens for the exhibition. We have seen the plan of the grounds, and we think it far better than any ever before got up

for the Society, especially in respect to the cattle stalls which are so arranged that visitors—in crowds if they please—can pass before and behind the animals, and have a good look all over them. There is an elliptical or oblong driving ring for horses, 180 by 300 feet, and two leading rings reach 110 by 180 feet; a cattle space of 160 feet square for judges to examine them in; and ample rooms and tents for farm implements, mechanics, domestics, dairy, grain, vegetables, fruits, flowers, refreshments, speakers, committees, &c., &c.

On account of several weeks of severe sickness, and the death of his wife on the 2d. inst., Mr. Judd has been unable to make a number of promised Farm Visits. Several letters relating to the Agriculturist and to private matters, will remain unanswered for a few days. He will probably return to the city early next week.

HOW MILLIONS MAY BE SAVED.

On the 17th of May, see page 146 of this volume, we forewarned the farmers of a drouth this season, and advised sowing corn for green food for their stock in case it came. Many heeded this advice, and are reaping the advantages, but how many are suffering from their neglect? Thousands of cattle must on this account be sacrificed, and the country lose millions of dollars on its live stock.

We think farmers err greatly in planting their whole crop of *one kind* of corn. We had one kind in our garden this season which gave us good roasting ears on the 10th of July, another kind that gave them two weeks later, and so on through the season.

Suppose the farmers of the United States should plant one-fourth of their crop with this early variety, and one-fourth with the next earliest variety, and the balance with the best producing variety of their district, their loss then in case of early drouth and early frosts, would not be near so great. In good seasons, with this system, they would not get quite so large a crop, as the early varieties do not yield as well as the later; but it would be much better to suffer a little in this way, than as much as we now do from drouth and early frosts, with only one variety.

The quantity of green food which can be raised per acre by sowing the corn in drills 18 to 24 inches apart, is astonishing. The best and most profitable time to commence feeding is just as the corn forms its roasting ears. What an abundance of feed each farmer might have easily provided for himself, from early in July till the beginning of winter. He need have no fear of drouth and his pastures drying up with such provision.

Sometimes we think it would be the best thing which could possibly happen, if the country were to suffer from drouth for a succession of seasons. The farmers would then get into the habit of providing for them by sowing corn, and when this had been followed a few years, it would thenceforward become a part of the settled system of American farming.

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES.—We are overrun with all sorts of inquiries in regard to these berries, such as where can they be got, how many can be obtained, and especially at *what*

price? We can only answer these questions by reference to our advertising columns.

TO THE HOP-GROWERS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

To all interested in growing and dealing in hops it is well known, that during the last seven years, in point of reputation and character, Massachusetts hops have suffered very materially in comparison with New-York hops, have been in less demand, and sold at a lower price; this fact is attributable to a combination of causes, the most prominent of which are the following, viz:

Permitting too many male hops per acre, and too early picking, before the hop was ripe; from bad picking; from picking the hops in unsuitable bagging. There has been a universal complaint from the brewers.

During the last two years the first two errors, viz. too many male hops in the hills, and picking too early, have in many instances been remedied, so that it is now generally acceded that the best Massachusetts hops, grown during the last two years, have been as good as any others.

In consideration of the interest and importance of this subject to the farmers of this Commonwealth, I trust that they will justify me in advising them at this time; I think the present time favorably for raising the character and reputation of Massachusetts hops to their original point of celebrity, so high that they will compare favorably with the highest standard of other States. And I think it can be done if the growers generally will unite their endeavors with mine, and carefully attend to the management of their hops—see that they are clean-picked, bagged in suitable cloth, in good order for shipping, and all this done at the proper times.

In my official capacity I shall aid the promotion of this object, according to my best judgment, by performing my duty with impartial justice, and by fixing my standard of inspection at that point which I deem best for the interest and good of the whole.

I trust that the growers, one and all, will duly consider the importance of this subject, and give me their approbation and support in the performance of my official duty in such a manner as shall exclude all imposition—that no hops that are not properly picked and bagged, shall be branded First Sorts, and that all bagging of unreasonable weight shall be cut down to reasonable weight.

The most fatal error of Massachusetts hop growers, has been picking too early, before the hops were ripe, and hurrying them into the bags too soon.

Under this system of management hops cannot be procured for the brewers in a state of perfection.—JOHN BLANCHARD, *Inspector, Boston Cultivator.*

LUCERNE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: You asked last year for facts from any one who had cultivated lucerne.

I tried it as follows: I was obliged (in order to rid it of the roots of a nursery of trees) to dig with the spade a piece of ground. It was dug thoroughly two spades deep. It was manured with thirty loads per acre of barn-yard manure, rotted. The first year I planted the ground with carrots and sugar-beets. The yield was, by accurate measurement under my own eye, 820 bushels per acre of beets, and 780 bushels per acre of carrots. The second year I sowed oats, which yielded over sixty bushels per acre. These show the condition of the ground.

Lucerne requiring a deep soil, I chose half an acre of this ground for the experiment. I sowed the lucerne with the oats. The oats kept the weeds down. The lucerne grew finely after the oats were cut. That year I did not cut the lucerne. The next season (this year) I cut the lucerne from the 28th May to the 10th of June.

The yield of that first cutting was, in bulk more than equal to three tons of hay. In weight being green, it was, of course, still more in excess of hay.

The second cutting, from the 1st to the 12th of July, (the weather having been dry,) was not equal to half the first.

Now, August 14th, the weather continuing to be dry, it is burnt up. It has made no growth since the second cutting. Red clover, in inferior land and cut at the same time, is now far ahead of it, thrice as large. I am plowing it under, satisfied that, in as good ground as can be given it, lucern will not endure dry weather, which it must do to live in our climate.

Horses like it, as well as cows, and seem to do quite as well on it as on any grass; and, with its enormous yield, it must be very profitable in a moist climate. Its roots are very strong, thick, and deep-running, and seemingly capable of reaching moisture if to be found any where within two feet of the surface.—*Evening Post*.

For the American Agriculturist.

QUERIES ABOUT FRUIT TREES, &c.

MUCK—FERTILIZERS—DIRECT PROFIT FROM READING THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST—CUTTING TOPS FROM CORN, &c.

I HAVE just moved into a place which is sadly deficient in fruit, and I am very anxious to set out an orchard this fall, and have good land already under cultivation with corn or root crops for the purpose of preparing it by tillage, for that purpose. I desire to set out apples, cherries, pears, apricots, peaches, (plums if there is any chance of success, for the black warts came on a few already on the place, faster than I can find time to cut them off and burn them.) I design to sub-soil and underdrain, but I am short of manure, and cannot wait to make it through the barn-yard, as it will delay my fruit beyond our anxious desires. What shall I do? I have hit upon this expedient as the only alternative, and would like your opinion of it. In my woods there are low places where water stands six to eight months in the year, and there is a large accumulation of decayed leaves, (thoroughly decayed) which I have been digging and carting upon the ground in a heap, preparatory to spreading on the land, (a) either with or without composting with other ingredients, as the information I may obtain, shall lead me to decide. I have thought of adding lime, salt, wood ashes, and fine charcoal, (if I could obtain them,) Plaster of Paris, (b) mix them all thoroughly together, and spread it over the land thick, plow it in, sub-soil, and make the ground mellow, and then, either on transplanting or after treatment, use "special manures" somewhat in accordance with the suggestions of Mr. J. J. Thomas, in his "American Fruit-Culturist." Would not poudrette be good to mix in with the earth at the time of transplanting? (c) Can I not in this way start an orchard this fall, with a fair prospect of success? with a prospect of a small supply of fruit in a short time, to be increased, and extended hereafter when time will give me a good compost heap to start with?

On this farm is a large pasture lot, in which is some two or three acres of bog, made so by springs and neglect, to drain thoroughly, which I intend to do immediately. This will furnish me a large quantity of good muck, to increase the manure heap; but I can't use it to advantage immediately on the fruit orchard, can I? The rotten leaves are probably the accumulation of ages, (d) and are so free from every other substance that a man will strike the whole length of a spade into the mass as it lies in the woods, without the help of the foot, and it crumbles in the hand like Indian meal, when caked a little. Is not this about as good as it can be? Your remarks on the subject at an early day, will very much oblige a subscriber, and probably furnish an acceptable and useful article to many of your readers.

One word as to the "Agriculturist." I could not think of doing without it. I have been a subscriber only this year, and shall never do without it as long as I have an acre of ground to till, for it is no exaggeration when I say it has been worth to me already more than twenty times its cost. (e) It has been the means of supplying me with two acres of the very best fodder (corn) just at the time when the dry weather is cutting grass short, to say nothing of many other ways in which I have been benefited by it. So continue sending it, as heretofore.

When a boy I served a short apprenticeship at farming (four years) in Connecticut, and then it was the custom to cut off the stalks and corn just above the ear. What do you think of the practice! (f) A SUBSCRIBER.

Clinton, Essex Co., New-Jersey, July, 1854.

The above letter contains several good suggestions, and we print it entire. It was punctuated, paragraphed, &c., nearly ready for the printer. We are glad to have writers do this, when they are familiar with doing so.

(a) This is a very good plan.

(b) Either or all of these substances are beneficial. Lime and ashes are among the best and cheapest fertilizers for fruit trees. If the soil is clayey or compact, it will be found very advantageous to mix a large quantity of muck or decayed leaves with it, where the trees are to be set out, and for a considerable space around. It is better to do this before setting the trees. Let the ground be dug up and mixed with the muck quite deep—the deeper the better. We advise to mix the lime, &c., thoroughly with the muck as early as possible. It will diminish the caustic nature of these substances, so that they will not injure the rootlets, and will hasten the preparation of the muck for immediate effect.

(c) We would advise purchasing guano instead of poudrette, especially if they have to be transported far. Use all available home-made poudrette.

(d) This is a mine of wealth.

(e) We almost daily receive such cheering reports. Hundreds of acres of corn for soiling were sown this season at the suggestion of the *Agriculturist*, and farmers are now deriving great advantages from it. Will they not repay the benefit and assist others to like advantages, by *persuading* many others to become subscribers?

(f) We do not recommend this practice. Experience and chemistry teach that it is better to leave the stalks entire, and then cut up the whole stalk as soon as the corn begins to harden. See our remarks upon time of Gathering Crops, on page 273 of this volume. They apply to corn as well as other crops.

COST OF IMPORTING STOCK.—The cost of importing stock from Great Britain to this country by steamer, including commission, insurance, keep on board and freight, is, for a horse, \$205; for a cow, \$250. By a sailing vessel it would be from \$50 to \$75 less. This appears high, yet, we believe, all the importing companies have made money. The Tuscarawas (Ohio) Stock Company have recently sold their imported stock at an advance of 15 per cent, while some companies have made enormous profits.—*Louisville Journal*.

HOG PROSPECT AT THE WEST.—Large numbers of hogs are now being brought to this market for sale. The number already exceeds the demand, and prices have declined to \$4, but

they still come to avoid starving on their owner's hands at home, for there will be no corn in many parts to feed them on next winter; all that are therefore suitable are being sent to market to avoid one of two necessities—either to buy corn or sell the hogs.—*St. Louis Intelligencer*.

HOO SUNG.

MR. DARLINGTON:—Under the above name I have had in cultivation, for a number of years, a vegetable which I consider worthy of being generally cultivated. It was introduced originally from China, and through the kindness of a friend in Illinois, (Dr. Kennicott,) I first received the seed. It was represented to be a delicious substitute for asparagus, but not knowing the part used as such I have not until this season fully discovered its value. It is a species of lettuce, and while young used in the same way, but its greatest value consists (at least such will be the opinion of all lovers of asparagus) in being an admirable substitute for that most excellent vegetable when the plants are shooting up, and before it comes into flower; the stems being very tender, and when from a quarter to half an inch in diameter, and eighteen inches to two feet high, may be cut into lengths and cooked in the same manner as asparagus. I will not say that it cannot be distinguished from that vegetable, but I do consider it quite as delicious, and on the same space of ground where a dozen dishes of asparagus can be cut after three or four years of patient and high cultivation, *one hundred* may be cut of the *Hoo Sung* in *three or four weeks!* I have a small patch going to seed, which I will distribute to any who wish to make a trial of it, by letting me know their wishes. A pre-paid letter with a stamp, or pre-paid envelope enclosed, will insure a return of the seed.—J. B. GARBER, in *Farm Journal*.

TO RAISE GIANT ASPARAGUS.

A WRITER in one of the early volumes of the *Horticulturist*, (Mr. Downing, we believe,) tells us how to grow common Asparagus so that it will always rival any giant production. He says:

Every one who has seen my beds has begged me for the seed—thinking it a new sort—but I have pointed to the manure heap—(the farmer's best bank)—and told them that the secret all laid there. The sight was only such as might be seen in every garden.

About the first of November—as soon as the frost has well blackened the Asparagus tops—I take the scythe and mow all down close to the surface of the bed; let it lie a day or two, then set fire to the heap of stalks, burn it to ashes, and spread the ashes over the bed.

I then go to my barn-yard; I take a load of clean, fresh stable manure, and add thereto half a bushel of hen dung; turning over and mixing the whole together throughout. This makes a pretty powerful compost. I apply one such load to every twenty feet in length of my Asparagus beds which are six feet wide. With a strong three-pronged spud or fork, I dig this dressing under. The whole is now left for the winter.

In the spring, as early as possible, I turn the top of the bed over lightly, once more. Now, as the Asparagus grows naturally on the side of the ocean, and loves salt water, I give it an unusual supply of its favorite condiment. I cover the surface of the bed about a quarter of an inch thick with fine packing salt; it is not too much. As the spring rains come down, it gradually dissolves. Not a weed will appear during the whole season. Every thing else, pigweed, purslain, all refuse to grow on top of my Asparagus beds. But it would do your eyes good to see the strong, stout, tender stalks of the plant itself push up through the surface early in the season. I do not at all stretch a point when I say that they are as large around as my hoe handle, and as tender and succulent

as any I ever tasted. The same round of treatment is given to my bed every year.

BREAD IN PARIS.—A very unusual step has been taken by the inspector of markets of Paris in order to increase artificially the supply of breadstuffs. The 601 bakers of Paris are obliged to store, with the government, 61,390 quintals of flour. This stock remains constantly on hand, as a guarantee and precaution against a sudden famine. Any baker who cannot supply his share of this amount loses his patent. The inspector has just informed the bakers, that, day after to-morrow, each may withdraw from the store-house one-third of his deposit, until the arrival in the market of this year's flour, when he must make his withdrawal good. The available stock of this city is therefore to be increased by 20,000 quintals. It is this period of junction with the crop of the succeeding year, that is one of the worst features of the crop of a short season. There is always a fortnight or so of interregnum, and the hiatus has to be filled by some such exceptional measures as that just resorted to for Paris, by the market inspector.—*Corr. N. Y. Com.*

Boys' Corner.

BOYS OUT AFTER NIGHTFALL.

THE following observations of "a true friend of the Boys," are so important, and the evil deprecated in them so common, that we desire to give this extract all the prominence of the editorial columns; and to impress them on the minds of parents and guardians with all the emphasis of editorial recommendation.—*Port Hope Echo.*

I have been an observer, as I am a sympathizing lover of boys. I like to see them happy, cheerful, gleesome. Indeed, I can hardly understand how a high-toned useful man can be the ripened fruit of a boy who has not enjoyed a full share of the glad privileges due to youth. But while I watch with a very jealous eye all rights and customs which entrench upon the proper rights of boys, I am equally apprehensive of parents who are not fore-thoughtful, and who have not habituated themselves to close observations upon this subject, permit their sons indulgences which are almost certain to result in their demoralization, if not in their total ruin; and among the habits which I have observed as tending most surely to ruin, I know of none more prominent than that of parents permitting their sons to be out after nightfall.

It is ruinous to their morals in all instances. They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind; bad, vulgar, immoral and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, a lawless and riotous bearing. Indeed it is in the street after nightfall that the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents should in this particular, have a rigid and inflexible rule, that will not permit a son, under any circumstances whatever, to go in the streets after nightfall with a view of engaging in out-of-door sports, or meet other boys for social chance occupation. A right rule of this kind invariably adhered to will soon deaden the desire for such dangerous practices.

Boys should be taught to have pleasures around the family center-table, in reading, in conversation and in quiet amusements. Boys are seen in the streets after nightfall, behaving in a manner entirely destructive of all good morals. Fathers and mothers keep your children home at night, and see that you take pains to make your homes pleasant, attractive and profitable to them; and above all, with a view of their security from future destruction, let them not become, while forming their characters for life, so accustomed to disregard

the moral sense of shame as to openly violate the *Sabbath day* in street pastimes during its day or evening hours.

TWO KINDS OF RICHES.

A LITTLE boy sat by his mother. He looked long at the fire and was silent. When the deep thought passed away, his eye grew bright as he spoke "Mother I wish I was rich."

"Why do you wish you were rich, my son?" The child said, "because every one praises the rich, every one inquires for them. The stranger at our table yesterday, asked who was the richest man in the village." At school there is a boy who does not learn; he takes no pains to say his lessons well. Sometimes he speaks evil words. But the children don't blame him, for they say he is a wealthy boy."

The mother thought the child in danger of believing wealth might take the place of goodness, as an excuse for indolence, or cause them to be held in honor who led unworthy lives.—So she asked him, "what is it to be rich?"

He answered, "I do not know. You tell me how to become rich that all may ask after me and praise me."

"To become rich is to get money. For this you must wait until you become a man."

The boy looked sorrowful and said, "is there not some other way of becoming rich that I may begin now?"

She answered, "The gain of money is not the only nor the true wealth. Fires may burn it, the floods drown it, the winds may sweep it away, and moth may eat it, rust waste it, and the robber may make it his prey. Men are worried with the toil of getting it, but they leave it behind at last. They die and carry nothing away. The soul of the richest prince of the earth goeth forth, like that of the way-side beggar, without a garment. Those who possess them are always praised by men, but do they receive the praise of God?"

"Then," said the boy, "may I begin to gather this kind of riches, or must I wait till I am a man?"

The mother laid her hand upon his little head and said, "To-day if ye will hear his voice; for He hath promised that those who shall seek early shall find."

And the child said, "teach me how I may become rich before God."

Then she looked tenderly on him and said—"Kneel down every night and morning, and ask that you may love the dear Saviour, and trust in him. Obey his word, and strive all the days of your life to be good to all. So, though you may be poor in the world, you shall be rich in faith, and an heir to the kingdom of Heaven."

THE ECHO.

A LITTLE boy whose name was George, as yet knew nothing about the echo. On one occasion, when left alone in the meadow, he cried out loudly, "O! O!" when he was directly answered from the hill, close by, "O! O!" Surprised to hear a voice without seeing any person, he cried out loudly, "Who are you?" He then screamed out, "You are a silly fellow," and "silly fellow" was answered from the hill.

This only made George more angry, and he went on calling the person, whom he thought he heard, nicknames, which were all repeated exactly as he uttered them. He then went to look for the boy in order to strike him, but he could find no one.

So he ran home and told his mother that an impudent fellow had hid himself behind the trees on the hill, and called him nicknames. Having explained to his mother what had taken place, she said to him:

"George, my boy, you have deceived yourself. You have heard nothing but the echo of your own words; if you had called out a civil word towards the hill a civil word would have been given back in return."

"O," said George, "I will go down to-morrow and say good words and get good words from the echo."

"So it is," said the mother, "in life, with boys and girls and men and women. A good word generally produces a good word, or as the wise man said, 'a soft answer turneth away wrath;' if we smile on the world the world will smile on us; if we give frowns we shall have frowns in return. If we are uncivil or unkind towards others, we cannot expect any thing better of them in payment."

Scrap-Book.

RAISING FLOWERS.

SOMETHING FOR GIRLS.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Just fancy yourself in the garden at the Red-Cottage; never mind for its whereabouts; it is enough for you to know that it has a local place; it is no shadowy figment of the imagination; but a real *bona-fide* bit of earth, where flowers and fruits grow as lovingly, and yield up their riches of beauty and sweets as luxuriantly as if no curse had ever sown the fair world with thorns to make men labor and toil, and prick the bare-feet of poor little children.

Imagine that the shade has gone back upon the dial-plate, and in place of breathing these sultry August airs, think that you feel upon your cheek the vigor-giving vernal breath of a cool May morning.

The star-flowers and hyacinths are in full bloom, nodding and smiling in the soft breeze as they pour forth to each other the "compliments of the season." Look how lightly and how lovingly the warm earth lies about their roots? You could not wish it to rest more tenderly above your breast, when you fold your arms thereon for your last slumber in the "earth-house built for thee before thou wert born."

Among all these borders sits and works, trowel in hand, my sister Carlotta, from morning till dim twilight, on these fine spring days.

She dearly loves her flower-children; she says they know her well, and nod to her, and smile and whisper all sorts of pleasant, cheerful things in the long summer hours she passes among them; but, between ourselves, I look upon this, as only a pleasant fable; nevertheless, she looks extremely picturesque in her deep sun-bonnet bending among the flower-cups. What a very becoming thing is a pink sun-bonnet? Did you ever think of it, sir? I dare say you never did; never saw one, perhaps; city girls don't wear them much; but I would advise them, as a disinterested friend, when they have exhausted all stereotyped modes of fascination, or when they wish, for the sake of novelty, to be piquant and *natural*, to try the effect of a sun-bonnet. Dark eyes flash from beneath their shade with such rich bewitchingness, and blue ones shine out so gentle and melting, I assure you there is nothing like it!

The air around me is so dreamy, so balmy, so soft, so soul-prevailing, that I believe I should leave off inditing good matter to you, and fall dreaming myself, were it not for the chattering, hopping, fluttering, and conversation going on upon the low-roof of the portico beneath my window of a family of blue-birds just arrived from foreign travel; they are so overpoweringly important with the information they have picked up with their rice and wild berries, so full of fine explanatory gestures, "nods, becks, and wreathed smiles," that they are quite a sight for serious contemplation. It is as if our own friends were just returned from somewhere.

The large fellow standing on the cave-trough, lifting his feet so high, as he addresses himself to one and another, that it seems a special interposition that he ever gets them down again,

and pouring forth his notes in so voluble a way, is just from Washington. Any body can see that there is the "doings of Congress" and "human progress" (paradoxical as the connection may appear) in every toss of his plumed head and every glance of his black eye.

This Red-Cottage garden is a famous place for studying nature, not only flower and bird-nature, but the real unadulterated human, in all its varieties, aspects, and phases: to wit, one day we were working, ("we" means Lottie and I, and my name is Julie; none of your fanciful *noms de plume*, but a real honest name given me by my excellent and much revered parents in Christian baptism, when they stood together at the font with serious faces and prayerful hearts;) as I said, we were working among the roses, when an ancient dame of somewhat dried and shriveled appearance, as of a dweller in the immediate vicinity of a smoky chimney, her cheek much resembling a baked apple, which has been by accident left in the oven all night, came, and leaning her two elbows on the low garden-fence before us, looked down upon us sitting on the ground, with a business-face full of meaning. "Well," said she, "I suppose you've got lots of them are smoke-pipes to give away. I should like some of em dreadful well for my Sabina Jane; she's terrible fond of posies; she's always teasin' my life out about 'em."

The "smoke-pipes" she pointed out, dear editors, were rare flowers, which we regard as the very apple of our eye, the real poet's Narcissus! and I know that that famous personage could not have been more deeply in love with his water-reflected image, than are we with these lovely flower-cups.

You should have seen the look which Lottie cast upon the cool intruder; a mingling of reproach and amazement. However, as it is not in her little heart to disappoint any living thing, if she can help it, she compromised the matter by bestowing some daffodils, of the common sort, with which I have no doubt Sabina Jane was highly delighted; at any rate, her ancient mamma went away in a state of enviable delectation, with the roots wrapped up in her red-cotton pocket-handkerchief.

Scarcely had the folds of her Circassin dress rattled round the corner, before a man rode up to the fence, and after tying his horse to a fine young maple, just putting forth its pale-green leaves, and which the animal of course cropped at his leisure, he came through the gate, leaving it open, treading remorselessly upon some lovely white pansies in his path, as he cut across one of the flower-beds for shortness. He held to his nose a tulip he had plucked, as he passed, wherewith to refresh himself as he walked, like Bunyan's Pilgrim. When he had inhaled a satisfactory sniff of the perfume, (it was named in the catalogue "Lady Mercer, apple-scented, very choice.") It was only one year from Holland, and bloomed for the first time in its new home,) he held it out towards us with a jerk, and said very nonchalantly, "Have you got any of these ere roots to spare? I've g'en a little piece of ground to my darters to sow their flowers in, and I thought as I was a ridin' by I'd stop and git a few plants for them. You've got a pretty sprinklin' of posies, and I reckon you can let me have a few roots as well as not. I should like a couple of these ere hollyhocks well enough," (pointing to a beautiful early althea in the border.)

"I can sell you some of my bulbs," said Lottie, peeping slyly at me from under her sun-bunnet; "I buy all my flowers, and pay large prices for some of the choice ones." She had grown crafty by the repetition and frequency of these applications. The Red-Cottage stood upon a much-traveled road, and in the immediate vicinity of a toll-gate, where all the budding beauties of the garden shone temptingly upon the passers, as they stopped to pay their three cents for the use of the plank-road.

"Well," said the flower-seeker, putting out his foot reflectively, "how much would you tax

me for one of them are red ones? I never *did* spend any money for posies; but I shant mind a sixpense or so to please my gals. I guess I'll take one of these, too," (breaking off a splendid full-cupped rose from a new hybrid perpetual.)

"I can't part with any of those roses at any price; I have never seen them bloom before, and the roots won't bear disturbing; but you may have a tulip bulb for two dollars."

Positively it was as good as a play to see the look of blank amazement and affright which stole over the astonished face of the father of the "gals." "Two dollars!" repeated he slowly in a kind of subdued whistle; he slapped his pockets to convince himself that he had not already "gone and done it." No! the purse was there all right and tight, and he hustled off as fast as he could without another word. His horse, in the mean time, had not barked the pretty maple more than half around, (we tied it up and hope it will live.) The last we saw of the horse and his rider, the purloined bouquet was hopping up and down in his disengaged hand, while he went up the street at full gallop.

So people think it is nothing to rear flowers, and call it the height of meanness if the owner is not willing to bestow them upon any one who will take the trouble to carry them away. Is not this too bad, Messrs. Editors?—JULIE, in *Independent*, of August 24.

WHO MAKE THE BEST WIVES?

"By all means marry a woman with money," say careful fathers to their sons; "you'll find it as easy as not to get a suitable wife, who has a little fortune." "Give me beauty, grace, and accomplishment," is the mental answer of enthusiastic youth, "and leave mercenary considerations to baser souls."

We submit that neither is right. It is infinitely more important that a young man should choose a healthy, amiable, and intelligent partner, than that he should select either a beauty or an heiress. The latter has usually expensive habits, and, by the time she has been married twenty years, has cost her husband the amount of her fortune in superfluities. Besides, heiresses are generally brought up in idleness, spending their time in reading novels, lounging about on the sofa, or acquiring a taste for fashionable dissipation; so that they are either absurdly romantic or out of health from want of exercise, or from late hours, and therefore, entirely unfit to make good wives. Beauties, on the other hand, mostly are vain or giddy, if not both. If wives were designed for playthings, or had no purpose beyond being parlor ornaments a beauty might be desirable, just as pictures are, or fine furniture. The man who marries an heiress sacrifices his independence, and ends by finding he is out of pocket also. The lover who weds merely for beauty ties himself to a doll, which has not even the merit of being sure to keep its painted cheeks.

Those women make the best wives who combine common sense with good temper, who have been brought up to help themselves, and who bring sound constitutions, equable spirits, and a sincere affection, as a dowry to their lovers. A wife should be her husband's best friend—she should be competent to counsel him in difficulties, to cheer him in sorrow, to render his every-day hearth the pleasantest spot to him to be found any where. If she has confirmed ill health she cannot be all this to him; neither can she if she has a crooked temper, or habits of indolence, or is deficient in practical sense. The woman whose whole heart is devoted to show, to company, or to idle accomplishments, may possibly make an interesting belle, but she is sure to prove a very indifferent wife. We would not have young girls neglect the beautiful entirely; but that which adorns should be made subservient to some more solid superstructure. To know how to play the last new air, yet be ignorant how to compound the last

new pudding, is surely unpardonable. A man might as well neglect to learn a business as a woman refuse to acquire a knowledge of house-keeping.

It is useless to disguise the fact that girls are too often directed to attract lovers rather than to retain the affection of husbands. This is especially true of the daughters of families above the necessity of daily labor. Mrs. F., the successful mechanic's wife, makes a virtual slave of herself, by drudging late and early, in order that Anna Maria may be "brought up," as she phrases it, "like a lady." The young miss accordingly is crammed with music, dancing, French, and other fiddle-faddles, is told always to carry her shoulders back, and never to romp, and is taught to consider work as degrading. What sort of a wife can such a creature make? If she marries any body but a rich man her idle and expensive habits keep him always poor. If she catches a prize, which, perhaps, one in a thousand may do, ten to one she soon disgusts her husband. In another case she is always out of health, the consequence of want of exercise in girlhood, and, if she has offspring, entails her weakness naturally on her progeny. Physicians do not hesitate to say that a large proportion of female invalids of the present generation—and their number is known to be legion—owe their complaints to the folly of parents in neglecting to bring them up properly.—*Philadelphia Ledger*.

SHERIDEN IN THE COAL-CELLAR.—Sheriden is reported to have once fallen into a coal-cellar on his way home after a good supper at Drury Lane, and his abuse of the vender for not keeping a light at the cellar door was warmly retorted by the wife. "Hang it," cried Sheriden, who was not much hurt, "do you think I want to pocket your coals?" "No," retorted the woman, "but your nose might set the coals on fire."

EDUCATION OF DOGS.—A writer in the *London Examiner* lately saw a blind man looking with much apparent interest at some prints in a shop window. "Why, my friend," said we, "it seems you are not blind." "Blind! no, thank God, yer honor," said the man, "I have my blessed sight as well as another." "Then why do you walk about led by a dog with a string?" "Because I hedicates dogs for blind men."

DOG TAKING THE PART OF A HORSE.—The very last dog story is told of a fine Newfoundland at Sunderland, Georgia, which seized a carter by the throat and threw him down, because he was beating his horse without reason.

THE OTHER DOGS.—A New-Orleans editor, recording the career of a mad dog, says: "We are grieved to say that the rabid animal, before he could be killed, severely bit Dr. Hart, and several other dogs."

A SENSIBLE WILL.—The following is the copy of a will left by a man who chose to be his own lawyer:—"This is the last will and testament of me, John Thomas. I give all my things to my relations, to be divided amongst them the best way they can.

"N. B.—If any body kicks up a row, or makes any fuss about it, he isn't to have any thing.

"Signed by me. John Thomas."

TOM HOOD.—The editor of the *Times* inquired of Hood one day what he thought of his paper. "I like it all," said the punster, "but some of it is broken English." The editor stared, and asked for an explanation. "Why, the list of bankrupts, to be sure."

MANY young ladies make fools of themselves by the looking-glass, many young men by the drinking glass.

THE *Day After* twenty rogues had escaped from jail out west, the editor of the village paper had an eloquent article on the morals of the place—not a prisoner within the walls of her jails. This may be called turning things to account.

THE woman who neglects her husband's shirt bosoms is not the wife of his bosom.

WHICH side of a horse invariably has the most hair on? The outside.

WANTED to know the exact length of a rope used when a man is "tied to time."

A WORTHY SENATOR.—Speaking of one of the United States Senators, the *Boston Commonwealth* says: He's *Ben Wade* and not found wanting.

WHEN a man dies, people generally inquire, "What property has he left behind him?" The angels will ask, "What good deeds has he sent before him?"

It has been aptly said that a false friend is like a shadow on a dial—appearing to the clear weather, and vanishing as soon as it is cloudy.

HABIT, in a child, is at first like a spider's web; if neglected it becomes a thread or a twine; next a cord or rope; finally a cable; then who can break it?

Difficulties—whetstones to sharpen our fortunes upon.

Markets.

REMARKS.—We have advices from Europe by the steamer Pacific, to the 23d Aug. There was a fall in Wheat, Flour, Provisions and Cotton, and all these articles were somewhat depressed in market. The weather was rather favorable on the whole for harvesting, and the crops were good.

In our own (New-York market) Flour of the middling and lower grades has fallen $3\frac{1}{2}$ to 50 cts. per bbl. It would be still less were it not that the farmers find it difficult to get laborers to thresh their wheat, and the streams in many parts of the country are so low as to prevent grinding almost entirely. Corn has fluctuated several cents per bushel during the past week. Provisions unchanged. Clover seed has advanced from $\frac{1}{2}$ to 1c. per lb. Wool is lower and dull of sale.

Cotton has fallen $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{8}$ cts. per lb.; Sugar &c., unchanged.

The Weather the past week has been cool, with slight showers in this vicinity; but what we want to raise the streams and fill up the springs, is, at least one whole week of moderately steady rain. We are very thankful, however, for what has fallen the two past weeks, and it has added thousands—perhaps some millions—of bushels to the corn and potato crops, and greatly aided buckwheat, turnips and grass. From all we can gather, corn will not be near so short as was anticipated three or four weeks ago, and speculators in this article are much less disposed to operate in it to any extent.

Destructive fires still continue in the forests, though the abatement in them is considerable within a fortnight.

PRODUCE MARKET.

Saturday, Sept. 2, 1854.

THE prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The prices of potatoes of all kinds, are not quite as high as last week. There is a good supply of sweet potatoes. Lima beans are in abundance and low. Cabbage is very scarce and high. The market is well supplied with melons, and also with most kinds of fruits. Butter is somewhat higher than last week.

VEGETABLES.—Potatoes, Mercers, \$3@3.50 per bbl.; White, \$2.75@3; Sweet, Philadelphia, \$3.50; Virginia, \$4; Onions, \$2@2.25; Beets, \$2.50@3 per hundred bunches; Green Corn, 75c. per hundred ears; Lima Beans, 50c. per basket; String, 75c.; Marrow Squashes, \$2 per bbl.; Cabbage, \$5@10 per hundred; Watermelons, \$5@12 per hundred; Nutmegs, \$1.50@2 per bbl.; Pumpkins, 62½c. @ 87½c.

FRUITS.—Apples, \$2 per bbl.; Pears, cooking, \$2 per bbl.; eating, \$3; Peaches, \$1.25@1.75 per basket; Plums, Green Gage, \$3 per basket; Blue, \$2.50@3; Common, \$1.50@2; Damsons, \$2.50; Butter, Orange Co., 25c. @ 26c. per lb.; State, 21c. @ 23c.; Western, 16c. @ 17c.; Eggs, State, 17c. per doz.; Western, 16c. ½; Cheese, 10½c. @ 11c. per lb.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

Monday, Sept. 4, 1854.

THE whole number of cattle received during the week is 3064 against 2583 of the previous week. The general appearance, as well as the prices, is a shade higher. Good beef, however, is a scarce article in Washington Yards today. If, as is said, there is nothing to feed the cattle on, this is a sufficient excuse, but if there is any fodder in the western country, it would be for the credit of the owners, as well as the health of consumers, to let the animals have it. Owners say, however, that they cannot afford to feed cattle now, and that for this reason many are shipped which they had intended to keep over. One man from Kentucky told us that there would not be more than a third of a crop of corn in that State, nor more than a fifth as many cattle and swine raised next year. If this be true of other States, those who eat beef next spring will have to pay for it.

We learn that the cotton dealers are determined not to submit if the railroad companies raise the price of transportation. They say that if the companies look more to the good of stockholders than to their own, or that of beef-eaters, either the one or the other will gain nothing by it. Owing to the advanced fall on the Hudson River Railroad, one of the owners told us that he shipped his cattle at Albany for Brighton market, and that he had another specimen lot coming on next week, which he should also send there. We hope the rail road companies will not run against their own interests.

Mr. Allerton being out of town, we were unable to get the number of cattle from the different States, as well as the different routes by which they came. We omit also Mr. Chamberlin's report, in consequence of the sickness of the clerk who gives them.

The principal sales to-day are from 8½c. @ 10 per lb. Inferior from 7½c. @ 8½c.

The following are about the highest and lowest prices.

Beeves,	7½c. @ 10c.
Cows and calves,	\$30 @ \$60
Veals,	4c @ 6½c.
Sheep,	\$2 @ \$7

Mr. Browning reports beeves, 7@10c. per lb.; cows and calves, \$25 @ \$50; sheep, \$2 @ \$6; lambs, \$1.50 @ \$5.

Mr. O'Brien reports beeves 7½@9½c.; cows and calves, \$30 @ \$45.

Washington Yards, Forty-fourth street.

A. M. ALLERTON, Proprietor.

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK. IN MARKET TO-DAY.

Beeves,	3064	2954
Cows,		
Veal Calves,		
Sheep and Lambs,		

RECEIVED DURING THE WEEK.

CHAMBERLIN'S.	BROWNING'S.	O'BRIEN'S.
Robinson st.	Sixth st.	Sixth st.
Beeves,	3064	523
Cows & calves,		74
Veals,		64
Sheep,		8,319
Lambs,		

The following are the sales of Mr. McGraw for the past week: Lots of sheep, 86, \$354; 400, \$1260; 193, \$602; 179, \$479 87; 396, \$1204; 42, \$105 25; 329, \$976 50; 187, \$374. Lambs, 115, \$303 75; 108, \$358 50; 113, \$380 87; 152, \$412 12; 50, \$173 50. Sheep and Lambs, 92, \$282 62.

Mr. McCarty reports the following lots: Sheep, 26, \$84 50; 27, \$97 50. Sheep and lambs, 107, \$308; 131, \$372 25; 204, \$576 37; 131, \$302 25; 103, \$272; 125, \$300 75; 108, \$181; 76, \$186 81; 170, \$516; 210, \$400 37; 40, \$160; 150, \$262 50.

Sales of Sheep and Lambs at Chamberlin's by John Mortimore.

Sheep.	Price per Head.	Price per lb. for mutton
245	\$4 25	8 cts.
60	3 50	7½
185	3 12½	7½
41	3 50	8
210	3 38	7½

245	2 70	7
78	2 50	6½
100	4 50	8
230	2 62½	6½
Lambs.		Price per lb. for Meat.
61	3 50	10
41	3 37½	10
80	3 50	10½
60	2 90	9
224 Stock Sheep	2 25	
120	2 00	
90	2 12½	
87	1 87½	

The market has fell off considerable from last week's prices, but taking the abundant supply, and the quality of stock offered, and the prices mutton has sold for, Sheep and Lambs have been sold for as much or more than they were worth, for there has been a great part of the mutton sold from 2½@5c in market. The week closes with an abundant supply on hand, and the quality generally inferior. Good Sheep and good Lambs are in demand. Mutton has been selling by the carcass in Washington Market 2@5 and 8c. per lb.; Lambs, 5@11c., according to quality.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERMS.—Invariably cash before insertion.)

Ten cents per line for each insertion.

Advertisements standing one month one-fourth less.

Advertisements standing three months one-third less.

Ten words make a line.

No advertisement counted at less than ten lines.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY PLANTS.

FOR SALE THIRTY OFFSHOOTS WITH PLENTY OF roots, to be taken from plants which are in full bearing, with the true variety of Mammoth fruit, in packages of not less than half a dozen, or by the hundred.

Apply at the office of WM. LAWTON, 54 Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-ROCHELLE BLACKBERRIES.—MY STOCK OF plants for the coming spring is already sold out. For the satisfaction of those who wish to know the price at which I sell them, I state that it is twenty-five dollars per hundred, and not twenty-five nor fifteen cents, as it has been incorrectly printed in the newspapers. ISAAC ROOSEVELT, Sept. 2d, 1854. Pelham, Westchester Co., N.Y.

FANCY FOWLS.—SHANGHAI FOWLS—DIRECT IMPORTATIONS—And Golden Pheasants for sale by WM. DAY, Morristown, N. J.

SUPERIOR SEED WHEAT.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT of the best varieties of improved seed wheat; among which are the Red Mediterranean, White Mediterranean, Soule's and Blue stem, Seed Rye of the best winter variety. For sale by R. L. ALLEN, 189 & 191 Water-st.

POULTRY.

D. FOWLER, NO. 14 FULTON MARKET, NEW-YORK. Dealer in live and dressed poultry of all kinds; for Shipping, &c. Also all the various kinds, Fancy Poultry, Pigeons, &c., for Breed. N. B.—Persons having good poultry to dispose of, would do well to give Mr. F. a call before selling elsewhere. 52-64

WANTED IMMEDIATELY AT THE OFFICE OF THIS PAPER, A YOUNG MAN to attend to mailing papers, keeping books, taking care of the office, &c. This is a good opportunity for a smart, active young man to acquire a knowledge of business, providing he is ambitious, and not afraid of work. One who has been brought up in the country preferred. It is necessary that he be a good penman. For further particulars, address the Publishers of this paper in the hand writing of the applicant, and state age, residence, and former occupation; together with testimonials of faithfulness and good habits. To a person of proper qualifications this is an opening for permanent business and future advancement. No one is wanted who is not worth at least \$200 salary for the first year.

Application may be made personally at the office, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE AT THE SOUTH NORWALK NURSERY A fine stock of the NEW-ROCHELLE, (or LAWTON) BLACKBERRY PLANTS, at six Dollars per Dozen; also the White Fruited Variety at 3 dollars per dozen; also the new or pure Red Antwerp Raspberry. GEO. SEYMOUR & CO., South Newark, Conn.

WHEELER AND WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINES, manufactured at Watertown, Conn. Office and Warehouses, at 343 Broadway, N. Y.

These Machines have been in successful operation, in the hands of manufacturers and families, for the past two years, and in every case have given universal satisfaction. The Proprietors are now prepared to offer them to the public, with that increased confidence in their merits which the united testimony of their numerous customers has strengthened and confirmed.

These Machines are entirely different from any other, the principles on which they are made being exclusively our own.

Among the advantages of this Machine over any others are the following:

1. The simplicity of its construction, and the ease with which it can be kept in the most perfect order.
 2. The perfect manner with which the operator is enabled to stitch and sew the various kinds of work, from the finest linen to the coarsest cloths.
 3. It particularly excels in the rapidity with which work can be executed; in that respect it has no equal.
- The little power required to propel them, enabling even those of the most delicate constitution to use them without injury to their health.
- We are now manufacturing a larger sized Machine, more particularly adapted to the sewing of leather, canvass bags, and the heavier kinds of cloths.
- An examination of our Machines is respectfully solicited at our Office, 343 Broadway.



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